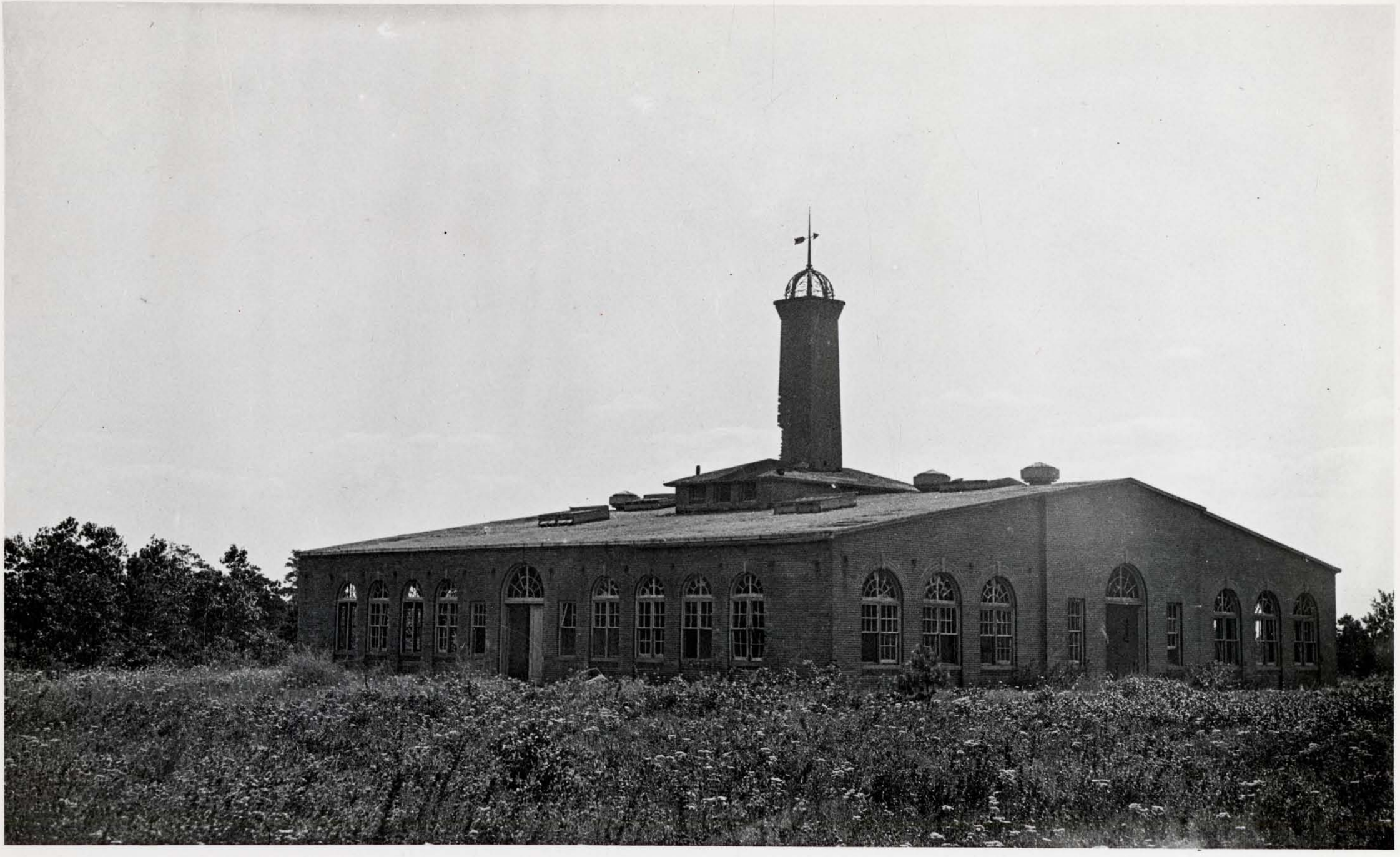

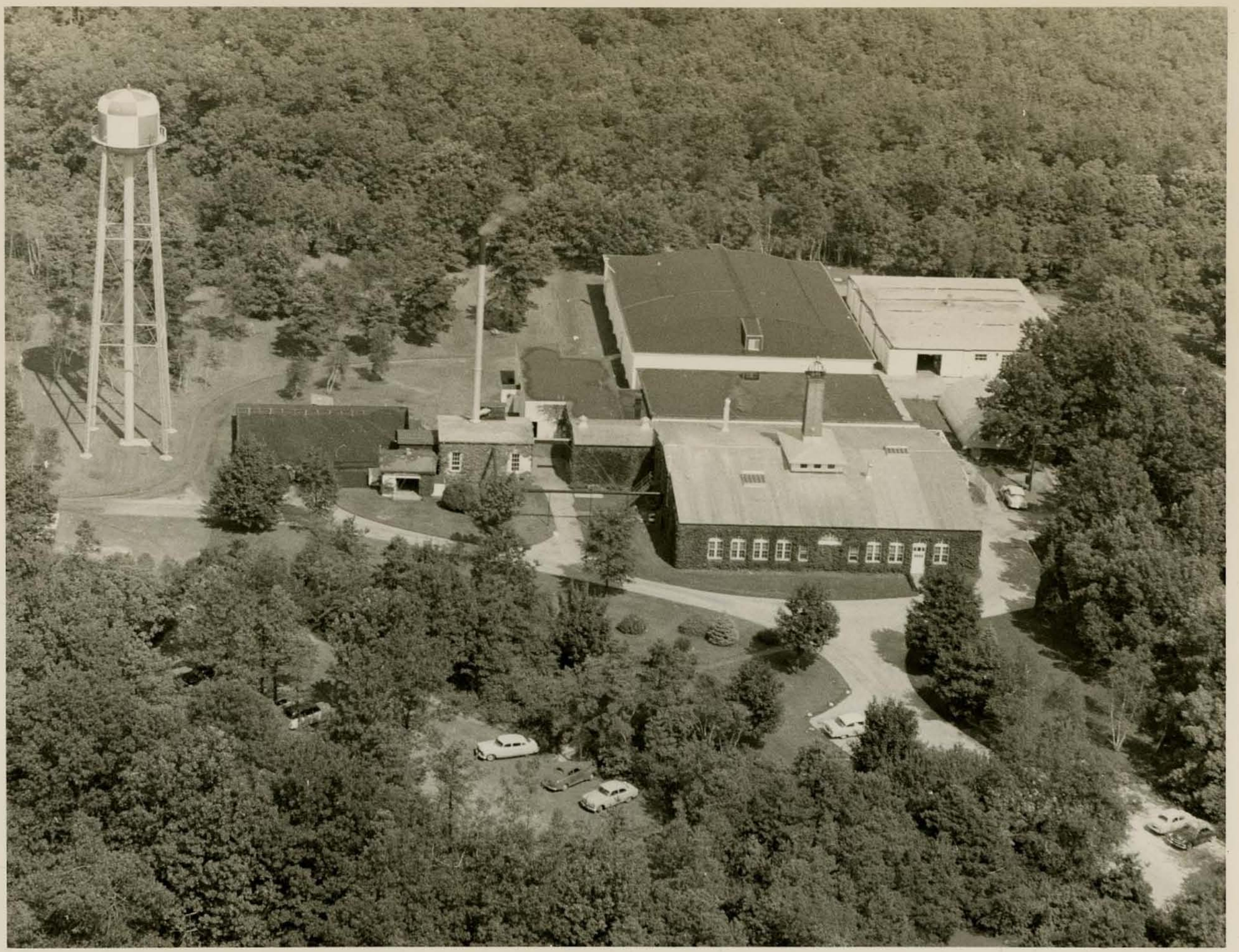

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5466-Dynamos 5,000 horse-power, 25 revolutions per second, Niagara Falls Power Co.

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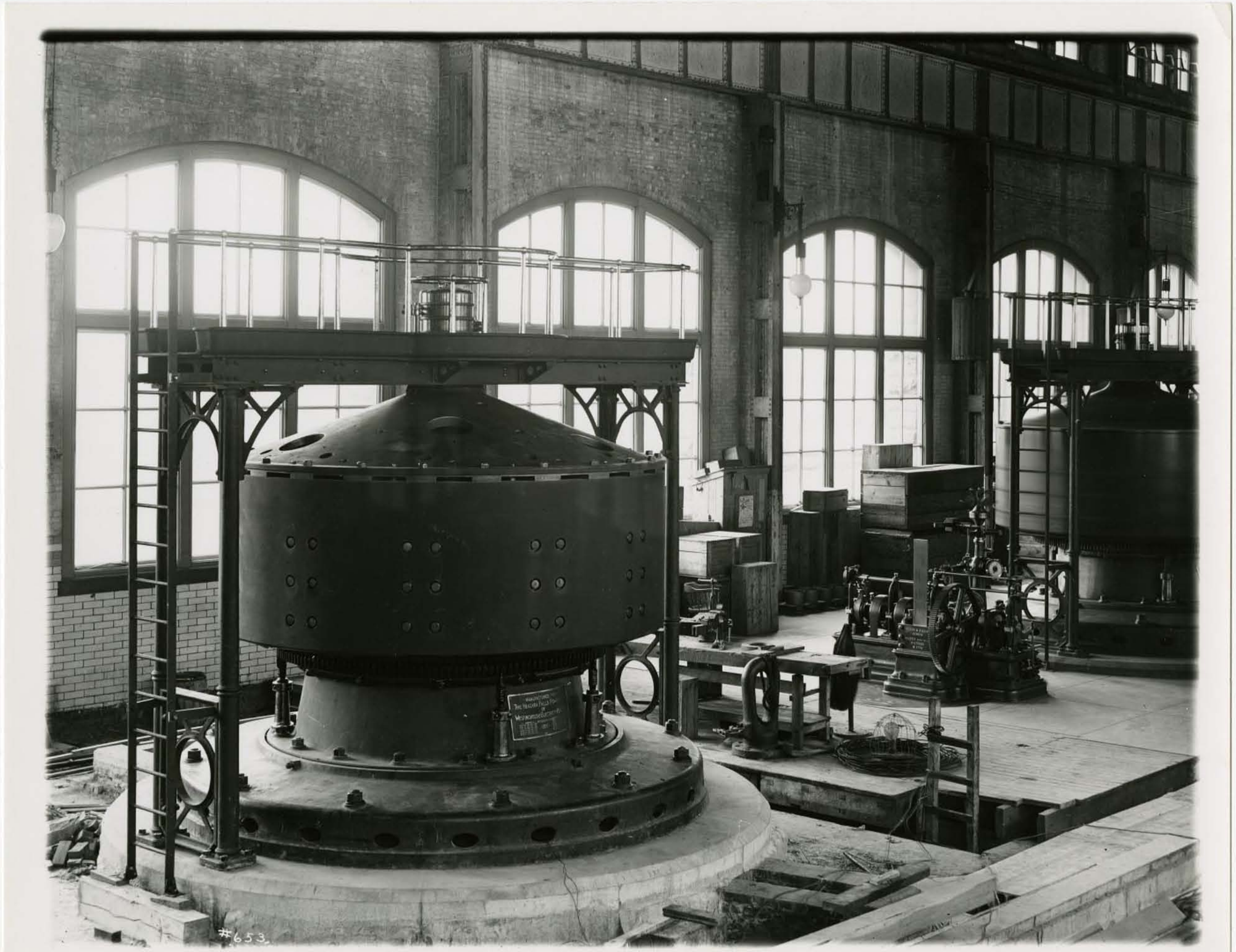
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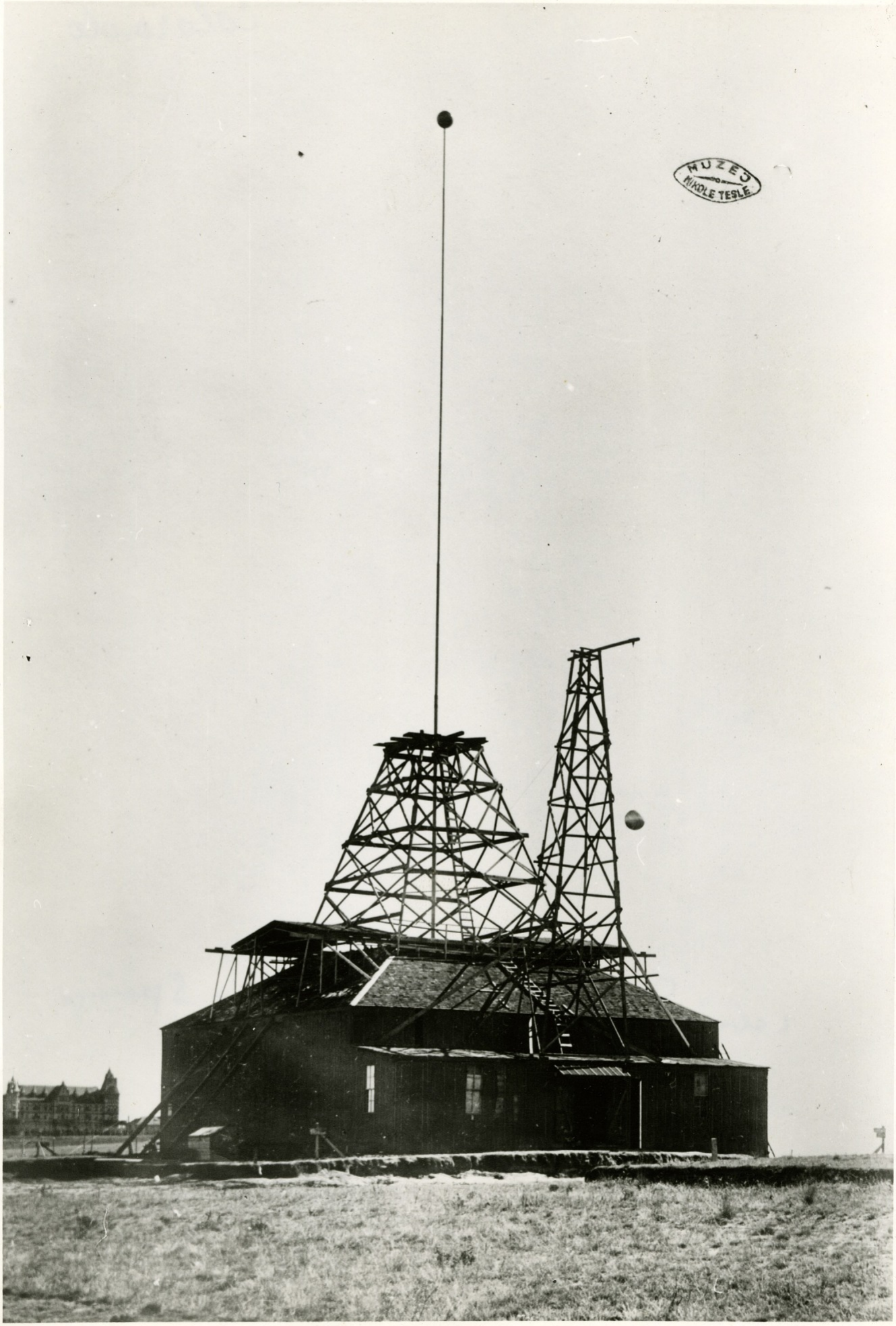
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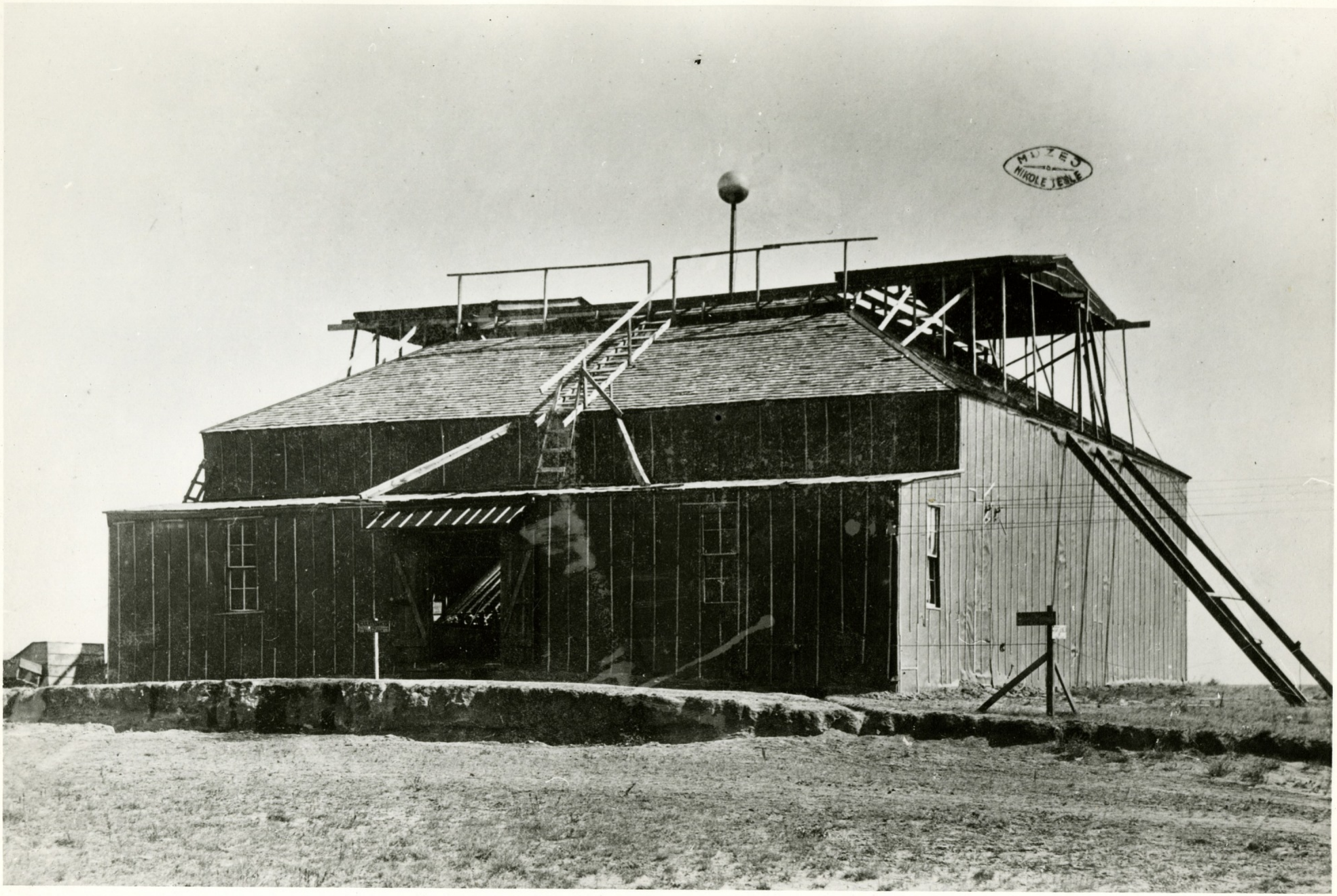
NIKOLE TESLE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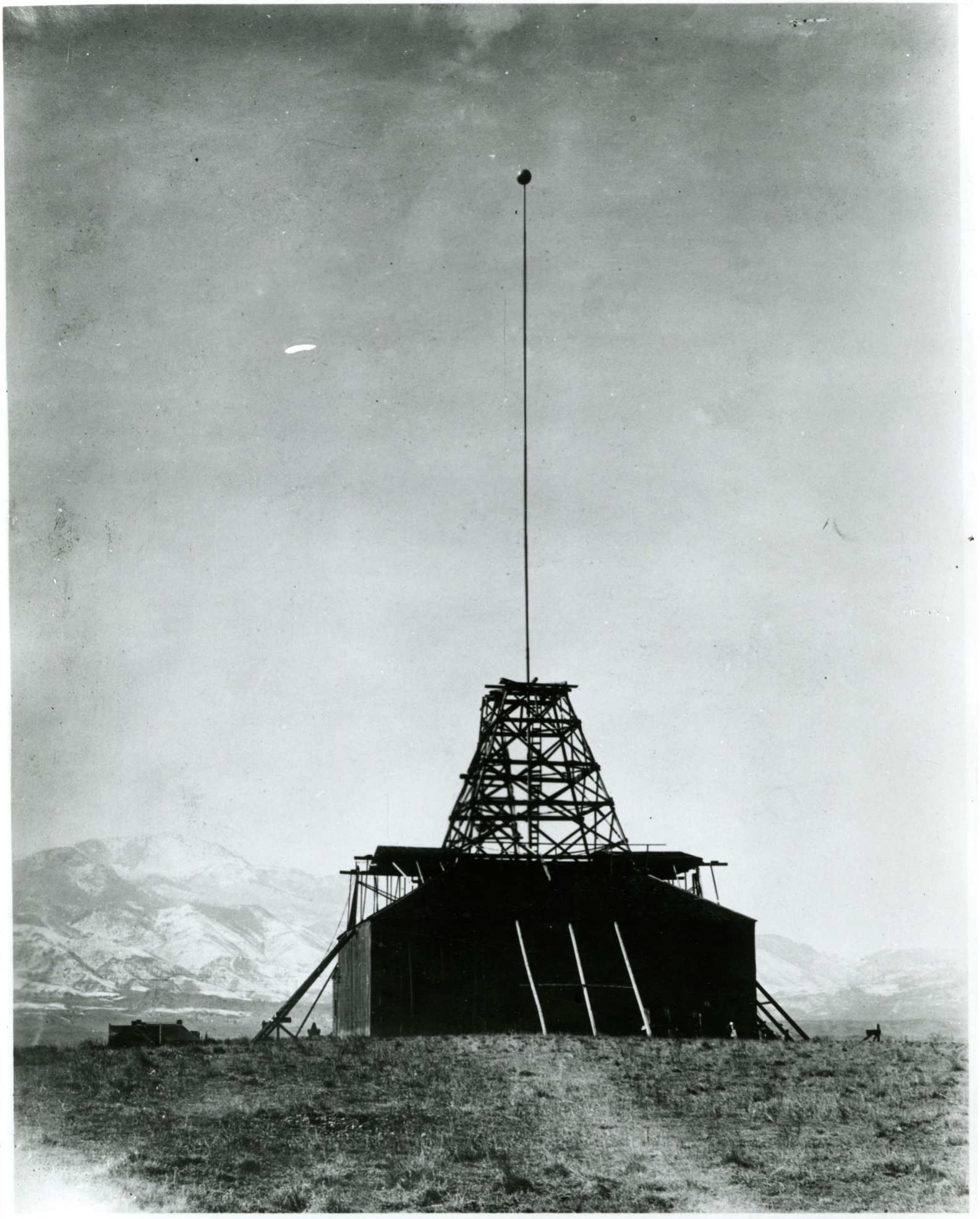

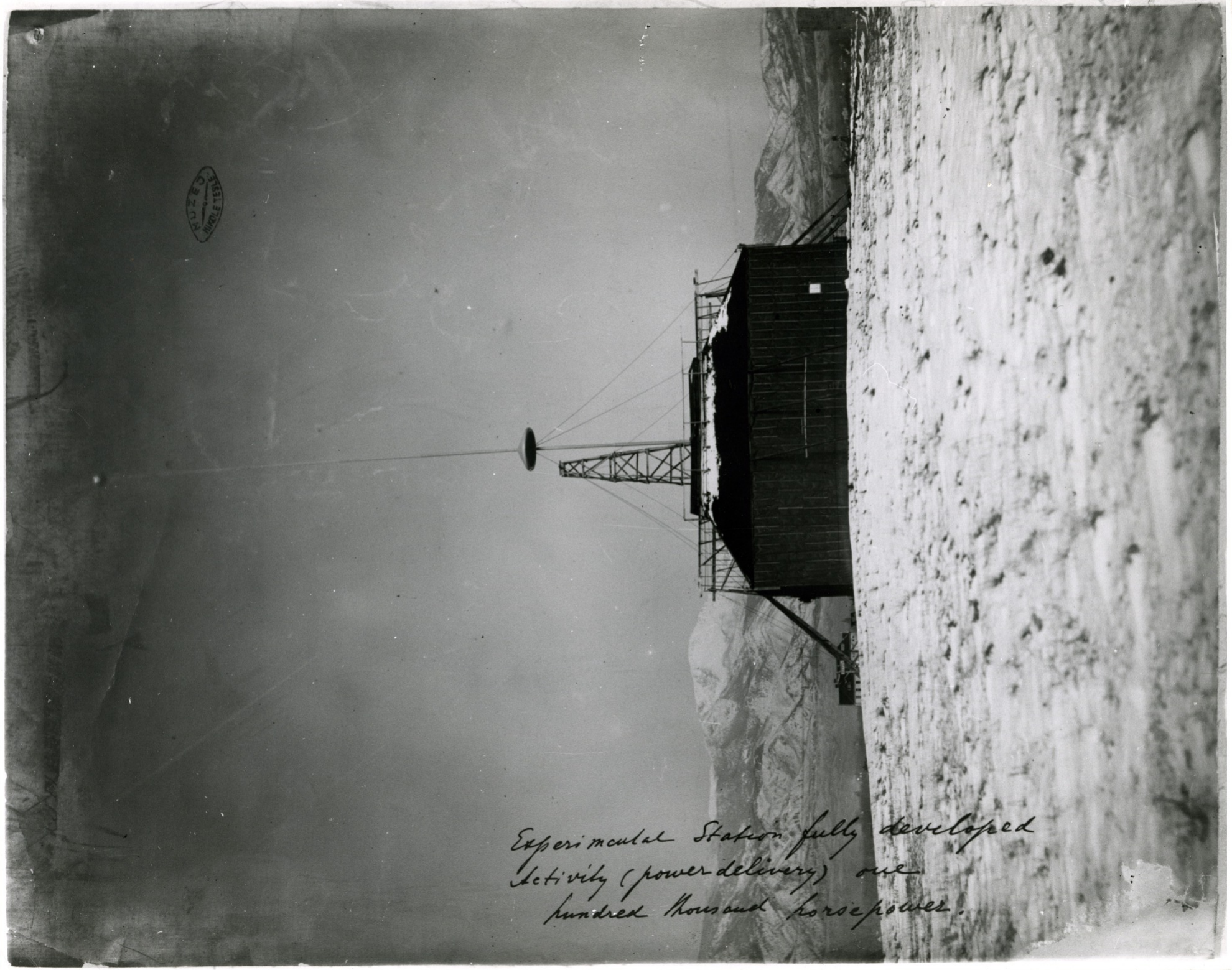

Experimental Station fully developed
Activity (power delivery) one
hundred thousand horsepower.

price list

p. 2.

The Teslian

MAY-AUGUST, 1954 Vol I, No. 4

An announcement....

Effective as of August 2, 1954, the Tesla organization adopts the official title

THE TESLA SOCIETY

The objectives of the TESLA SOCIETY are, of course, coincidental with the first proposals of the Tesla organization as outlined in November, 1953 when first founded.

The principal goal for 1954 and 1955 is increased membership;- to expand the present select group into a profound following. Unquestionably, broader facilities and services, and widespread recognition coexist with a larger membership. The problem which presents itself is, therefore, subscribing new personalities into the Society as quickly as possible. Promptness in this objective is of some importance since the 100th anniversary of Tesla's birth in 1856 falls within two years. It would be particularly appropriate on the occasion of this Tesla Centenary to regain in America the recognition of Tesla that his great work here so rightfully deserves. The realization that there exists a Society of friends who share the same interest will provide a great stimulus toward the eventual success of this objective.

July (?)* this year marked the 98th anniversary of Tesla's birth...

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."
(Longfellow)

* See Vol. I, No. 3, pp 2-4 of this journal,

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE NOW AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE TESLA SOCIETY:

1) Facsimile of a 6-page typewritten paper dated June 19, 1926 comprising quoted statements by various scientists, engineers, writers, and officials of Tesla's achievements. (Quotes from Professor A. E. Kennelly, former A.I.E.E. President H. W. Buck, French author M. E. Girardeau, Yale Professor C. B. Richards, Dr. L. W. Austin, B. A. Behrend, etc...) On an occasion when a short paper was requested of Tesla concerning himself, he declined stating that he could not spare the time for its preparation. He asked that someone else prepare the paper, and for the trouble he would send twenty five dollars. The facsimile offered here is a reproduction of this 6-page paper.

Price.....$3.00

2) Handsome portrait photograph. Inscribed, signed, and dated. Reads (across lower margin): "Compliments from Nikola Tesla, April 25, 1921." State size. (Maximum size 8" x 10")

Reproduction print, Price.....$5.00

3) Photostatic copy of a three-page letter of Tesla, addressed to Madam Glover, on Sunday, April 23, 1899. The letter is on the stationery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Tesla writes a courteous note, entirely in French, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of Mrs. Glover to him and which he had been unable to answer immediately. He regrets that he was not able to accept her hospitality as he was still indisposed, and the condition of his health had not changed very much. He hoped to see her soon, however.

Price.....$6.50

4) Photostatic copy of a four-page letter of Tesla, addressed to Robert Underwood Johnson, on December 18, 1898. The letter is on the stationery of the Waldorf-Astoria. Tesla makes a quotation from a letter he received from Dr. Slaby: "I have been working recently on telegraphy without wires which you have so clearly and precisely described in your writings. It will interest you - as the father of this telegraphy to know" - - etc. (See Vol. I, No. 1, p. 9 of this journal)

Price.....$4.00

Make all remittances payable to THE TESLA SOCIETY

O'NEILL & "PRODIGAL GENIUS"

When preparing the manuscript of "Prodigal Genius", Mr. O'Neill found it very difficult to locate material on Tesla. Tesla outlived his contemporaries, and families of deceased friends preserved little concerning him. Research manuscripts have drifted into various hands and have been scattered to the extent that they are not now traceable. Strange as it may seem, there are those who have collections of Tesla material but, for personal reasons, will not reveal them. It is not surprising then that errors have been found in the text of "Prodigal Genius" because information in several instances was either fragmentary or unconfirmable. The following is a tabulation of corrections for errors which have been found in the text of "Prodigal Genius" - The Life of Nikola Tesla by John J. O'Neill.

p. 125 The Tesla interview appearing in the ELECTRICAL REVIEW was for June 9, 1897, instead of the month of July as stated.

p. 178 The description of Tesla's "magnifying transmitter" should be corrected as follows: The circular fence like wall seventy-five feet in diameter is actually a portion of the secondary circuit instead of the primary circuit as stated. The lower end of the coil wound on the cylindrical skeletonized framework can be seen connected by a lead to the uppermost turn of the larger coil in several photographs. (This mode of joining the two portions of the secondary circuit is described in the Tesla patent 1,119,732, page 2, lines 93-100.) The primary circuit of the "magnifying transmitter" was 51 feet in diameter and buried in the ground.

p. 238 The Tesla statement described as unpublished appears in the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER magazine for October, 1919, pp. 601-603.

p. 251 The article entitled "Mans Greatest Achievement" described as unpublished appears in the NEW YORK SUNDAY AMERICAN for July 6, 1930.

NOTE: Two excellent articles on the construction of vacuum tube type Tesla oscillators have appeared currently. One in POPULAR SCIENCE for August by Elbert Robberson, pp. 190-193-. The other in RADIO & TELEVISION NEWS by R. A. Kawcyn and T. C. Marshall, pp. 45, 98.

The theoretical and practical considerations which must be given to the design and construction of Tesla oscillators (previously announced for this issue) will be presented in a future issue.

-

Contributions from readers are welcomed.

THE TESLIAN

Journal of the
TESLA SOCIETY
University Station Box 135
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Inquiries have been recently received concerning the availability of Mr. John J. O'Neill's biography

PRODIGAL GENIUS
The Life of Nikola Tesla.

This book may be obtained from the publisher directly.

Ives Washburn, Inc.
55 Fifth Avenue
New York 3, New York Price $3.75

THE TESLIAN

Journal of the

TESLA SOCIETY
University Station Box 135
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

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No. 3167—Certificate of Business Name Under Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 333.01 MILLER-DAVIS CO., MINNEAPOLIS

State of Minnesota,
County of Hennepin } ss.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am the person who conduct s and transact s a commercial business at the City of Minneapolis in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, under the name and style of The Tesla Society University Station Box 135 that the full and true individual name of each and every person who is in anyway interested in said business under said name, together with the post office address of each of them is as follows, to-wit:

Leland I. Anderson 1615 East River Terrace Mpls. 14, Minn.
Kenneth M. Swezey 163 Milton Street Brooklyn 22, New York
Harry Goldman 41 Mohican Street Glens Falls, New York

State of Minnesota,
County of Hennepin } ss.

Leland I. Anderson

On this 30th. day of November, 19 54, before me personally appeared Leland I. Anderson to me known to be the person who made and signed the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged that he executed the same as his own free act and deed.

Adrian C. Huyck
Notary Public
ADRIAN C. HUYCK
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.
My Commission Expires Oct. 5, 1957
County, Minn.

My commission expires

No......

State of Minnesota,

County of.....

DISTRICT COURT,

.....*Judicial District.*

Certificate of Business Name

THE TESLA SOCIETY

University Station, Box 135

MINNEAPOLIS · 14 · MINNESOTA

FILED

DEC 2 1954

PHILIP [illegible]MIDT

CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT, RN. CO.

By W H Elbott

Deputy

Filed this.....*day of*

....., *A. D. 19*.....

.....

Clerk

By....., *Deputy*

MILLER-DAVIS CO., MINNEAPOLIS

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Hennepin } ss.

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am the person who has conducted and transacted a commercial business at the City of Minneapolis in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota, under the name and style of

THE TESLA SOCIETY University Station Box 135

that the full and true individual name of each and every person who is in any way interested in said business under said name, together with the post office address of each of them is as follows, to-wit:

Leland I. Anderson	1615 East River Terrace	Mpls. 14, Minn.
✓ Kenneth M. Swezey	163 Milton S treet	Brooklyn 22, New York
Harry Goldman	41 Mohican Street	Glens Falls, New York

and that said commercial business and business name is hereby dissolved, free of all claims and obligations, to become effective on the 10th day of June 1957.

Leland I. Anderson

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
County of Hennepin } ss.

On this 10th day of September, 1957, before me personally appeared Leland I. Anderson to me known to be the person who made and signed the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged that he executed the same as his own free act and deed.

Edith A. Thayer
Notary Public
Hennepin County, Minn.

My commission expires
Oct. 1, 1960

STATE OF MINNESOTA,

County of

DISTRICT COURT,

Judicial Dist.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION
OF BUSINESS NAME

THE TESLA SOCIETY

BOX 4088
MINNEAPOLIS - 14 - MINNESOTA

Business Name Filed

December 2, 1954.

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Friend of Mr. Adelman

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AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

November 28, 1945

Mr. Kenneth M. Sweezey, Editor
Popular Science Publishing Co.
353 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Sweezey:

I never had the pleasure of meeting you personally, but from Mr. O'Neill's book I gather that you were a friend of the late Nikola Tesla and thus perhaps would be interested in knowing what one of his nephews (that is me) is doing.

Under a separate cover I am sending you a copy of the current issue of the "Jahco News" in which there is quite a write-up about me, for your information.

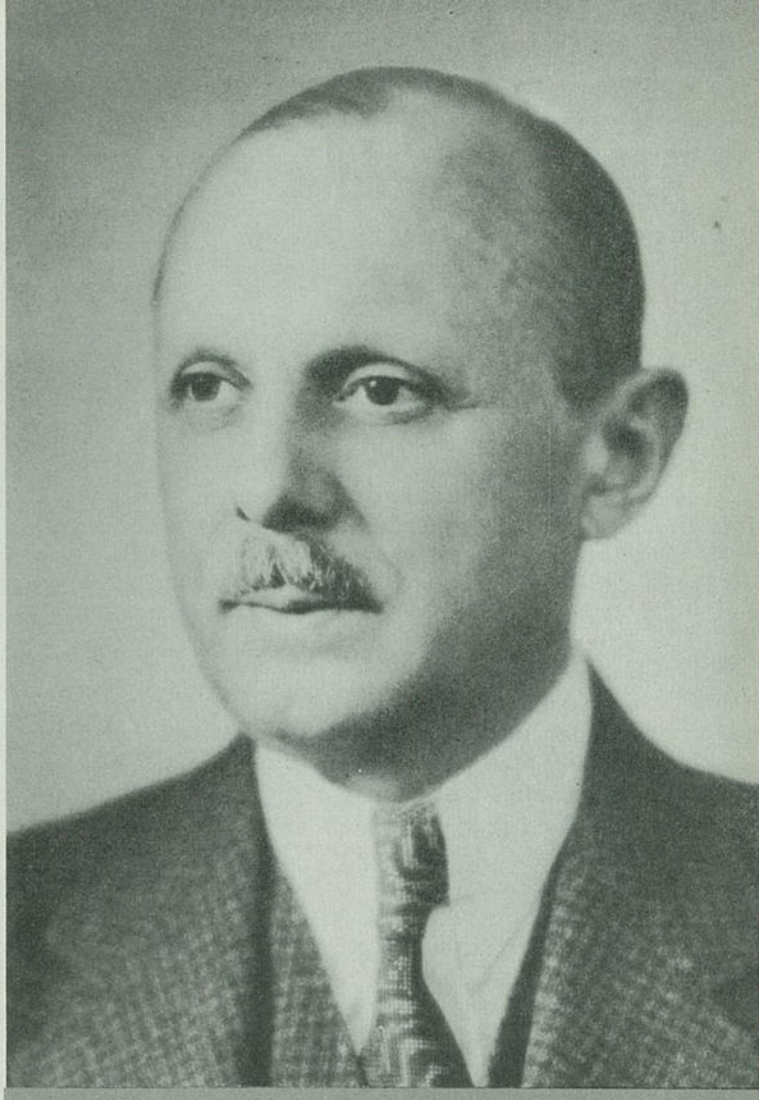
Yours very truly,

Nikola Trbojevich

Nikola Trbojevich

NT/hk

NOTED INVENTOR JOINS JACK & HEINTZ



NIKOLA TRBOJEVICH
Mathematician, inventor and gear expert

• Jack & Heintz have recently made a valuable addition to their already excellent engineering staff by acquiring the exclusive services of the well known mathematician, inventor and gear expert Nikola Trbojevich. Mr. Trbojevich is a native of Jugoslavia and a graduate of the University of Budapest. After serving two years as an assistant to a chief engineer in Budapest, he came to the United States in 1914 for the purpose of taking a student engineering course with the Western Electric Company of Hawthorne, Illinois, and also to attend certain courses at the Northwestern University. He decided to stay here and obtained a position as an engineer with the Illinois Tool Works, Chicago, which he held from 1915 to 1920, during which time he became a gear expert. Since 1920 to date he has been an independent inventor and consulting engineer, and has acquired over 60 U. S. and many foreign patents. The most notable work of Mr. Trbojevich was the development of a new type of spiral bevel and hypoid gearing together with tools and machines for its manufacture, first published in 1923, which brought him international recognition. Based upon this work, and particularly his patents 1,465,149 to 1,465,151 and 1,647,157, the final drive mechanism of a majority of all cars, trucks, tanks, etc., used in the world today was improved.

Other inventions of Mr. Trbojevich are in the field of worm gears, steering gears, universal joints, pumps, gages, and gear cutting and grinding machines. A method of angle measurement, U. S. patent 2,134,062, which probably represents the simplest and most accurate method of angle measurement yet devised by anyone, is exclusively licensed by Mr. Trbojevich to another Cleveland concern, the Webber Gage Company. According to this method over 200,000 different angles may be constructed by using only thirteen wedge shaped measuring blocks and the accuracy obtained is of such a high order that the total angular error is usually less than that represented by a chord one-eighth of an inch high, placed at a distance a mile away. Mr. Trbojevich has also worked out a somewhat similar system for measuring distances and believes that by using this system a new kind of measuring tool will be placed in the hands of the workers of the world. The object is to replace the present micrometers, tooth calipers, height gages, inside and outside vernier calipers, etc., by means of a universal and comparatively simple composite tool, at least ten times as accurate as any of the above mentioned tools, and thereby increase the accuracy of machining operations everywhere.

Mr. Trbojevich is a nephew of the late Dr. Nikola Tesla, the famous electrician.

Regarding Jack & Heintz, Inc., Mr. Trbojevich has the highest opinion of its humane and advanced fair treatment of the workers or "associates" and was attracted by it. He believes that Bill Jack is breaking a path by opening up a new vista of industrial peace, contentment, security, efficiency and good will among workers, which is bound to cause wide repercussions all over the world, just as Henry Ford's policies did thirty years ago.

THE TESLA SOCIETY
University Station, Box 135
MINNEAPOLIS · 14 · MINNESOTA

2/5/55

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Note: Friends of the Society who receive "The Teslian" are designated by an asterisk.

Comments concerning members should be sent to the Membership Secretary,

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Following issues will chronicle new members. In the following tabulation officers are listed first; all others alphabetically by state.

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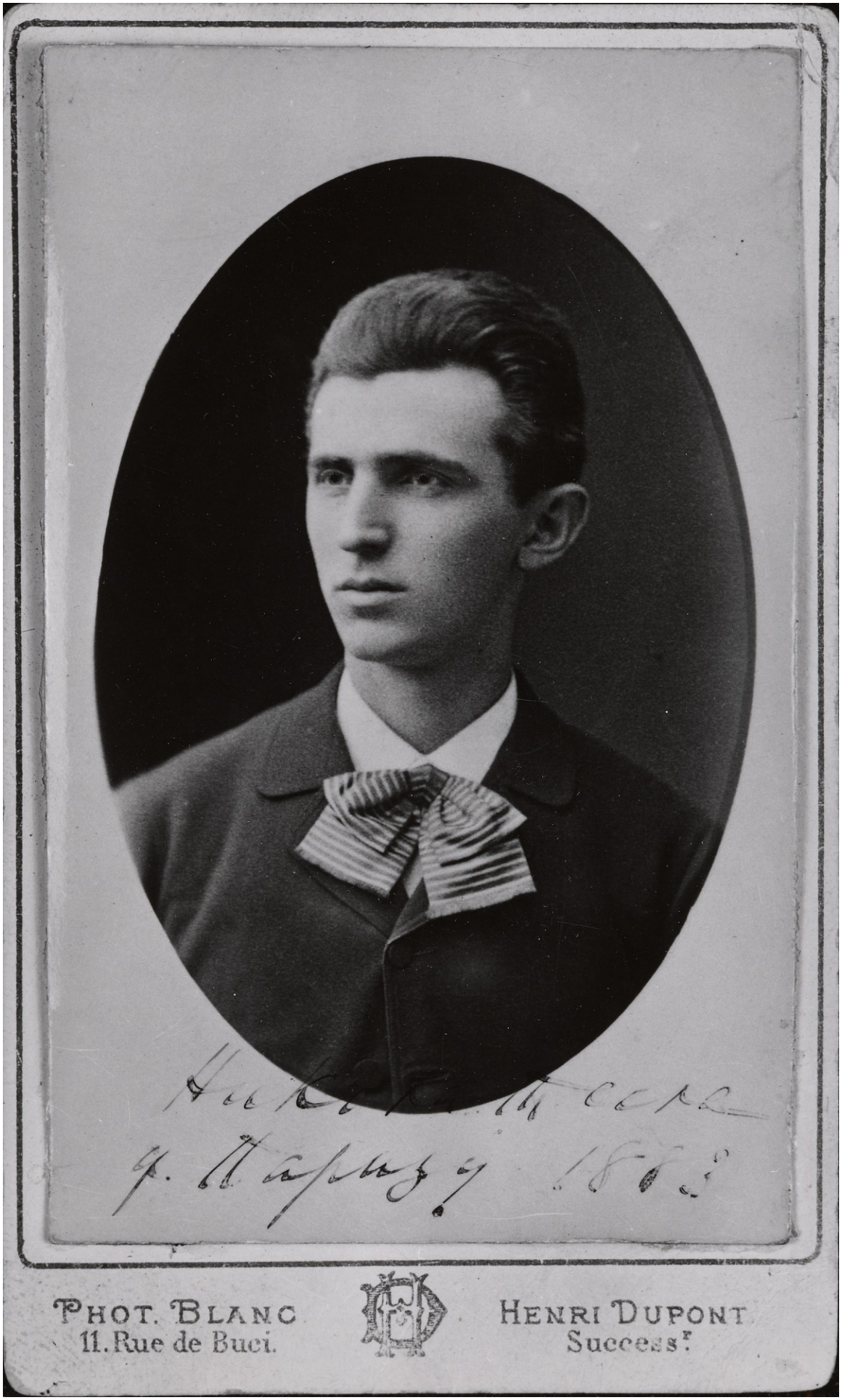
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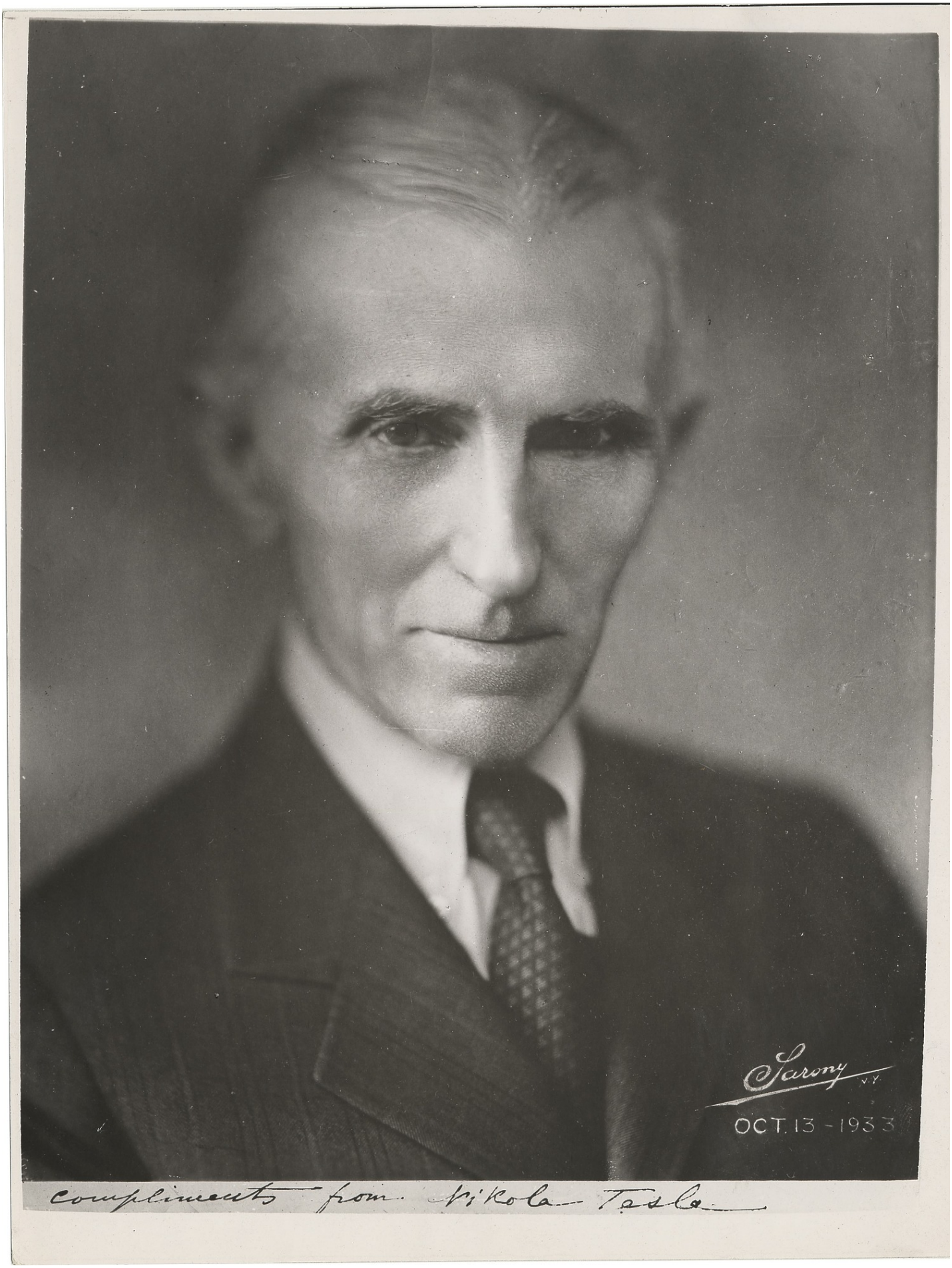
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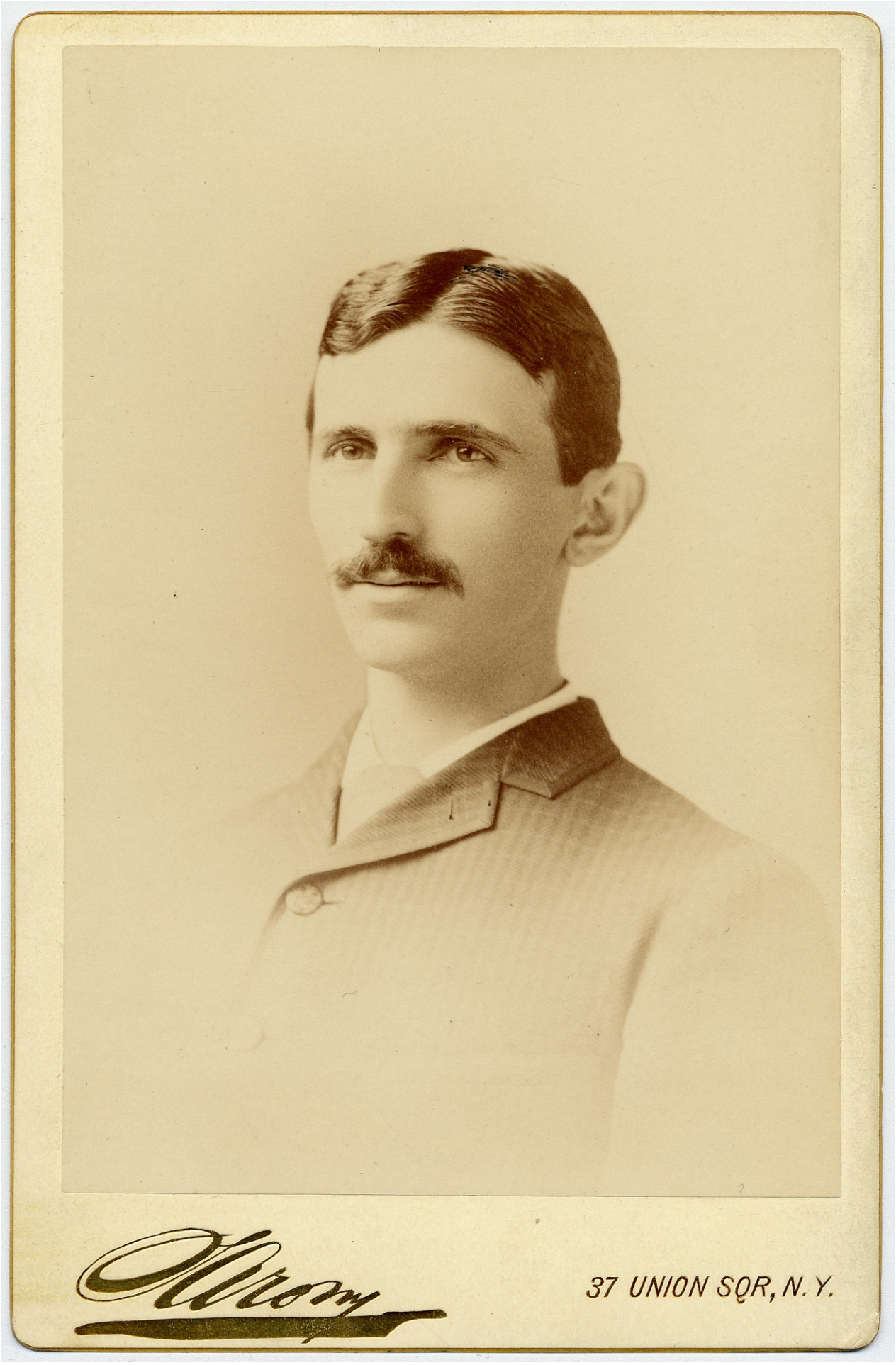
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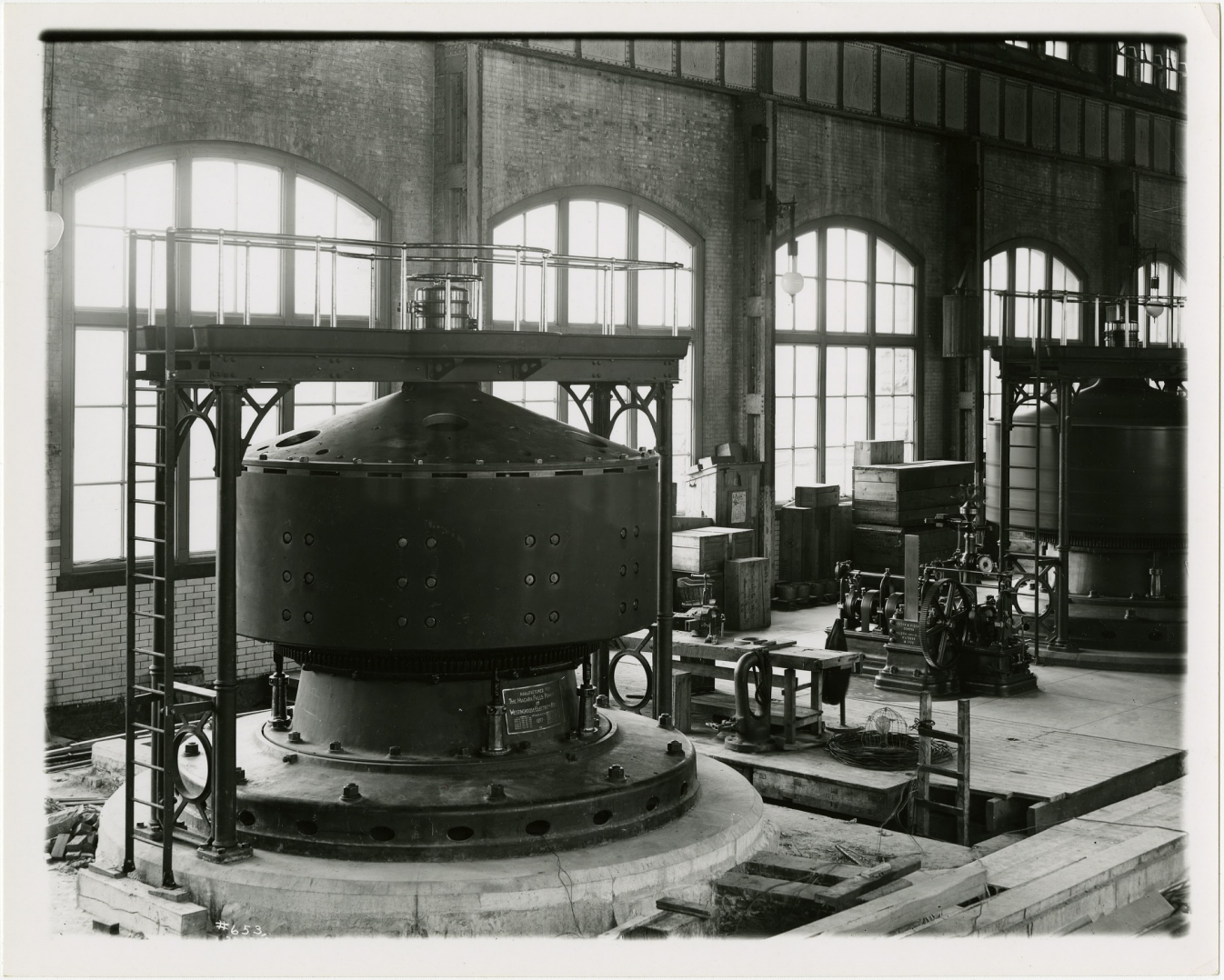
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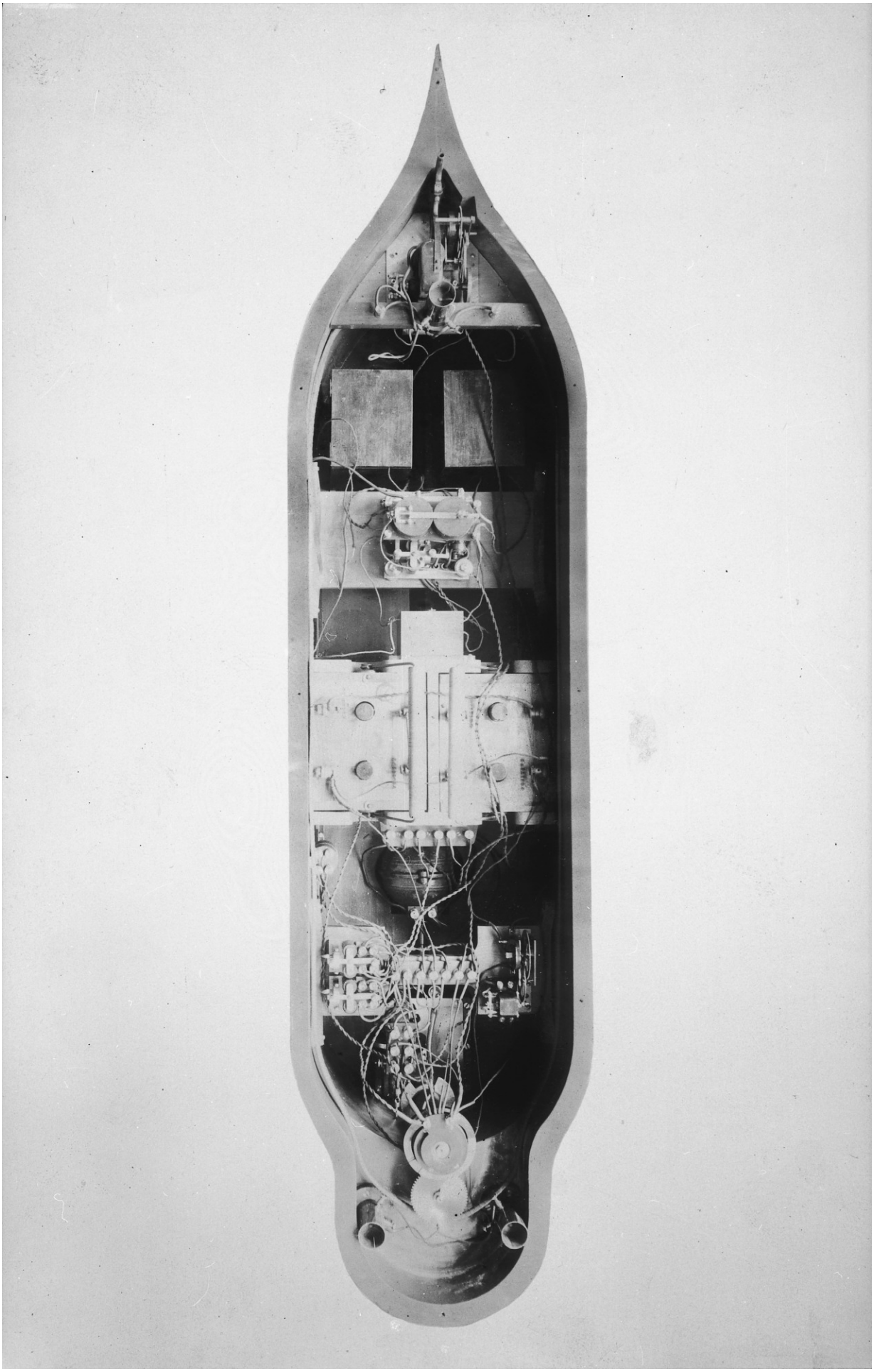

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fire guns, high-power cannon, explosive projectiles, torpedo-boats, or other implements of war may be brought, no matter how destructive they may be made, that condition can never be reached through any such development. All such implements require men for their operation; men are indispensable parts of the machinery. Their object is to kill and to destroy. Their power resides in their capacity for doing evil. So long as men meet in battle, there will be bloodshed. Bloodshed will ever keep up barbarous passion. To break this fierce spirit, a radical departure must be made, an entirely new principle must be introduced, something that never existed before in warfare—a principle which will forcibly, unavoidably, turn the battle into a mere spectacle, a play, a contest without loss of blood. To bring on this result men must be dispensed with: machine must fight machine. But how accomplish that which seems impossible? The answer is simple enough: produce a machine capable of acting as though it were part of a human being—no mere mechanical contrivance, comprising levers, screws, wheels, clutches, and nothing more, but a machine embodying a higher principle, which will enable it to perform its duties as though it had intelligence, experience, reason, judgment, a mind! This conclusion is the result of my thoughts and observations which have extended through virtually my whole life, and I shall now briefly describe how I came to accomplish that which at first seemed an unrealizable dream.

A long time ago, when I was a boy, I was afflicted with a singular trouble, which seems to have been due to an extraordinary excitability of the retina. It was the appearance of images which, by their persistence, marred the vision of real objects and interfered with thought. When a word was said to me, the image of the object which it designated would appear vividly before my eyes, and many times it was impossible for me to tell whether the object I saw was real or not. This caused me great discomfort and anxiety, and I tried hard to free myself of the spell. But for a long time I tried in vain, and it was not, as I still clearly recollect, until I was about twelve years old that I succeeded for the first time, by an effort of the will, in banishing an image which presented itself. My happiness will never be as complete as it was then, but, unfortunately (as I thought at that time), the old trouble returned, and with it my anxiety. Here it was that the observations to which I refer began. I noted, namely, that whenever the image of an object appeared before my eyes I had seen something which reminded me of it. In the first instances I thought this to be purely accidental, but soon I convinced myself that it was not so. A visual impression, consciously or unconsciously received, invariably preceded the appearance of the image. Gradually the desire arose in me to find out, every time, what caused the images to appear, and the satisfaction of this desire soon became a necessity. The next observation I made was that, just as these images followed as a result of something I had seen, so also the thoughts which I conceived were suggested in like manner. Again, I experienced the same desire to locate the image which caused the thought, and this search for the original visual impression soon grew to be a second nature. My mind became automatic, as it were, and in the course of years of continued, almost unconscious performance, I acquired the ability of locating every time and, as a rule, instantly the visual impression which started the thought. Nor is this all. It was not long before I was aware that also all my movements were prompted in the same way, and so, searching, observing, and verifying continuously, year after year, I have, by every thought and every act of mine, demonstrated, and do so daily, to my absolute satisfaction, that I am an automaton endowed with power of movement, which merely responds to external stimuli beating upon my sense organs, and thinks and acts and moves accordingly. I remember only one or two cases in all my life in which I was unable to locate the first impression which prompted a movement or a thought, or even a dream.

With these experiences it was only natural that, long ago, I conceived the idea of constructing an automaton which would mechanically represent me, and which would respond, as I do myself, but, of course, in a much more primitive manner, to external influences. Such an automaton evidently had to have motive power, organs for locomotion, directive organs, and one or more sensitive organs so adapted as to be excited by external stimuli. This machine would, I reasoned, perform its movements in the manner of a living being, for it would have all the chief mechanical characteristics or elements of the same. There was still the capacity for growth, propagation, and, above all, the mind which would be wanting to make the model complete. But growth was not necessary in this case, since a machine could be manufactured full-grown, so to

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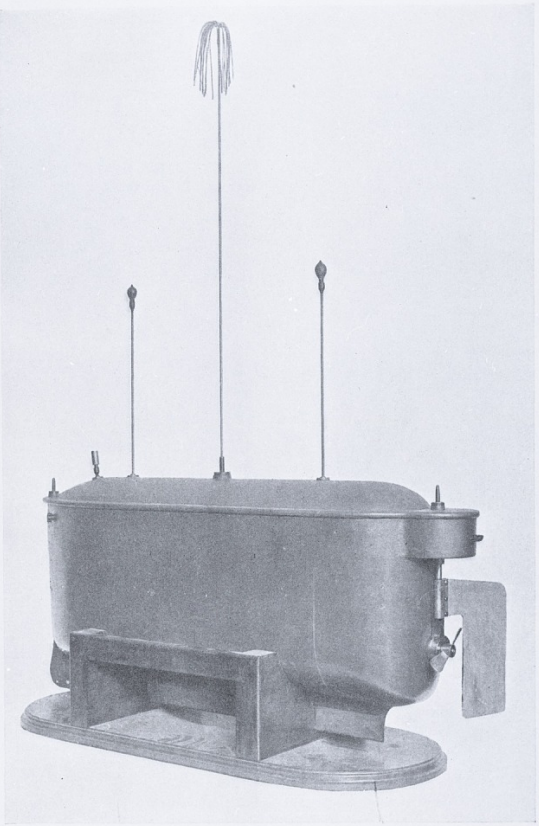

FIG. 2. THE FIRST PRACTICAL TELAUTOMATON.

A machine having all its bodily or translatory movements and the operations of the interior mechanism controlled from a distance without wires. The crewless boat shown in the photograph contains its own motive power, propelling and steering-machinery, and numerous other accessories, all of which are controlled by transmitting from a distance, without wires, electrical oscillations to a circuit carried by the boat and adjusted to respond only to these oscillations.

speak. As to the capacity for propagation, it could likewise be left out of consideration, for in the mechanical model it merely signified a process of manufacture. Whether the automaton be of flesh and bone, or of wood and steel, it mattered little, provided it could perform all the duties required of it like an intelligent being. To do so, it had to have an element corresponding to the mind, which would effect the control of all its movements and operations, and cause it to act, in any unforeseen case that might present itself, with knowledge, reason, judgment, and experience. But this element I could easily embody in it by conveying to it my own intelligence, my own understanding. So this invention was evolved, and so a new art came into existence, for which the name

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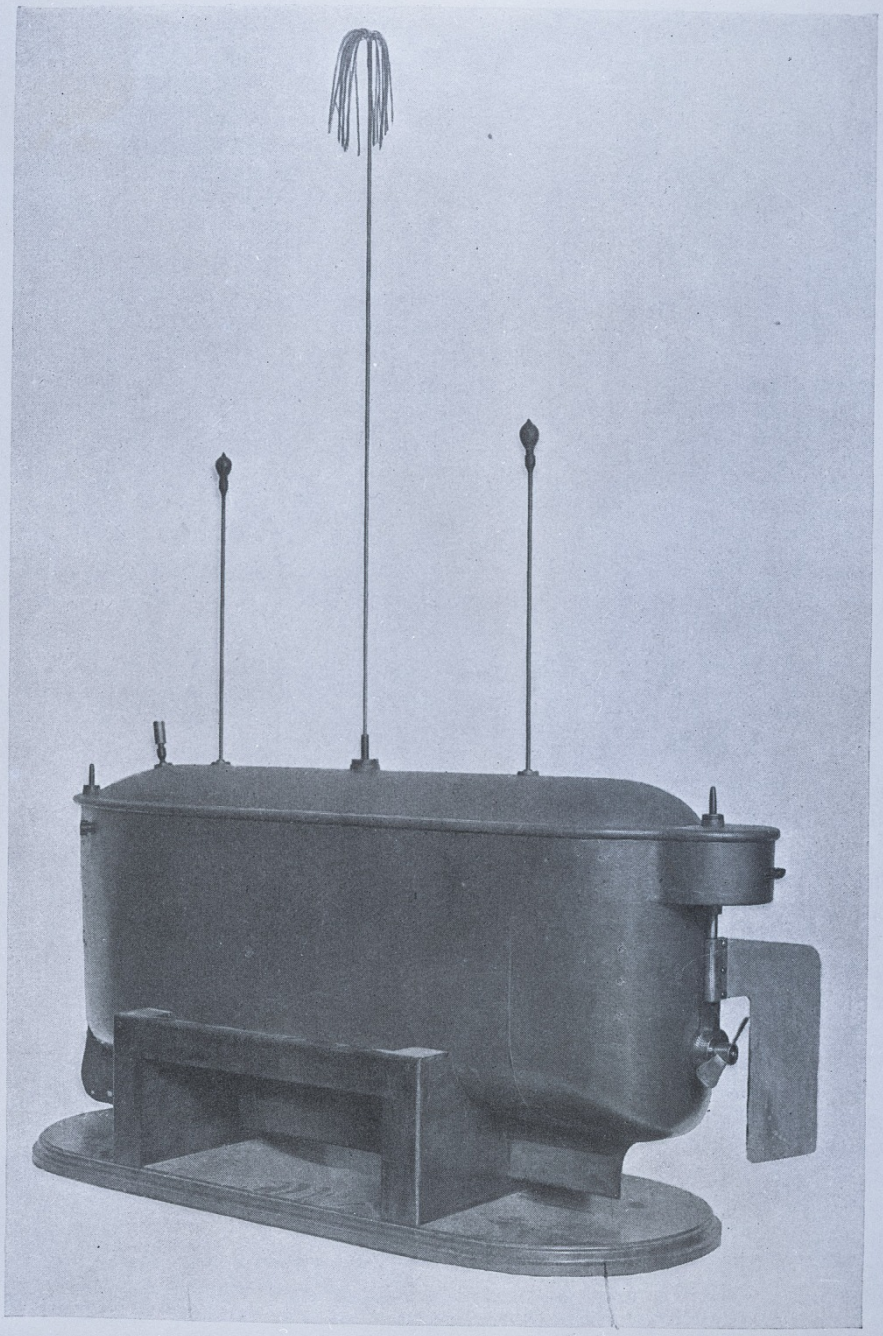

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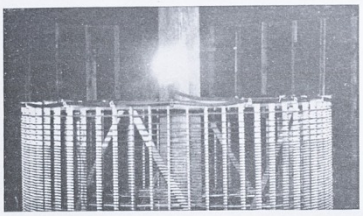

FIG. 3. EXPERIMENT TO ILLUSTRATE THE SUPPLYING OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH A SINGLE WIRE WITHOUT RETURN.

An ordinary incandescent lamp, connected with one or both of its terminals to the wire forming the upper free end of the coil shown in the photograph, is lighted by electrical vibrations conveyed to it through the coil from an electrical oscillator, which is worked only to one fifth of one per cent. of its full capacity.

"telautomatics" has been suggested, which means the art of controlling the movements and operations of distant automatons.

This principle evidently was applicable to any kind of machine that moves on land or in the water or in the air. In applying it practically for the first time, I selected a boat (see Fig. 2). A storage battery placed within it furnished the motive power. The propeller, driven by a motor, represented the locomotive organs. The rudder, controlled by another motor likewise driven by the battery, took the place of the directive organs. As to the sensitive organ, obviously the first thought was to utilize a device responsive to rays of light, like a selenium cell, to represent the human eye. But upon closer inquiry I found that, owing to experimental and other difficulties, no thoroughly satisfactory control of the automaton could be effected by light, radiant heat, Hertzian radiations, or by rays in general, that is, disturbances which pass in straight lines through space. One of the reasons was that any obstacle coming between the operator and the distant automaton would place it beyond his control. Another reason was that the sensitive device representing the eye would have to be in a definite position with respect to the distant controlling apparatus, and this necessity would impose great limitations in the control. Still another and very important reason was that, in using rays, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to give to the automaton individual features or characteristics distinguishing it from other machines of this kind. Evidently the automaton should respond only to an individual call, as a person responds to a name. Such considerations led me to conclude that the sensitive device of the machine should correspond to the ear rather than to the eye of a human being, for in this case its actions could be controlled irrespective of intervening obstacles, regardless of its position relative to the distant controlling apparatus, and, last, but not least, it would remain deaf and unresponsive, like a faithful servant, to all calls but that of its master. These requirements made it imperative to use, in the control of the automaton, instead of light- or other rays, waves or disturbances which propagate in all directions through space, like sound, or which follow a path of least resistance, however curved. I attained the result aimed at by means of an electric circuit placed within the boat, and adjusted, or "tuned," exactly to electrical vibrations of the proper kind transmitted to it from a

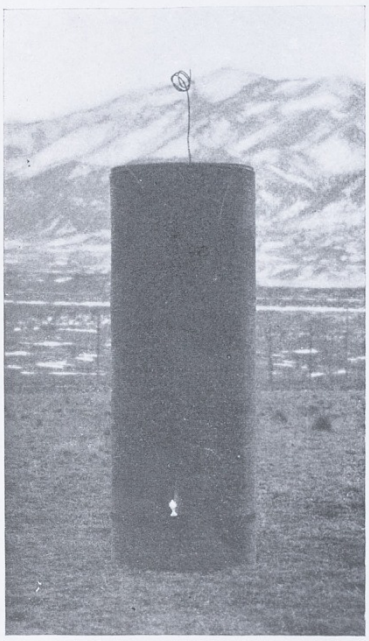

FIG. 4. EXPERIMENT TO ILLUSTRATE THE TRANSMISSION OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH THE EARTH WITHOUT WIRE.

The coil shown in the photograph has its lower end or terminal connected to the ground, and is exactly attuned to the vibrations of a distant electrical oscillator. The lamp lighted is in an independent wire loop, energized by induction from the coil excited by the electrical vibrations transmitted to it through the ground from the oscillator, which is worked only to five per cent. of its full capacity.

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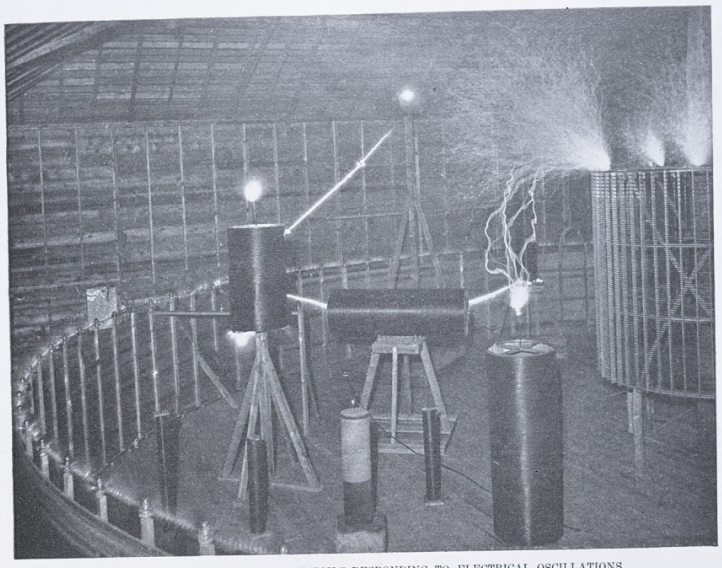

FIG. 5. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF COILS RESPONDING TO ELECTRICAL OSCILLATIONS.

The picture shows a number of coils, differently attuned and responding to the vibrations transmitted to them through the earth from an electrical oscillator. The large coil on the right, discharging strongly, is tuned to the fundamental vibration, which is fifty thousand per second; the two larger vertical coils to twice that number; the smaller white wire coil to four times that number, and the remaining small coils to higher tones. The vibrations produced by the oscillator were so intense that they affected perceptibly a small coil tuned to the twenty-sixth higher tone.

distant "electrical oscillator." This circuit, in responding, however feebly, to the transmitted vibrations, affected magnets and other contrivances, through the medium of which were controlled the movements of the propeller and rudder, and also the operations of numerous other appliances.

By the simple means described the knowledge, experience, judgment—the mind, so to speak—of the distant operator were embodied in that machine, which was thus enabled to move and to perform all its operations with reason and intelligence. It behaved just like a blindfolded person obeying directions received through the ear.

The automatons so far constructed had "borrowed minds," so to speak, as each merely formed part of the distant operator who conveyed to it his intelligent orders; but this art is only in the beginning. I purpose to show that, however impossible it may now seem, an automaton may be contrived which will have its "own mind," and by this I mean that it will be able, independent of any operator, left entirely to itself, to perform, in response to external influences affecting its sensitive organs, a great variety of acts and operations as if it had intelligence. It will be able to follow a course laid out or to obey orders given far in advance; it will be capable of distinguishing between what it ought and what it ought not to do, and of making experiences or, otherwise stated, of recording impressions which will definitely affect its subsequent actions. In fact, I have already conceived such a plan.

Although I evolved this invention many years ago and explained it to my visitors very frequently in my laboratory demonstrations, it was not until much later, long after I had perfected it, that it became known, when, naturally enough, it gave rise to much discussion and to sensational reports. But the true significance of this new art was not grasped by the majority, nor was the great force of the underlying principle recognized. As nearly as I could judge from the numerous comments which then appeared, the results I had obtained were considered as entirely impossible. Even the few who were disposed to admit the practicability of the

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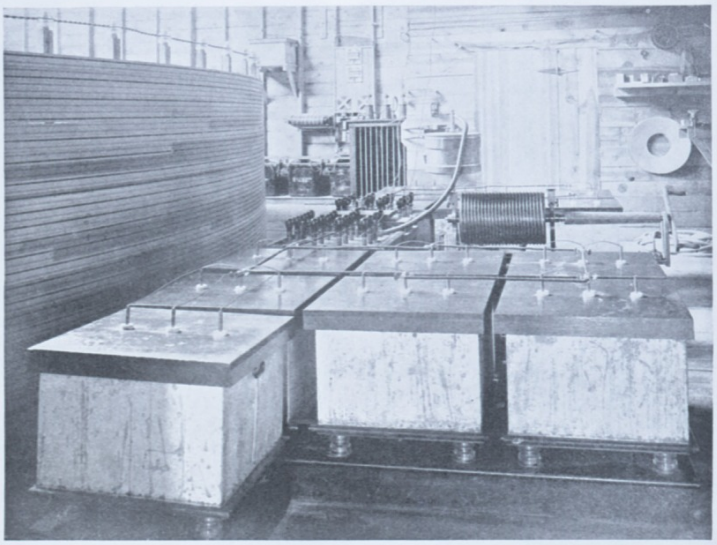

FIG. 6. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE ESSENTIAL PARTS OF THE ELECTRICAL OSCILLATOR USED IN THE EXPERIMENTS DESCRIBED.

invention saw in it merely an automobile torpedo, which was to be used for the purpose of blowing up battle-ships, with doubtful success. The general impression was that I contemplated simply the steering of such a vessel by means of Hertzian or other rays. There are torpedoes steered electrically by wires, and there are means of communicating without wires, and the above was, of course, an obvious inference. Had I accomplished nothing more than this, I should have made a small advance indeed. But the art I have evolved does not contemplate merely the change of direction of a moving vessel; it affords a means of absolutely controlling, in every respect, all the innumerable translatory movements, as well as the operations of all the internal organs, no matter how many, of an individualized automaton. Criticisms to the effect that the control of the automaton could be interfered with were made by people who do not even dream of the wonderful results which can be accomplished by the use of electrical vibrations. The world moves slowly, and new truths are difficult to see. Certainly, by the use of this principle, an arm for attack as well as defense may be provided, of a destructiveness all the greater as the principle is applicable to submarine and aërial vessels. There is virtually no restriction as to the amount of explosive it can carry, or as to the distance at which it can strike, and failure is almost impossible. But the force of this new principle does not wholly reside in its destructiveness. Its advent introduces into warfare an element which never existed before—a fighting-machine without men as a means of attack and defense. The continuous development in this direction must ultimately make war a mere contest of machines without men and without loss of life—a condition which would have been impossible without this new departure, and which, in my opinion, must be reached as preliminary to permanent peace. The future will either bear out or disprove these views. My ideas on this subject have been put forth with deep conviction, but in a humble spirit.

The establishment of permanent peaceful relations between nations would most effectively reduce the force retarding the human mass, and would be the best solution of this great human problem. But will the dream of universal peace ever be realized? Let us hope that it will. When all darkness shall be dissipated by the light of science, when all nations shall be merged into one, and

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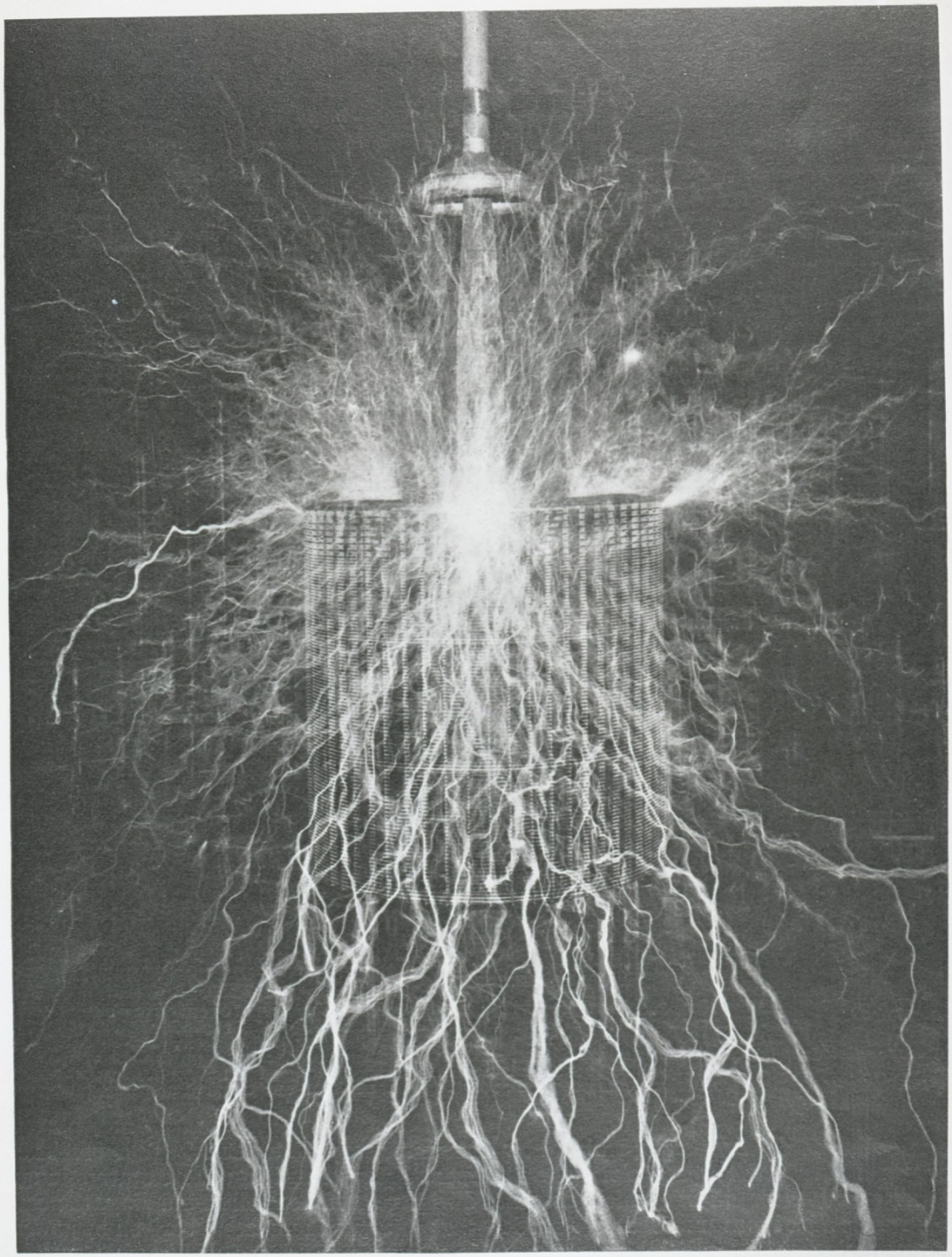

FIG. 10. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF AN EXPERIMENT TO ILLUSTRATE AN EFFECT OF AN ELECTRICAL OSCILLATOR DELIVERING ENERGY AT A RATE OF SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND HORSE-POWER.

The discharge, creating a strong draft owing to the heating of the air, is carried upward through the open roof of the building. The greatest width across is nearly seventy feet. The pressure is over twelve million volts, and the current alternates one hundred and thirty thousand times per second.

how impossible it would be for us to live the So we find that the three possible solu

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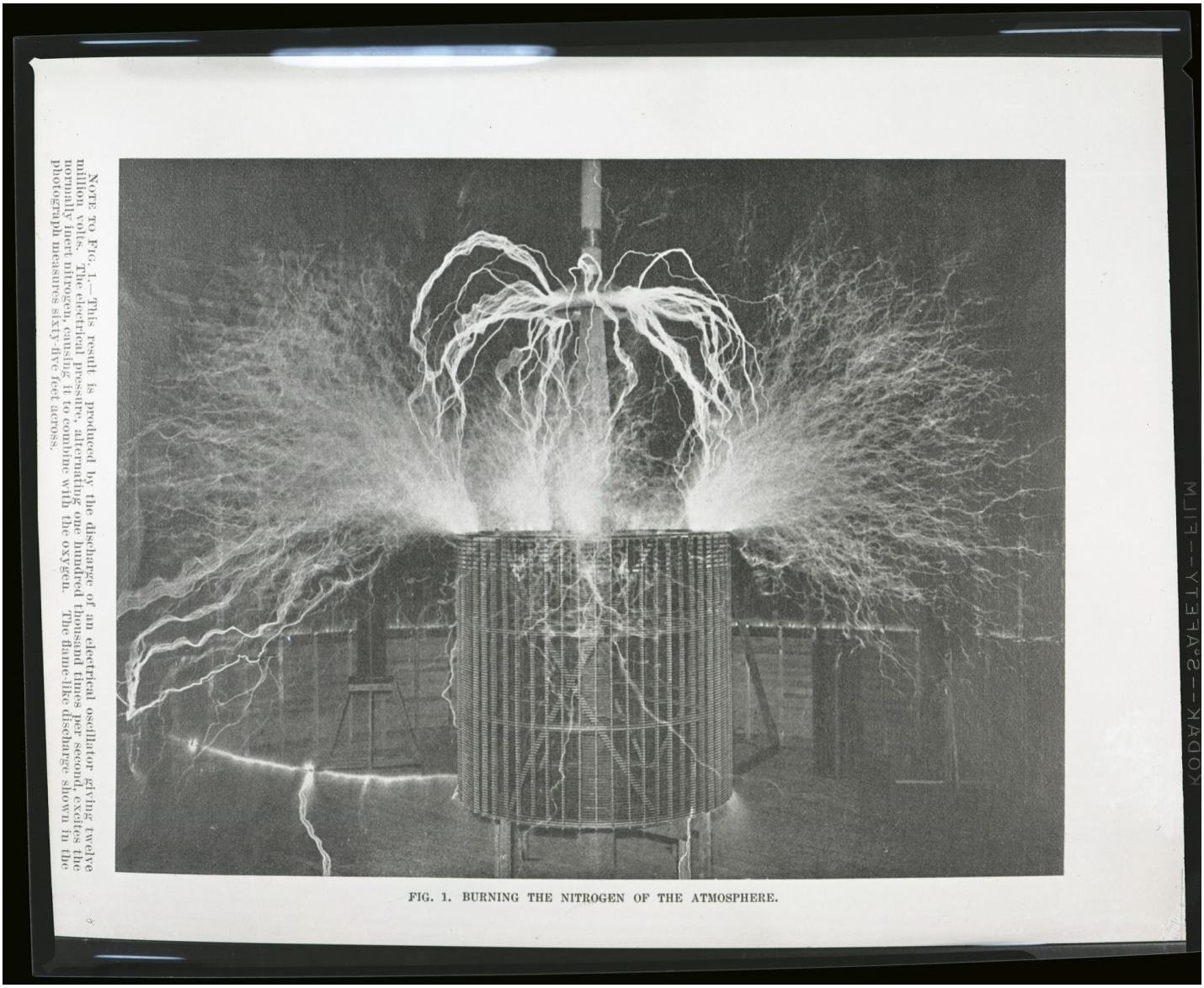

FIG. 1. BURNING THE NITROGEN OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

NOTE TO FIG. 1.—This result is produced by the discharge of an electrical oscillator giving twelve million volts. The electrical pressure, alternating one hundred thousand times per second, excites the normally inert nitrogen, causing it to combine with the oxygen. The flame-like discharge shown in the photograph measures sixty-five feet across.

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patriotism shall be identical with religion, when there shall be one language, one country, one end, then the dream will have become reality.

THE THIRD PROBLEM: HOW TO INCREASE THE FORCE ACCELERATING THE HUMAN MASS—THE HARNESSING OF THE SUN'S ENERGY.

Of the three possible solutions of the main problem of increasing human energy, this is by far the most important to consider, not only because of its intrinsic significance, but also because of its intimate bearing on all the many elements and conditions which determine the movement of humanity. In order to proceed systematically, it would be necessary for me to dwell on all those considerations which have guided me from the outset in my efforts to arrive at a solution, and which have led me, step by step, to the results I shall now describe. As a preliminary study of the problem an analytical investigation, such as I have made, of the chief forces which determine the onward movement, would be of advantage, particularly in conveying an idea of that hypothetical "velocity" which, as explained in the beginning, is a measure of human energy; but to deal with this specifically here, as I would desire, would lead me far beyond the scope of the present subject. Suffice it to state that the resultant of all these forces is always in the direction of reason, which, therefore, determines, at any time, the direction of human movement. This is to say that every effort which is scientifically applied, rational, useful, or practical, must be in the direction in which the mass is moving. The practical, rational man, the observer, the man of business, he who reasons, calculates, or determines in advance, carefully applies his effort so that when coming into effect it will be in the direction of the movement, making it thus most efficient, and in this knowledge and ability lies the secret of his success. Every new fact discovered, every new experience or new element added to our knowledge and entering into the domain of reason, affects the same and, therefore, changes

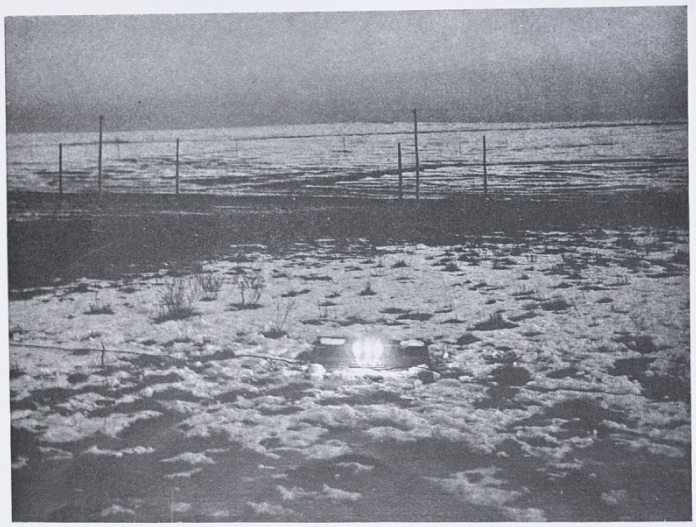

FIG. 7. EXPERIMENT TO ILLUSTRATE AN INDUCTIVE EFFECT OF AN ELECTRICAL OSCILLATOR OF GREAT POWER.

The photograph shows three ordinary incandescent lamps lighted to full candle-power by currents induced in a local loop consisting of a single wire forming a square of fifty feet each side, which includes the lamps, and which is at a distance of one hundred feet from the primary circuit energized by the oscillator. The loop likewise includes an electrical condenser, and is exactly attuned to the vibrations of the oscillator, which is worked at less than five per cent. of its total capacity.

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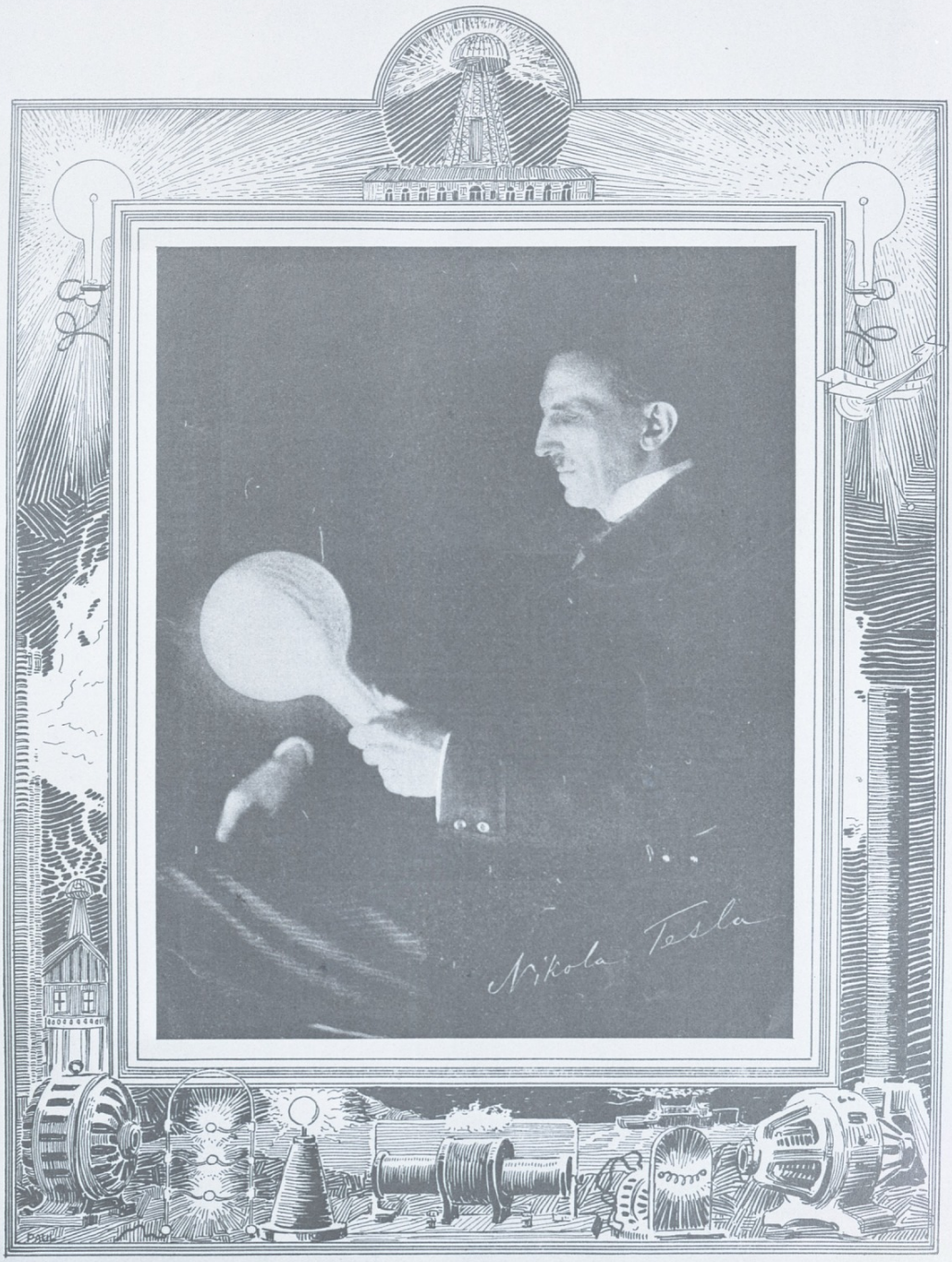

An interesting study of the great inventor, contemplating the glass bulb of his famous wireless light. A full description of the invention will appear shortly in the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER. *This is the only profile photograph of Mr. Tesla in existence. It was taken specially for the* ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER.

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THE WORLD. PA

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1894.

OUR FOREMOST ELECTRICIAN.

The Wonderful Discoveries and Daring Theories of Nikola Tesla, as Told by Him to The World.

GREATER EVEN THAN EDISON.

Hard at Work Experimenting with a New Kind of Light and Promises Wonders That Are Now Undreamed Of by Scientists.

THE ELECTRICITY OF THE FUTURE.

He Predicts It Will Be the Great Labor Saver—Picturesque Personality of a Man Who Is Toying with the Secrets of the Universe.

There is a small country in Europe called Lika, and in that country there is a village of forty houses, called Smiljan.

You have probably never heard of either, but you and many others will live to know about a baby that was born in the village of Smiljan in the country called Lika thirty-seven years ago.

It was probably the usual Slavonic baby, very dark, very nervous and doomed in advance to a dull and wasted life. Lika is really a part of Servia, and Servia had her day long ago. Her men gained fame by fighting and helping the Hungarians to keep Asia out of Europe. Huxley, who thinks seriously, and Oscar Wilde, who is foolish, can enjoy life and London now because those old fighters fought so hard.

Most of Servia's modern babies might as well have avoided the annoyance of birth for all they can ever do in the world, but this baby is an exception.

He was visible yesterday, in his grown-up condition, at Delmonico's. His name is Nikola Tesla. He is the best electrician living, if men who know about electricity may be believed. He is to the average electrician as Horace Greeley is to Bill Nye. He is serious, he is earnest, and in all ways he commands respect.

Every scientist knows his work and every foolish person included in the category of New York society knows his face. He dines at Delmonico's every day. He sits each night at a table near a window. When Ward McAllister, that strange contradiction of the theory that nature abhors a vacuum, wanders in, he sees Nikola Tesla with his head buried in an evening paper.

Every foolish young man who cares for the law of gravitation only because it interferes with jumping fences, every foolish young woman who thinks that there is something new about her two-cent love affair, has seen this serious, owl-faced dervian eating his dinner and thinking about electrical vibrations.

Nikola Tesla is almost the tallest, almost the thinnest and certainly the most serious man who goes to Delmonico's regularly.

VERY THIN, AND VERY TALL.

He has eyes set very far back in his head. They are rather light. I asked him how he could have such light eyes and be a Slav. He told me that his eyes were once much darker, but that using his mind a great deal had made them many shades lighter. I have often heard it said that using the brain makes the eyes lighter in color. Tesla's confirmation of the theory through his personal experience is important.

He is very thin, is more than six feet tall and weighs less than a hundred and forty pounds. He has very big hands. Many able men do—Lincoln is one instance. His thumbs are remarkably big, even for such big hands. They are extraordinarily big. This is a good sign. The thumb is the intellectual part of the hand. The apes have very small thumbs. Study them and you will notice this.

Nikola Tesla has a head that spreads out at the top like a fan. His head is shaped like a wedge. His chin is as pointed as an ice-pick. His mouth is too small. His chin, though not weak, is not strong enough. His face cannot be studied and judged like the faces of other men, for he is not a worker in practical fields. He lives his life up in the top of his head, where ideas are born, and up there he has plenty of room. His hair is jet black and curly. He stoops—most men do when they have no peacock blood in them. He lives inside of himself. He takes a profound interest in his own work. He has that supply of self-love and self-confidence

move your hand ten times in a second and then try to move it one hundred times to the second, it will take a hundred times as much strength to move it ten times as fast. The fly that moves its wings twenty-five times to the second requires twenty-five thousand multiplied by twenty-five thousand times as much force as he would to move them once in a second. That makes him use up about six hundred million times as much force as you might think to move his wings like that." Mr. Delmonico's aged friend said: "Don't talk of such exertion in this weather," and wearily mopped himself out of the place.

When the aged man had gone Mr. Tesla said he could go to sleep floating on the water, and Mr. Delmonico, who is a very handsome young man with a pointed black beard, said that he did not believe sharks ever ate any one up. Mr. Tesla said that was nonsense, for in the lower Danube pikes sometimes had seized men and dragged them beneath the surface. The pikes were four feet long, and became so dangerous that swimming about there was prevented. Mr. Delmonico said he was going to Sharon Springs, and started for the Springs at once.

Mr. Nikola Tesla then talked, at my urgent request, about electricity and the things that he hopes to do.

There is no intention here to give a technical account of Mr. Tesla's past achievements and future ambitions. It would be much too hard to write to begin with, and utterly incomprehensible to almost every one after being written. The idea is to discover the new great electrician thoroughly; to interest Americans in the Smiljan baby's personality, so that they may study his future achievements with proper care.

TESLA'S THEORY OF LIGHT.

Mr. Tesla's biggest undertaking at present—that to which he is devoting his most earnest efforts—is the production of light by the vibrations of the atmosphere. He has no intention of heating a bit of cinder red hot and letting it glow by incandescence. The present incandescent system, compared to Mr. Tesla idea, is as primitive as an ox cart with two solid wooden wheels compared to modern railroading.

The light of the sun, according to Mr. Tesla, is the result of vibrations in 94,000,000 miles of ether which separate us from the centre of this solar system. Mr. Tesla's idea is to produce here on earth vibrations similar to those which cause the sunlight, and thus to give us a light as good as that of the sun, with no danger from clouds or other obstructions. Mr. Tesla has already achieved decided success in this line. He takes in his hand a long bar of glass, which, by vibration alone, lights up into most amazing brilliancy. He himself comes out of his experiments a most radiant creature, with light flaming at every pore of his skin, from the tips of his fingers and from the end of every hair on his head.

In explaining his experiments, Mr. Tesla uses figures calculated to pulverize an ordinary mind.

"It is difficult for me," he said, "to give you an idea that you will readily grasp about this question of vibration. In ordinary life our minds do not deal with the figures that come up in such investigations, but take a 5 and 3 after it fourteen zeroes; then you will have the number of vibrations which occur in the ether every second and which produce light."

I carried out Mr. Tesla's suggestion, with the following result—500,000,000,000,000.

"All I have to do," said Mr. Tesla, "to duplicate the sunlight is to get this number of vibrations to the second with my machinery on earth. I have succeeded up to a certain point, but am still at work on the task."

THE POWER OF VIBRATION.

I tried in various ways to present in cold writing some notion of what five hundred trillions of vibrations to the second might mean. I didn't succeed very well. The nearest I could was to mention, at Mr. Tesla's suggestion, the following fact: If a mass of metal as big as the Delmonico restaurant, in which we sat, possessing 10,000 times the resisting force of the most finely tempered steel, should be caused to vibrate with one millionth of the rapidity of the light-producing electric vibrations in ether, that mass of metal, 10,000 times harder than steel, would simply vanish into the air like smoke. It would disappear into separate atoms too small to be seen and would never be heard of again.

Electricity in its vibrations, according to Mr. Tesla, has a great advantage over all other things, such as flies' wings and other material bodies. Electricity has no weight, and therefore no opposition is offered to its moving backward and forward freely any number of times to the second.

"It is perfectly easy to prove that electricity weighs nothing," said Mr. Tesla. "I will load you so full of electricity that you can't hold any more and then put you on the finest weighing machine, and you will not find one-thousandth part of an ounce added to your weight."

I ventured to suggest to Mr. Tesla that as a vibrator intended

NIKOLA TESLA.

Showing the Inventor in the Effulgent Glory of Myriad Tongues of Electric Flame After He Has Saturated Himself with Electricity.

magnetic field is a thing which may be described but not understood. Everybody knows that a magnet will seize a piece of iron and hold it firmly; everybody knows that the magnet must use up force in holding that iron, but of course as long as it holds the iron perfectly still the force is wasted. The piece of iron if left alone would stand still. There is no use in getting a magnet to make it stand still. But Mr. Tesla found that he could get a magnet to use its force in such a way as to cause the piece of iron to spin violently round and round. He can make a wheel at a distance from the source of electro-magnetic force spin round with 10,000 horse-power. He expects to apply this principle in employing the strength of the Niagara Falls electric current. The fact may be mentioned that the Niagara Falls people who have relied upon Tesla to tell them how they may use their power at a distance have adopted his scheme.

This rotating magnetic field struck me as a most impressive discovery. I asked Mr. Tesla whether he didn't think it possible that the spinning, rotary motion of the earth and her fellow planets, commonly attributed to some unexplained primary propulsive force, might be due to the application on a grand scale of his rotating magnetic field idea. I suggested that the sun might be a great magnet, that the five hundred trillion vibrations per second which he spoke of showed considerable electrical power somewhere; that there was a great deal of iron and a powerful lot of electricity in the earth. Mr. Tesla observed that he thought it was dangerous to jump at such conclusions, but he treated my enthusiasm, born of complete ignorance, with a kind toleration, which did much to convince me of his true greatness.

THE SECRET OF ELECTRICITY.

Electricians in general think that Tesla have also great hopes of transmitting electric force in the same way without waste. Concerning the transmission of messages through the earth I have no hesitation in predicting success. I must first ascertain exactly how many vibrations to the second are caused by disturbing the mass of electricity which the earth contains. My machine for transmitting must vibrate as often to put itself in accord with the electricity in the earth."

TOOK 250,000 VOLTS HIMSELF.

Mr. Tesla is the interesting person who, in Philadelphia, before a large gathering, allowed a quarter of a million volts of electricity to go through his body. Having seen Carlyle Harris and one other unfortunate individual instantly killed by the application of less than 2,000 volts, I asked Mr. Tesla if he didn't feel a little worried about taking a current of a quarter of a million volts. Said he:

"I did at first feel apprehensive. I had reasoned the thing out absolutely, nevertheless there is always a certain doubt about the practical demonstration of a perfectly satisfactory theory. My idea of letting this current go through me was to demonstrate conclusively the folly of popular impressions concerning the alternating current. The experiment had no value for scientific men. A great deal of nonsense is talked and believed about 'volts,' &c. A million volts would not kill you or hurt you if the current vibrated quickly enough—say half a million times to the second. Under such conditions the nerves wouldn't respond quickly enough to feel pain."

"You see, voltage has nothing to do with the size and power of the current. It is simply the calculation of the force applied at a given point. It per-

if applied continuously, it would simply burn you up."

ELECTRICITY OF THE FUTURE.

When Mr. Tesla talks about the electrical problems upon which he is really working he becomes a most fascinating person. Not a single word that he says can be understood. He divides time up into billionths of seconds, and supplies power enough from nothing apparently to do all the work in the United States. He believes that electricity will solve the labor problem. That is something for Mr. Debs to ponder while he languishes in his dungeon. It is certain, according to Mr. Tesla's theories, that the hard work of the future will be the pressing of electric buttons. A few centuries from now the criminal instead of working a treadmill or picking oakum will be sentenced to press fifteen electric buttons every day. His fellows, long since disused to work, will look upon his toil with pity and horror.

Mr. Nikola Tesla is to be envied. He owns one of those rare minds which do not absorb trivialities. A computation of the vibrations of a fly's wing is to him what croquet would be to Grover Cleveland—it is play. He can play when he wants to, but he doesn't do it very often.

Mr. Delmonico lowers his voice when he speaks of Mr. Tesla, as Boston cabdrivers used to lower their voices in speaking of John L. Sullivan. He said:

"That Tesla can do anything. We managed to make him play pool one night. He had never played, but he had watched us for a little while. He was very indignant when he found that we meant to give him fifteen points. But it didn't matter much, for he beat us all even and got all the money. There are just a few of us who play for 25 cents, so it wasn't the money we cared about, but the way he studied out pool in his head, and then beat us, after we had practised for years, surprised us."

I talked to this Mr. Tesla of Smiljan until all but one of the lights had gone out and until the feeble daylight found Mr. Delmonico's scrub-ladies scrubbing his marble floor. All that he said was interesting, both the electrical things and the others.

HARD WORK HIS PLEASURE.

He is very proud of his Slavonic race. He believes that the poetry of the Slavs written in Servian and Croatian would surprise the civilized world if it could be presented in widely known languages.

He says that the thin man relies constantly on the food which he eats at the moment. He looks upon good food as much more important and feels the strengthening effects of it within twenty minutes. He believes that work never hurts, but that play does.

Nobody, he thinks, can work enough to hurt him.

He thinks that marriage and love interfere with success.

That suppers are very bad for one in New York, but all right in Paris.

He does not believe in telepathy, which is, according to its exponents, a sort of psychical electricity enabling one mind to communicate ideas to another without words. He considers that what is usually taken as an evidence of the existence of telepathy is mere coincidence. But the working of the human mind through observation and reason interests and amazes him, as it well may.

"Suppose I made up my mind to murder you," he said, "in a second you would know it. Now, isn't that wonderful? By what process does the mind get at all this?"

One wise man whom I knew used to say that the scientists with their jumble of laws governing the universe were ignoramuses, and that there weren't more than half a dozen fundamental laws all told. I asked Mr. Tesla what he thought about that.

"I think," said he, "that they could all be reduced to one."

ARTHUR BRISBANE.

"CLOSE MIXERS" IN DEMAND.

A Trick Bartenders Have of Making a Little Liquor Go a Long Way.

Did you ever notice the advertisement of New York barkeepers who want situations? If you did, you have probably observed that about four out of five of them announce, among other accomplishments, that they are "close" mixers, or "quick and economical" mixers, or "saving" mixers. The word "close," however, seems to be the favorite.

It is to be inferred that employers want close mixers, otherwise the man in search of employment would not give prominence to that accomplishment in his advertisement.

The difference between a close mixer and one who is not close means a good deal to the employer. Although in many places mixed drinks are sold for more than straight whiskey or straight gin, they are made by the close mixer so that they cost the owner of the bar less than does the straight. The amount of whiskey in ten straight drinks will make fifteen cocktails or fifteen sours. The barkeeper, in making mixed drinks, first puts into the glass the ice and the sugar, other ingredients he mixes, for whatever

ADS

"The New York Novelty Co... in favor of Edward P. Hatch, d...

A GREAT CRASH

The New York Novelty ... as one of the largest ma... from them for spot cash ... cents on the dollar on the...

Here Are a Few Random S...

THIS BU...

Ladies' ... Tailor-M...

Outing ...

of imported ... or canvas clo... away coat, coat back, pearl button... gored skirt; a... did $6.00 suit...

1.9...

Same style in fine Storm Serge, at.....

In fine Imported Covert Cloth, at.....

This beautiful style of French Flche WAIST,

made of a fine quality French lawn in a variety of handsome patterns, lined with lawn and finished with embroidered edging, and worth every cent of $2.00, at the special price of

1.29

EACH.

A very pretty style of Ladies' Waist figured China Silk, lined with lawn, reduced from $4.00 to.....

PRICES CUT AWAY DOWN IN COLOR...

COLORED SILK...

FANCY SILKS in light or... grounds, with narrow lines of... stripes, with different colors in... dots; former price 85c., at.....

HAIR-LINE TAFFETA SILKS, ... splendid range of midsummer shades... of a superior quality of Taffeta, very choice... waists and dresses; former price $1.00, at.....

Figured Taffeta, check Taffeta, Brocha... in beautiful line of colors and the newest... binations, black and red, green and red, ... and red, blue and tan; these silks are worth $1.00, at.....

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA, in all... newest combinations, high, rich lustre and... most desirable cloth manufactured; 85c. quality, at.....

PRICES CUT AWAY DOWN IN COLOR...

STORM SERGES.—Although we m... gigantic preparations last Monday... supply the demand we felt sure we... be made on us for our special advertis... qualities of Navy Storm Serges, we w... unable in many instances to supply... wants of our appreciative patrons. ... "Specials" for to-morrow will be as follows:

40-inch All-Wool Worsted Storm Serge... Diamond Hopsackings, in navy and... dark blues; worth 50c., at.....

46-inch Fine Twill Worsted Storm Ser... in handsome navy blues, worth 75c., at.....

54-inch English Twill Storm Serges, in ha... some navy and dark blues, worth 90c., at.....

PRICES CUT AWAY DOWN IN LADIES'...

MEN'S HOT-WEATHER GOODS.

Closing out all of our Men's Ho... Weather Coats at unusually low price... Men's Black Alpaca coats sold b... by clothing stores at $1.50; our price.....

Men's extra fine quality of black and colored... Alpaca Coats that are sold by cloth... ing stores at $1.00; your choice.....

Men's extra quality of Serge Skeleton Coat... taller made; they are sold by cloth... ing stores at $2.00; your choice.....

Men's navy blue and black Flannel Skeleton... Coats, tailor made, exceptionally well made... sold by clothing stores at $4.00; your choice.....

Men's superior quality of Wool Serge Coats and... Vests, as in navy blue...

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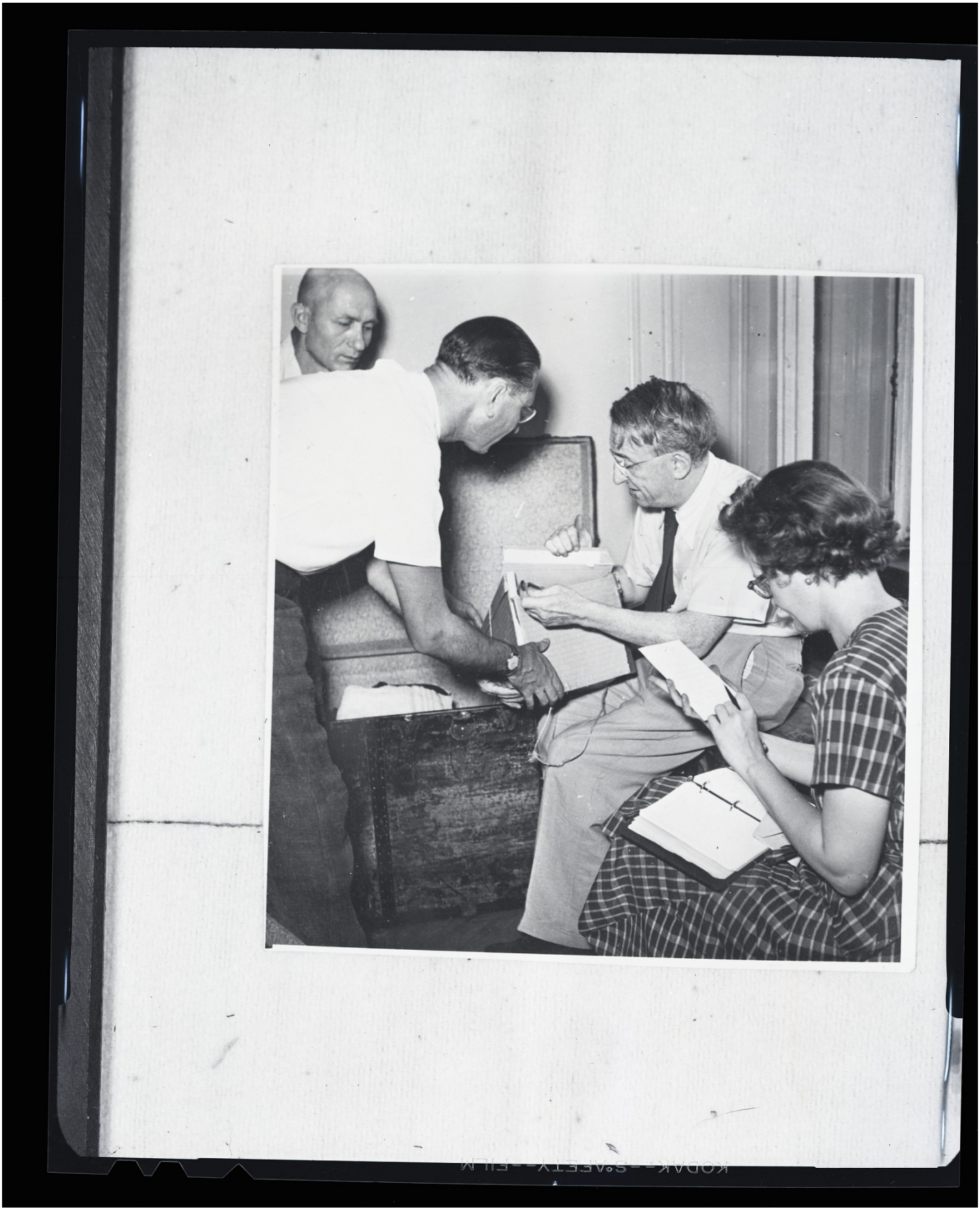

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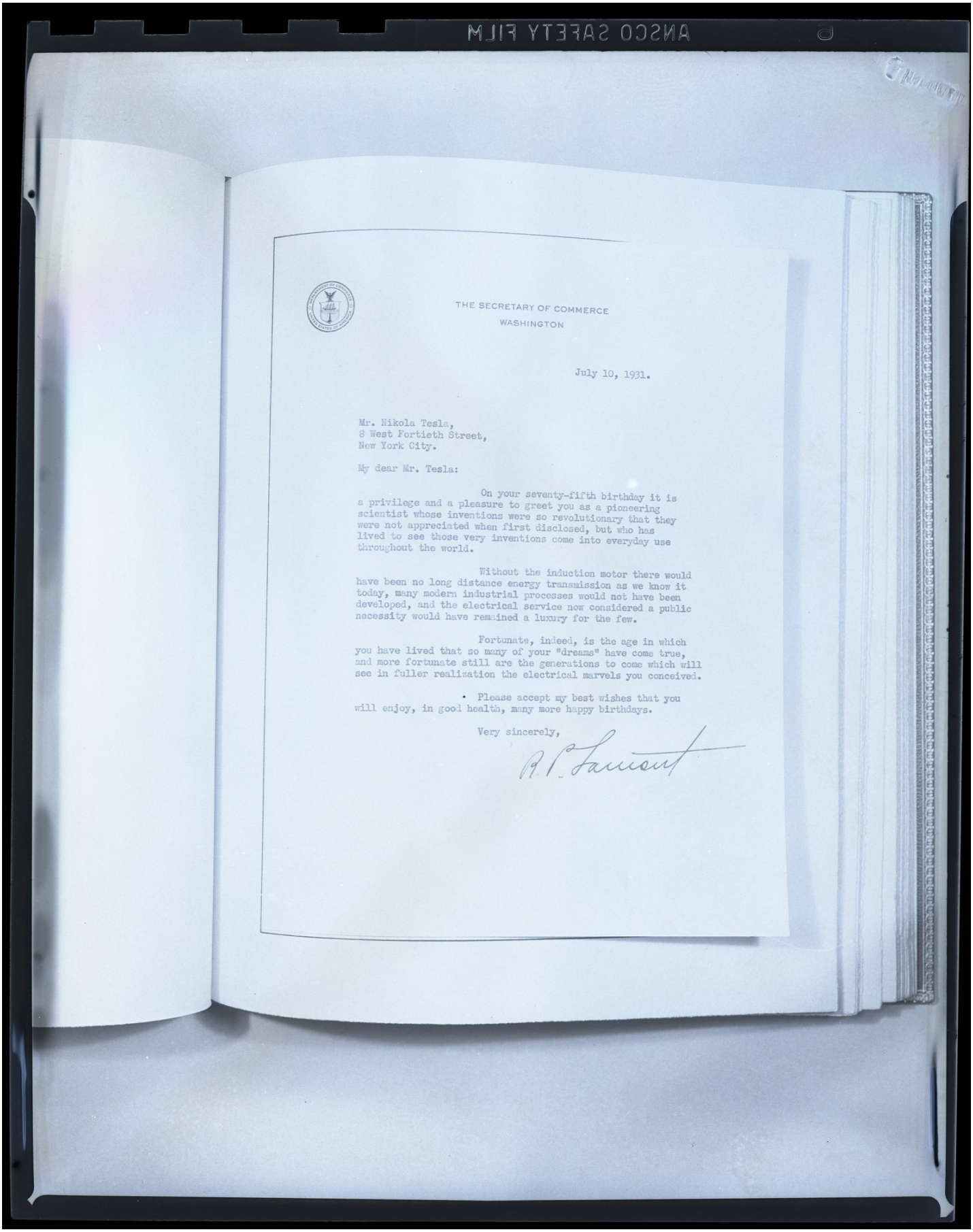

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1931.

Mr. Nikola Tesla,
8 West Fortieth Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Tesla:

On your seventy-fifth birthday it is a privilege and a pleasure to greet you as a pioneering scientist whose inventions were so revolutionary that they were not appreciated when first disclosed, but who has lived to see those very inventions come into everyday use throughout the world.

Without the induction motor there would have been no long distance energy transmission as we know it today, many modern industrial processes would not have been developed, and the electrical service now considered a public necessity would have remained a luxury for the few.

Fortunate, indeed, is the age in which you have lived that so many of your "dreams" have come true, and more fortunate still are the generations to come which will see in fuller realization the electrical marvels you conceived.

Please accept my best wishes that you will enjoy, in good health, many more happy birthdays.

Very sincerely,

R. P. Lamont

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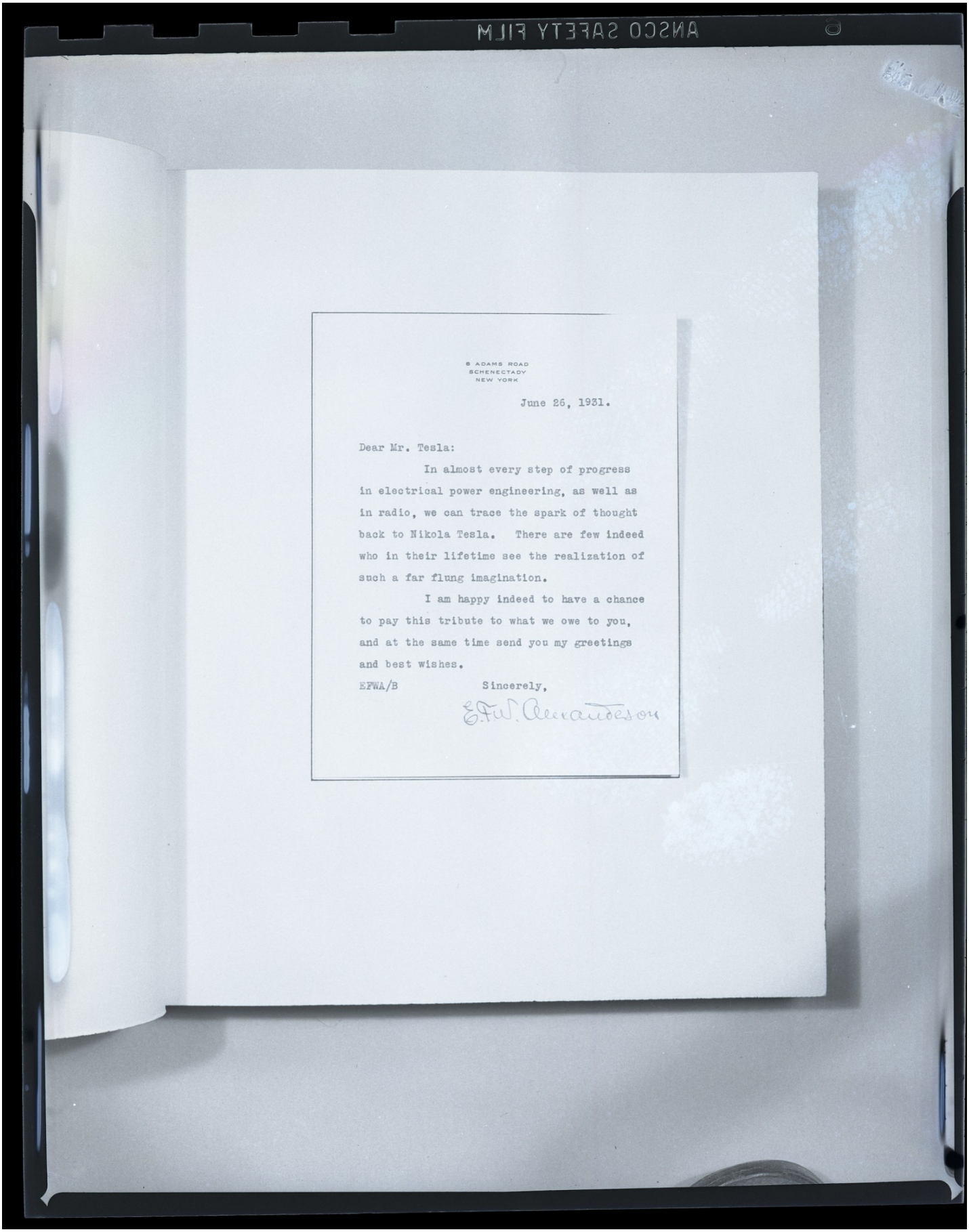

8 ADAMS ROAD
SCHENECTADY
NEW YORK

June 26, 1931.

Dear Mr. Tesla:

In almost every step of progress in electrical power engineering, as well as in radio, we can trace the spark of thought back to Nikola Tesla. There are few indeed who in their lifetime see the realization of such a far flung imagination.

I am happy indeed to have a chance to pay this tribute to what we owe to you, and at the same time send you my greetings and best wishes.

EFWA/B Sincerely,

E.F.W. Alexanderson

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TESLA LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

8 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.
September 29, 1915

Benjamin F. Miessner, Esq.,
Purdue University,
Lafayette, Indiana

My dear Sir:

Your favor of September 24th has been received in due course and has interested me in view of your forthcoming book on "Radio Dynamics". Some time ago my friend, Charles E. Speirs of the D. Van Nostrand Company, told me that you were engaged in its preparation and I commended it for publication as very little has been written on the subject. Personally, I believe that the name is not the very best as it conveys the idea that radiations are, if not motive, at least the controlling agent, while, as a matter of fact, such is not the case.

I am naturally greatly absorbed in this field of invention which has been barely touched and which I look upon as extremely promising. In an article in the Century Magazine, copy of which I am forwarding to you, I have related the circumstances which led me to develop the idea of a self-propelled automaton. My experiments were begun sometime in '92 and from that period, on, until '95, in my Laboratory at 35 South Fifth Avenue, I exhibited a number of contrivances and perfected plans for several complete telautomata. After the destruction of my Laboratory by fire in '95, there was an interruption in these labors which, however, were resumed in '96 in my new Laboratory at 46 East Houston Street where I made more striking demonstrations, in many instances actually transmitting the whole motive energy to the devices instead of simply controlling the same from distance. In '97 I began the construction of a complete automaton in the form of a boat, which is described

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in my original patent specification #613,809. A copy of this, also, is being forwarded under separate cover. This application was written during that year but the filing was delayed until July of the following year, long before which date the machine had been often exhibited to visitors who never ceased to wonder at the performances. The drawings of this specification were made from this machine to scale. In that year I also constructed a larger boat which I exhibited, among other things, in Chicago during a lecture before the Commercial Club. In this lecture I treated the whole field broadly, not limiting myself to mechanisms controlled from distance but to machines possessed of their own intelligence. Since that time I have advanced greatly in the evolution of the invention and think that the time is not distant when I shall show an automaton which, left to itself, will act as though possessed of reason and without any wilful control from the outside. Whatever be the practical possibilities of such an achievement, it will mark the beginning of a new epoch in mechanics.

I would call your attention to the fact that while my specification, above mentioned, shows the automatic mechanism as controlled through a simple tuned circuit, I have used individualized control; that is, one based on the co-operation of several circuits of different periods of vibration, a principle which I had already developed at that time and which was subsequently described in my patents #723,188 and 723,189 of March, 1903. The machine was in this form when I made demonstrations with it in 1898 before the Chief Examiner, Seeley, prior to the grant of my basic patent on Method of and Apparatus for Controlling Mechanisms at a Distance.

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Benjamin F. Miessner, Esq. -3-

In my experiments and investigations in Colorado from 1899 to 1900, I developed, among other things, two important discoveries which will be essential in the future development of telautomatics. They are described in my patents #685,953 and 119,732 which were taken out at a later date. These two advances make it possible to supply to an automaton great amounts of energy and also to control it with the utmost accuracy when it is entirely out of sight and at any distance.

During the past few years I have devoted much of my time to the perfection of a small, high speed vessel and have developed a new form of prime mover which makes it possible to develop several horsepower for each pound of weight and in my latest designs I am embodying this new machine together with certain new means of propulsion in an endeavor to produce a most effective weapon of defense, such as would seem to be at this time of paramount importance to the United States.

I may be able to respond to your request to furnish you one or two illustrations but am so driven with important work that it would be next to impossible for me to prepare material, myself, for publication in your book which I hope will prove a complete success.

Yours very truly,

N. Tesla

P/S- I have added to the material forwarded, a few other specifications which might be of interest to you in this connection.

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ANSCO SAFETY FILM

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

FELLOW AM. INSTITUTE EL. ENGINEERS
AM. ACADEMY ARTS & SCIENCES
MEMBER AM. SOCIETY CIVIL ENGINEERS
AM. SOCIETY MECH. ENGINEERS

CONSULTING ENGINEER

June 3, 1931

Mr. Nikola Tesla,
Hotel Pennsylvania,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Tesla:

Among those who are happy to express to you their good wishes on your impending birthday, I am one of the humblest, but perhaps the last living engineer whose good fortune it has been to design literally millions of horse-power of motors and generators of the "Tesla System".

And though one should think that such monuments to your great inventive genius might be sufficient to fill the world with the fame of the name you bear, it must recorded that such would be the case had it not been for the world's usual ingratitude toward its benefactors.

To those of us who have lived through the anxious and fascinating period of the development of alternating current power transmission there is not a scintilla of doubt that the name of Tesla is as great here as the name of Faraday is in the discovery of the phenomena underlying all electrical work.

Comparisons are odious and at the moment, while we are grateful that you have lived to see your great ideas realized far beyond your own dreams, it is perhaps bad taste to point out that the popular inventor of the incandescent lamp has had to look to your discoveries and inventions, and to our generating equipment designed with your ideas, for the generation of the electric energy without which his inventions would have remained lifeless.

As there is so much popular misunderstanding on this subject I think these lines may help to adjudicate where fame should be and where praise should fall.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Behrend

Consulting Engineer,
Dr. of Engineering hon. causa.

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NIHIL IN SACCULO QUOD NON FUERIT IN CAPITE

Electrical oscillator activity ten million Horsepower

Power transmission without wires

New York, January 1, 1904

I wish to announce that in connection with the commercial introduction of my inventions I shall render professional services in the general capacity of consulting electrician and engineer.

The near future, I expect with confidence, will be a witness of revolutionary departures in the production, transformation and transmission of energy, transportation, lighting, manufacture of chemical compounds, telegraphy, telephony and other arts and industries.

In my opinion, these advances are certain to follow from the universal adoption of high-potential and high-frequency currents and novel regenerative processes of refrigeration to very low temperatures.

Much of the old apparatus will have to be improved, and much of the new developed, and I believe that while furthering my own inventions, I shall be more helpful in this evolution by placing at the disposal of others the knowledge and experience I have gained.

Special attention will be given by me to the solution of problems requiring both expert information and inventive resource—work coming within the sphere of my constant training and predilection.

I shall undertake the experimental investigation and perfection of ideas, methods and appliances, the devising of useful expedients and, in particular, the design and construction of machinery for the attainment of desired results.

Any task submitted to and accepted by me, will be carried out thoroughly and conscientiously.

Laboratory, Long Island, N. Y.
Residence, Waldorf, New York City.

Nikola Tesla

Burning atmospheric nitrogen by high frequency discharge twelve million volts

Secrecy, non-interference and multiplicity of messages

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UNITED STATES PATENTS GRANTED TO NIKOLA TESLA

334,823	390,820	447,920	514,972	609,250
335,786	396,121	454,622	514,973	609,251
335,787	401,520	455,067	517,900	611,719
336,961	405,858	455,068	524,426	613,735
336,962	405,859	455,069	555,190	613,809
350,704	406,968	459,772	568,176	645,576
359,748	416,192	462,418	568,177	649,621
381,968	416,193	464,666	568,178	11,865
381,969	416,194	464,667	568,179	685,012
381,970	416,195	487,796	568,180	685,953
382,279	417,794	511,559	577,670	685,954
382,280	418,248	511,560	577,671	685,955
382,281	424,036	511,915	583,953	685,956
382,282	433,700	511,916	593,138	685,957
382,845	433,701	512,340	609,245	685,958
390,413	433,702	514,167	609,246	723,188
390,414	433,703	514,168	609,247	725,605
390,415	445,207	514,169	609,248	
390,721	447,921	514,170	609,249	

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NIKOLA TESLA

On last Thursday night, here in our city of New York, a man who was 87 years of age died in his humble hotel room.

His name was Nikola Tesla.

He died in poverty, but he was one of the most successful men who ever lived.

His achievements were great and are becoming greater as time goes on.

Nikola Tesla could have amassed hundreds of millions of dollars, could have become the richest man in the country, in the world, if he wished for riches.

He did not.

He did not care for anything, did not have time for anything, that spells success for too many people.

Nikola Tesla was a great humanitarian, a pure scientific genius, a poet in science.

He did extraordinary, amazing, miraculous things during his life amongst us. He did them simply to serve mankind, and for his services he did not charge anything.

Money—he did not care for it.

Honor—who was anybody to honor anybody else? That was his attitude.

Gratitude—he did not expect or demand it.

Nikola Tesla did not care to be paid for anything he did for the human race. He simply functioned according to his natural genius, which had come to him in the land of his birth, Yugoslavia, as a son of his mother.

Now this extraordinary man is dead. Or so they say. The papers on Friday told us he died. His body was found still on the bed in his hotel room in this city. And the newspapers published obituaries and editorials summarizing his life and work, and they told of his personal habits and eccentricities.

Tesla, they say, is dead. In a funeral parlor in this city there is all that is left of his person.

The funeral services will be held on next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. People will come, many people, people of all walks of life —humble, unknown people and people who are famous—scientists and industrialists, and others.

And that will be all right; it is the customary thing to do.

But Tesla is not dead—Tesla is not really dead. Only his poor, wasted body has been stilled.

The real, important part of Tesla lives in his achievement, which is great, almost beyond calculation, and an integral part of our civilization, our daily lives, our current war effort.

Today we on this program do not mourn Tesla, do not honor him, for we know that Nikola Tesla would not care for that.

Why mourn Tesla?

His life is a triumph.

We who are in this studio today are just thinking of him, talking of him among ourselves and to you who are listening to us, and we are playing some music and singing a few songs which we think Nikola Tesla would have liked.

We celebrate his achievement on earth, his great triumph, which is our triumph—the triumph of all peoples on the earth.

We celebrate his contributions to our life, to the sum-total of civilization and human potentialities in America and everywhere, which will be as permanent as man himself.

We are talking about Tesla, celebrating the fact that we belong to the same species to which he belonged while amongst us.

He is a feather in the cap of the whole human race — and Yugoslavia and America can be specially proud of him.

A few years ago a fellow scientist of Tesla's—Dr. A. B. Behrend, also an American—wrote about him in his book on the induction motor—the motor which owes its existence to Tesla and which now is in the very center of nearly everything that moves on wheels in this country.

Said Dr. Behrend: "Were we to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric trains and cars would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills and factories dead and idle. So far-reaching is his work that it has become the warp and woof of industry. Should Tesla's work be suddenly withdrawn, darkness would prevail and we would slump into barbarism."

So it is true—Tesla is not dead. He is very much alive amongst us.

Among us is the triumph of his life, his achievement which we celebrate here.

We do not honor him; we are gathered to feel the triumph of one human life, and to share our feeling with those listening in.

This tribute to Nikola Tesla written by Louis Adamic was read by the Hon. Fiorelo LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City, over station WYNC on Sunday, January 10, 1943.

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Expositions.-1890-1899 Chicago,1893 1105

PART OF WESTINGHOUSE EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO IN 1893.

Metal ellipsoid on circular table is the egg of Columbus which stood on end when table was magnetically excited by alternating current.

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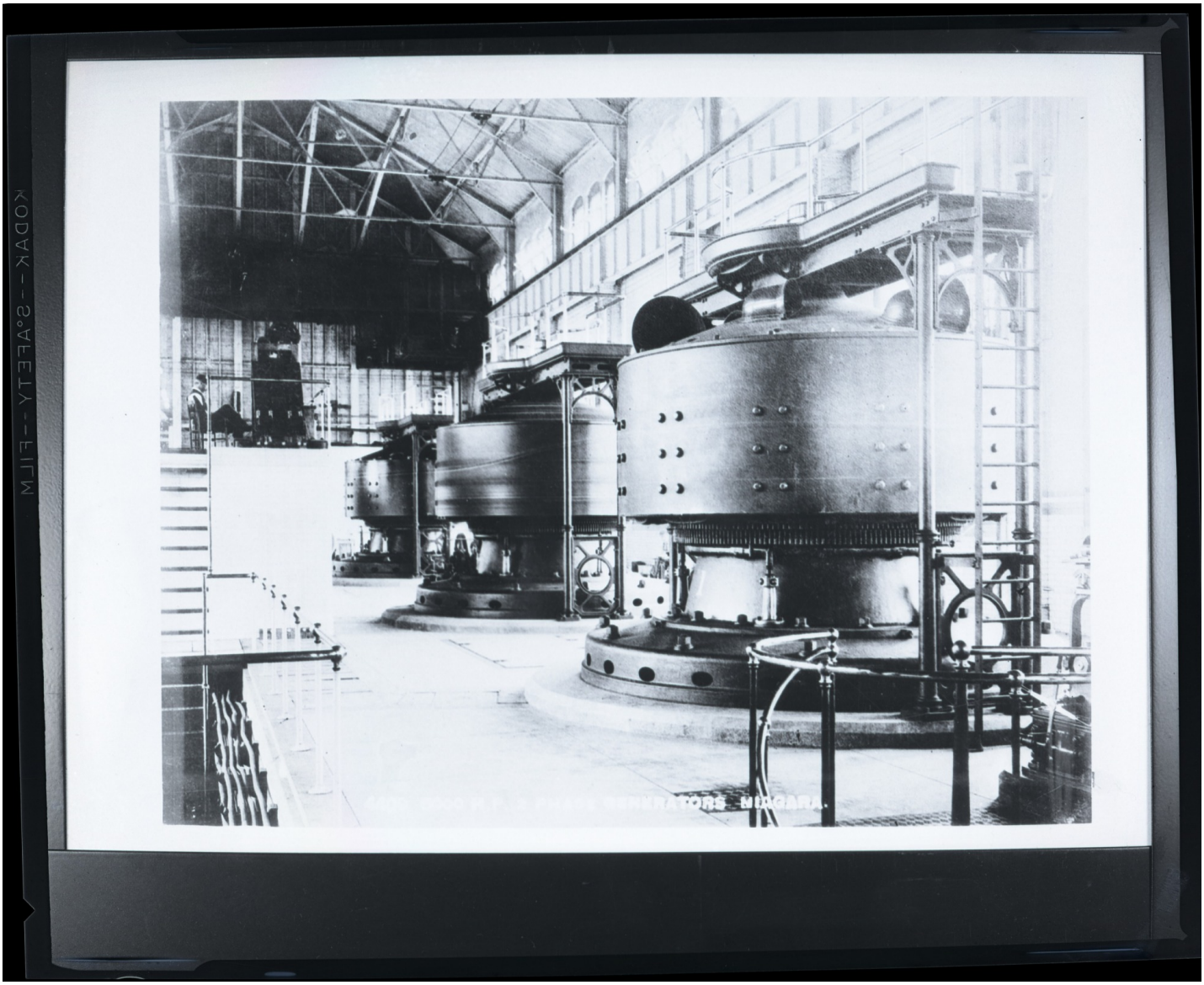
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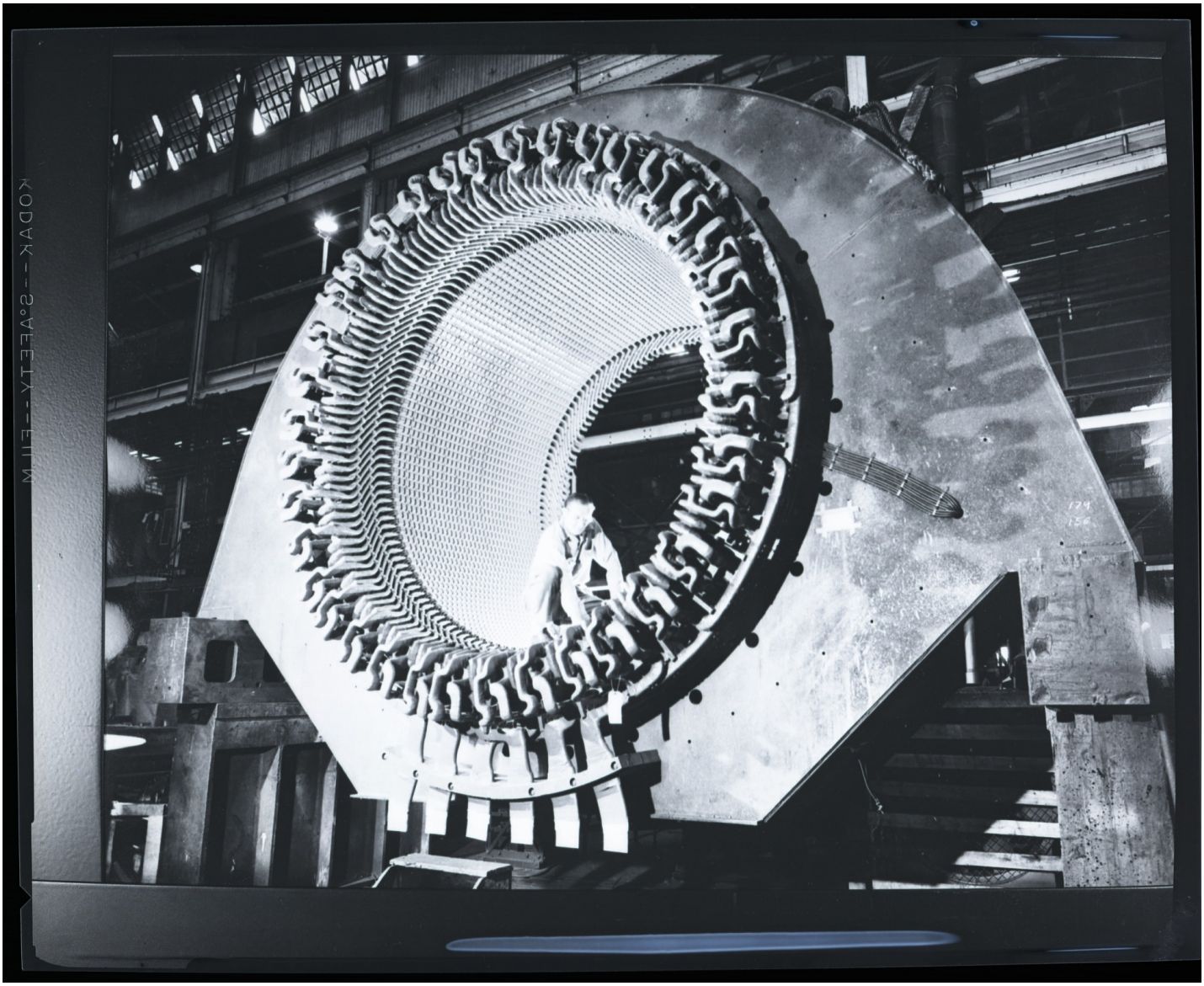
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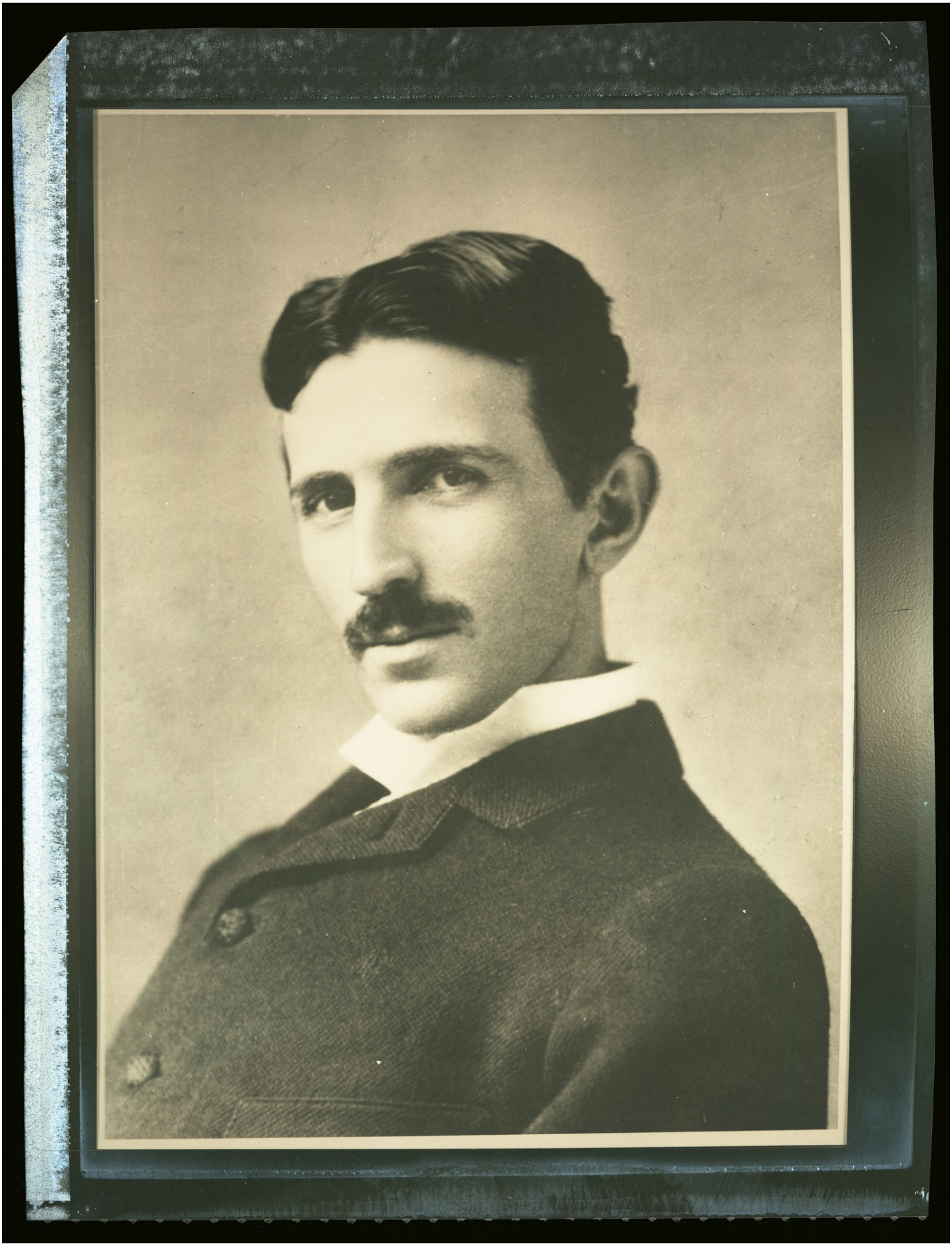

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Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

December 31, 1955

Dear Ken,

I wonder what's going on in the State Department in regard to your letters. If the last Par., p. 2 of your letter to Tebo doesn't incite some interest, nothing will! Also, the Alien Property Custodian might be put on the spot in its handling of the Tesla ~~papers~~ EFFECTS if the State Department does take an interest. At least there would be some finger pointing.

I see the Post Office Dept. has gone to the second stage in the stamp matter. The Senators from Minnesota have forwarded to me copies of letters they received from the P.O. Dept. recently, and now they read like this: "We have received a number of requests for the issuance of a stamp for Dr. Tesla and although we recognize that he is worthy of consideration for postal honors, regret no encouragement can be offered for its issuance at this particular time....etc., etc." (Things are looking up!)

I'm holding off a little on letters to all universities out this way. If it's OK with you, I'd like to see what you suggested to Magnusson and more-or-less use it as a pattern for all.

I'm about ready to get another issue of "The Teslian" out, and I think some of the readers would be interested to learn of some of the things planned for the T. Centennial. How much can I say without taking the surprise away from it? (I'll be sending a copy to Tebo too.)

Despite your warning, I've been searching the Saturday Reviews but see nothing. Apparently they don't know to cash in on a good tip!

"HAPPY '56"

Lee

December 17, 1955

Dear Lee,

Thanks for the Washington Engineer. I think that articles like this, made accessible to the men who will become our future engineers, will do more to revive and perpetuate the name and work of Tesla than any amount of the mere shouting of his name. The important thing, I think, is to try to inspire interest in the fellows who will be writing textbooks and encyclopedic notices and papers, and who will be working in our scientific and engineering companies. Once this is done, the word will spread by a chain reaction.

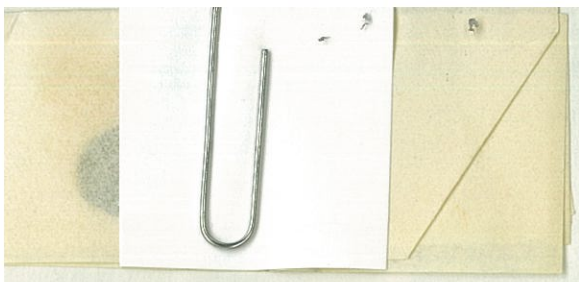
It is intefesting that the University of Washington was one of a handful of universities that I had singled out as possibly being willing to do something for the Tesla Centennial. The reason, because the former head of its electrical engineering department, Prof. Magnusson (another blank blank Scandinavian, no doubt) had written one of the most friendly and understanding letters to Tesla on his 75th birthday. I had intended to find out if the tradition was still carried on there. I'll still send them, and you, a copy of the Magnusson letter.

Maybe it would be a good idea for you to sound out a number of other universities in the west to see if they wouldn't also stress Tesla during the next year, perhaps stimulate student projects on Tesla, and run articles in their engineering magazines. It is my plan to do that with some of the schools in the east. I have already suggested the plan to Yale and Cornell, and have proposed a more elaborate program at Columbia (which gave Tesla an LL.D., and at which he gave one of his famous lectures).

I had a talk with a vice-president of the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation yesterday and was assured that this company would lend powerful aid to the Tesla Centennial. It would also help in dragging in a number of other big corporations.

Because it is involved in a years' old battle of private vs public power (involving the further development of Niagara)---with Senator Lehman, and Robert Moses, head of our State Power Authority, hotly against it, Niagara Mohawk, however, has to tread just as tactfully as the Yugoslavs to keep from setting up the cry of "partidan propaganda."

Merry Christmas, lee!



Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Dec. 15, '55

Dear Ken,

Don't entertain the slightest notion that I wouldn't follow your advice. I had already made up my mind that it would be a rather shaky deal, but wanted to be sure you felt that way about the Serb matter too.

Also, don't worry that I'll go off on some questionable tangent and ruin everything we've worked so long to build.

Enclosed item might interest you. It's from Alexis A. Alvey (a T.S. member). She's got a strong inside contact with the American Philatelic Society, and is asking the Society to endorse the stamp. She's also writing a few articles for the stamp publications on Tesla of a biographical nature.

Alvey mentions in her letter that the U. of Washington has a TESLA ROOM, where facsimile models of his electrical apparatus are kept for demonstrations. It will be used for public demonstration in March, next year, during the annual engineering show.

Yours,

Lee

P.S. Rado's card came from Adam Sudetic, who got a lot of stuff from Rado before he went to Florida.

P.S.S. Came across another 4-leaf to keep you in good luck!

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
December 12, 1955

Dear Lee:

If I were you, I should not accept the invitation of the Serb National Federation. The benefit of such an association would all be theirs; you and Tesla and the possibility of furthering international understanding by honoring Tesla would be the loser.

All our efforts (including those of the AIEE, the IRE, etc.) so far have been to arouse an understanding and a feeling of gratitude by Americans for the great contributions of a great American-by-adoption. To be effective, such a commemoration must be based solely on an appreciation of Tesla's merit. The fact that Tesla was born a Serb does not add a hair to his greatness, and to keep emphasizing it is merely to keep clouding over all the amazing details of his achievement that we want to make better known.

It is well and good for American Serbs to help honor Tesla. We must remember, however, that they are rabidly partisan, and are undoubtedly as much interested in reflected glory and in trying to minimize Tesla's relation to present Yugoslavia (which most of them do not recognize) as they are in getting glory for Tesla. (If they really were interested in Tesla's achievements, and knew more about him than that he was a Serb, why should they have to ask you for names of "institutions, organizations, and industries" that have benefitted by Tesla's work? Wouldn't they already know?)

If I were you (once again!), I should tactfully decline the invitation. You could do this painlessly. Tell the Federation that you are heartily in sympathy with what it is doing, but that you might be in a better help the Centennial by working side by side with the Federation rather than by being officially in it. Tell it what American groups have planned so far, and that part of the planning also includes permanent memorials---in the form of literature, scholarships, medals, permanent exhibits in the Museum of Science and Industry and possibly in the Franklin Institute and the Smithsonian Institution--- For this reason, it might create confusion if you were working on both sides.

This is my best advice. Do what you want with it!

Yours,

Ken

P.S.: Your other letter came before the special delivery one. How in heck do items from Rado's desk in New York, 1943, get out to Minneapolis now? I did call him to make sure he knew that Tesla had died, not called.

K

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

December 2, 1955

Dear Ken,

By now, the PMG (or his assistant) should have answered your letter. Was it the usual form reply, or did it sound more encouraging?

The President and Director of Engineering of the Maico Company (where I work) took note of my activities in connection with the coming Centennial celebration, and after a brief talk with them both I submitted a Memo giving the salient facts in regard to the plan for a commemorative postal issue. As I have already written the Congressional Delegation from Minnesota asking them to introduce a joint resolution in Congress requesting the Post Office Department to issue the stamp, the President of Maico said he would talk to these Congressmen personally (since he knows them personally and travels to Washington frequently) and make certain that they introduce the resolution or take other action which may be appropriate. He mentioned that he's got other strings to pull as well!

Next week (Dec. 5-10), a certain other business man from the Twin Cities will call on the PMG personally, suggesting that he give serious consideration to issuing a Tesla stamp. This business man is a good friend of the PMG (what luck!), and I have already given him a letter outlining the important reasons for a stamp issue. (I spent considerable time on this letter, and the one to the Maico President, to avoid the usual conjested grammatical style of my writing.)

Do you have any more of those POWER reprints? They've come in handy when writing these various people for support.

Do you know if the IRE, the National Research Council, or the National Adademy of Sciences have, or will, put in a good word to the PMG for a stamp?

Received a very interesting letter yesterday from James H. Armstrong, the fellow who did the Master's Thesis on the Tesla turbine. He mentioned that he still has his turbine down in the basement, and that if someone wanted to display the turbine at a Centennial celebration he would be happy to lend it. It will run (at very low output) on compressed air, which might make an ideal setup for display purposes. (The turbine originally operated on steam.)

Yours,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

November 26, 1955

Dear Ken,

Got your letter (Nov. 21st) on Friday! Pretty slow for air-mail, but the Post Office Department is bucking for a raise in rates and it seems that they're deliberately slowing all mails a little.

Your comment about the difficulty in getting a stamp for someone not born here is disturbing, but by a small chance, it may favor us in this particular instance. With all these obstacles to over-come, what an achievement a successful outcome would be.

Well, I finally heard from the PMG ~~about~~ in answer to the petitions and letter. Same old form letter from the Assistant PMG, no mention of the petitions enclosure. Next I'll try with a formal resulution on parchment paper with India ink, etc., and see what happens.

Did you have a chance to find out what happened to the Keystone View Co.?

Yours,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

November 14, 1955

Dear Ken,

I sent a letter to Tebo the other day, more-or-less introducing myself in connection with The Tesla Society and mentioning all possible cooperation with the plans he outlined in Chicago.

Enclosed is an article about one of your friends (Tesla's too) which appeared in the Proceedings of the IRE. If you havn't seen it, I thought you might be interested. Return when you're through with it---any time.

Also enclosed is a photo taken at one of the meetings of the Manuscript Society here in the Twin-Cities. You may recognize one of the characters!

Some days luck is with you, and other days not (I should carry my clovers around)! I checked a few back-number magazine shops here recently for the Oct. 11, '48 issue of LIFE, and the Popular Science issue with your write-ups but without success. About 350 LIFE's have come out since then, and most dealers feel that they take up too much space. But! On my lucky day, I went into an out-of-the-way shop and what do you suppose I found? A neat little pile of LIFE's, complete from August thru November, 1948. Not only that, but the Popular Science (for which I did not know the date) was the second one I looked at! How 'bout that?

Yours,

Lee

Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1955

Dear Lee,

There must be psychic waves going around. Saturday night I braved a snowstorm to go to the National Postage Stamp Show here (something I've never attended before) in the hope I might nab someone who knew some of the special tricks in procuring a stamp. My first contact---the editor of the stamp page of the Journal-American---referred me to Harry Lindquist, as the most expert person in the business!

I cornered this gentleman---and, oh! what a sad story he gave me! All the stamps for next year have already been chosen. It is next to impossible to get a stamp for anyone not born here. The G. E. has tried desperately to get a stamp for Steinmetx, etc., but never succeeded. That a huge organization---headed by Eisenhower, Nixon, and Mundt,--- were trying for a stamp for Alexander Hamilton, but that they would have "one hell of a time."

He said he had personally helped get the George Eastman stamp last year, but that it had cost Kodak months and months of campaigning and thousands of dollars in cash. Among other things, they had to send representatives all over Europe getting signed statements from different camera companies saying they wouldn't object.

He wound up byysaying he didn't mean to discourage me---that, despite the obstacles, projects with less merit sometimes got though!!!! Lindquist seemed like a nice fellow, though, and I intend to have another talk with him.

When your letter arrived, I was in the midst of composing a letter to Mr. Dulles or Mr. Robert Murphy (Deputy Under-Secretary of State, who had recently had better results negotiating with Tito than any of his predecessors) giving certain confidential background information about the relation of Yugslavia to Tesla which I feel might be useful to them and might induce them to intercede with the Post Office, or at least help in some other way.

Up until now I have avoided this, because a careless word about Tesla and Yugoslavia could start repercussions which could easily wreck the whole Centennial program---stamp, AIEE and IRE participation, everything

Since I got your letter, I have talked things over with Dr. Tebo. Instead of writing directly to Dulles, I am now going to write my thoughts to Tebo, and he will forward my letter, along with one from the AIEE, to the State Department. I've been considering this matter for many months, and now hope that I won't make any boners.

Tebo says that someone who was brought up with Mamie Eisenhower is soon due in his office. He will try to have this fellow write, also.

One other thing I hadn't mentioned to you: efforts have been started in the Niagara-Buffalo section to interest the business men, newspapers, politicians, and general community in the Centennial and stamp. A congressman from that section may introduce a bill for the latter

We'll see what happens.

Yours,

Ken

1988 and 1999, and the Swedes for the stamp commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the coming of those barbarians to these shores!

Yo r friend MA cal ed me ~~on Sunday or Monday evening~~ to find out if you had gotten away and to reassure me that she had survived her visit. She is still worried about her article ---whethe it would be worth while for her to finish it, whether I would look at it to check for technical errors and lapses in her memory? I told her I'd prefer ~~not to look~~ that you checked it, because I may write something and I didn't want to be influenced by her writing. I questioned her again about what she understood your writer friend's fee to be and she said fifty dollars, ~~I told her about the misunderstanding~~ which she agreed ~~she thought~~ was pretty low for ~~help in making a $2,500~~ article ~~saleable~~. She didn't seemed shocked when I enlightened her---~~as~~ long as she didn't have to pay anything if the thing wasn't sold. That was her other worry, what to do with it after ~~it wa rejected!~~ Random Digest rejected it.

Take things easy for a while. All will be well.

Did you notice the pictures and short pice on page 113 of the October 17 LIFE about pal John Ericsson and the launching of the Monitor?

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

November 19, 1955

Dear Ken,

Thanks for the re-assuring words on the stamp project. I wasn't as disheartned about Tebo's letter as you'ld think I might be!

Last night we had another meeting of the Manuscript Society here in Minneapolis. I told this fellow Korotkin (in confidence) the contents of Tebo's letter and he echoed your sentiments, "It doesn't mean a thing!" At the manuscript meeting itself, a number of members asked how the stamp project was coming along. I replied that things looked very good, told them of the AIEE's support, etc. Of course they all recognized that getting a stamp is no easy thing, and the stamp collectors of the group urged not to give up hammering the Post Office Dept. until the last hour if necessary. (The Mayor of Minneapolis is bucking for a Centennial stamp for our fair city next year, but the collectors felt this wouldn't get very far.)

The stamp collectors here got together with Korotkin and talked over the following plans of attack to begin immediately:

If you'll recall, there was a news-photo and release of John Foster Dulles shaking hands with Marshal Tito showing agreement on the release of the satelite nations from Communist control. Since Korotkin knows Dulles personally, a letter is being sent advising him that it might be a feather in his cap if a stamp were issued to Tesla---thus showing the interests of the U.S. in boosting the cause of democracy abroad.

Second, a certain Mr. Harry Lindquist is often called upon by the Post Office Department for his ideas as to the popular appeal of the various stamp requests. A letter (or call) is being made to Mr. Lindquist, informing him of the worthiness of the stamp for Tesla.

Third, a letter is being sent to Mamie Eisenhower (the best way to approach the President I'm told) informing her of interest in the stamp.

I have made up my mind to one thing about this stamp project: NOT TO GIVE UP!

I picked up a beautiful phono record the other day called "Manhattan Tower"---a musical narrative composed by Gordon Jenkins. Actually, the performance is not as beautiful as the score on paper. "...The sound of traffic on a New York street creates a strange music. It is an orchestra conducted by the Statue of Liberty, with the words engraved forever on her side. It is a great organ played upon by Father Knickerbocker, master organist. I opened my tower windows wide to let the music in..."

P.S. I'd pick some clovers, but they're now under 4" of snow!

Yours, Lee

November 16, 1955

Dear Lee,

I'm writing this hastily to suggest that you don't pass around word that the PMG turned down the AIEE's request for a stamp. (I just received a copy of Dr. Tebo's letter to you.)

The denial was not an absolute one. Let's hold the attitude at present that the odds are greatly against the stamp (which is something we already knew) but that the case is not lost.

The PMG has still not replied to my letter and enclosures, and there are still several other projects under way which may add considerable influence.

Sit tight, be calm, keep on picking your four leaf clovers.

Yours,

P.S. : One of the Popular Science Editors called me, at last, yesterday. Wanted to know how the Centennial was coming, and when I was going to let <u>them</u> in on the secrets!

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

November 10, '55

Dear Ken,

Thanks for the petitions---it would have been rough without them. Enclosed is a carbon copy of the letter I sent to the PMG, as well as a list of those who endorsed the petitions. I don't think the list looks out of balance in any respect, do you?

Tell me if you can what happened to the Keystone View Co, formerly at 219 E. 44th St. They had some Tesla illustration and I recently wrote asking for proofs and price quotations. My letter was returned, "Not at Address Given." I looked in my Classified Directory, but they're no longer listed. I received some prints from them in October of '52, so they couldn't have been out of business long. I wonder if some other agency took over their stock of prints. Know anything about it?

Also enclosed is the current issue of STAMPS magazine. Look on page201. I think you would consider me a fool if I wrote such a letter---that is, bringing in mention of Croatia. Actually, the letter was written entirely by the Editor over my signature. In anything I write, I always avoid mention of Tesla's birthplace or nationality to avoid difficulty. These facts were contributed by the Editor of the magazine. I doubt that any Serbs of the type most sensitive to that sort of thing would have occasion to read this publication, so no harm is done. STAMPS has a circulation of approx. 20,000. The Editor must have been in a hurry when she got the stuff ready---besides being rather poorly presented, observe how many times she used the word "made" in the center paragraph.

Can you send me a copy of that Westinghouse financial report (?) that you typed up? I guess I forgot to bring it with me.

Yours,

Lee

HOTEL Statler NEW YORK

Oct. 31 '55

Dear Ken,

Just noticed on the carbon copy of my letter to you dated Oct. 30 that I typed the movie title after the wrong paragraph! In case you can't figure out what I'm referring to, the last sentence of paragraph #5 should follow paragraph #4. Makes a little more sense that way!!

Finally borrowed a copy of LIFE and saw what my friend John Ericsson did to make a name for himself.

Did you ever mention to me about a certain Fitzgerald (Francis A.?) in connection with the Tesla story? I can't recall now what it was about. Can you refresh my memory?

Yours,

Lee

October 20, 1955

Dear Lee,

Be calm! It was inevitable that the Serbs would rally to get recognition for their countryman. I can't see how it can do any harm---provided enough responsible Americans, completely on their own, clamor for the same thing. I don't doubt that Poles in America rooted for the stamps for Generals Pulaski and Kosciusko, and the Swedes for the stamp commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the coming of those barbarians to our shores! (By the way, did you notice the piece on page 113 of the October 17 Life about your pal, John Ericsson, and the launching of the Monitor?)

My only worry about Serbs speaking through the Tesla Society was that this action might give the impression that the Tesla Society was Serb-inspired and so weaken it. On the other hand, if the Serbs, the Tesla Society, the AIEE, the stamp fiends, plus any others who have the urge, could work on the PMG independently, the effect should be cumulative and so to the good.

Take things easy for a while. All will be well.

Yours,

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Sept. 24, 1955

Dear Ken,

There's a slight chance that I may be in New York for a couple of days during the Audio Society's convention, sometime about Oct. 12-15. I'll know for sure in a week or so.

My stamp collector friend is thoroughly disgusted with the way action is being put off on the Tesla stamp. So to get a foot in the door he sent a letter to the Postmaster General with carbon copies to the various stamp publications throughout the U.S. Publicity has already appeared in one (a bi-weekly), and is sure to follow in others. Also, I sent a news-release about plans for a Tesla stamp to Charless Hahn, Stamp-news Editor for the Chicago Sunday Tribune, and am about to send the same to the New York Sunday Times.

I would like to do two things:

1) Write to Tebo myself about pushing for a stamp.

2) Bind the petitions the Society has received and send them off to the Postmaster General with another letter of clippings from the various stamp publications and newspapers about the proposed T. stamp.

How about it? Do you think the time is right?

You realize that 1956 is an election year, making it difficult for the Postoffice Dept. to turn down requests for stamps for political reasons. If a lot of noise is raised from various groups, I don't see how the stamp can be refused. The usual number of commemoratives for a year is 12 to 15, but in 1948 during a hot presidential campaign, 29 commemorative stamps were issued for fear of offending some large, clammoring groups.

Yours,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Sept. 2, '55

Dear Ken,

I was interested in what you had to day about Mrs. McChesney, but very sorry to learn that there seems to be some family trouble of the nature you described. What book dealer gave you the information about her? I wonder if you really have her correct address! It is,

Mrs. James W. McChesney
1456 Diolinda
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

In reviewing my correspondence with the McChesney's (since receiving your letter), I received one from Catherine E. McChesney (the daughter) January 24, 1953, which read in part as follows:

> "I regret to tell you that my Mother is not in Baldwin at present. Following my Father's death, she left here in November for New Mexico, and expects now to make her home in the Southwestern part of the United States, preferably Arizona. Her rare books, autographs and collections of letters are in storage vaults at this time, and I do not have access to them.
>
> You seem to be greatly interested in Tesla, so I would suggest that you write Kenneth M. Swezey, 163 Milton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. I understand that he was one of Tesla's closest friends."

San Antonio

I received my one and only letter from Mrs. McChesney May 4, 1953. It was a very expressive letter and quite moving. In describing a visit made by she and her husband to Tesla's laboratory before it was destroyed, she wrote:

> "We went into a room that had been Mr. Tesla's office and I picked up many cancelled checks and old bills that littered the floor. I also found some patterns made of wood with Tesla's name on them. It was a scene of utter desolation and frustrated hopes. We were deeply touched, and I have treasured what most of my friends have called trash, for many years, because they had belonged to a man whom I deeply revere." !

I see that you're up to your ears with worry about what to do for the Franklin Institute. Which I could help somehow, but don't know exactly what you may already be planning. An enclosed snapshot shows a quarter-wavelength Tesla transformer in the midst of construction. It is a little over 5-feet in dia., and operates at about 500 kc. Unfortunately I have not been able to get it

now completed

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

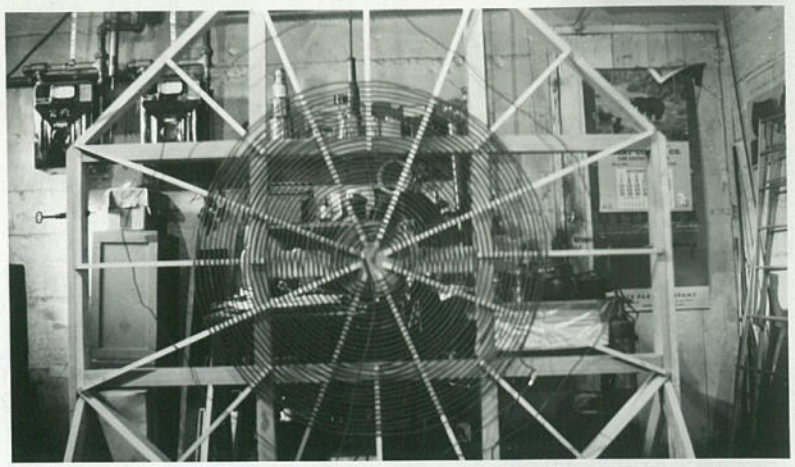
operating satisfactorily because condensers of the type required are expensive. If the Franklin Institute would like to exhibit stuff like this, they are welcome to it. I also intended sometime to build a scale model of the Tesla Long Island Laboratory and Tower (about 2½-feet high). If something like this would be useful, I could start thinking about it right away. How about a model of the Tesla Turbine as in the latest issue of Popular Science?

The above ideas are just straws in the wind for your consideration. Where do you suppose the money will come from for a speaker???

Signing off from tepee 1615,

Yours,

Lee



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WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

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The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1955 AUG 31 PM 7 50

NBA142PD AR=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 31 605PMC=

:KENNETH M SWEZEY=

:163 MILTON ST=

WONDERING HOPEFULLY WHETHER YOU ARE ON A EUROPEAN JUNKET IF NOT DID YOU SEE THE TESLA TUBINE ARTICLE IN LATEST POPULAR SCIENCE ASSURE ME THAT ALL IS WELL BY RETURN COLLECT:

=LEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

August 31, 1955

Dear Lee,

I was within half an hour of writing you a letter (I was beginning to feel I owed you one) when your message was delivered by one of W. U. 's winged Mercurys.

All is well. I'm not in Europe. I hadn't seen the Popular Science until you mentioned the turbine article (since, I have borrowed some money and bought a copy).

I haven't had anything directly to do with P.S. for some time, but several years ago one of the editors showed me the mss. of the turbine piece and asked me if he should buy it. As I remember it, it was almost completely a how-to-do-it, with little mention of actual Tesla tubbines. Maybe their knowledge of the Centennial coming up inspired them to expand it and run it now.

I, too, am anxious about the stamp business, but am having to sit tight. I have kept after Dr. Tebo, by letter and telephone, as much as I dare witout risking antagonism. I have sent him clippings from the N. Y. Times stamp section and have made him aware that schedules are fast being made up. His son, who is a stamp enthusiast, keeps him informed, too.

One trouble is that summer (and what a summer!) has put a damper on almost all activity. Individuals are away, groups don't meet, and everybody has been done in by the weather.

The beginning of Fall should see some activity from the IRE on the Tesla business. I got word from Haraden Pratt (who is, I believe, secretary of the Board of Directors, and who was personal advisor on telecommunications to Eisenhower for several years) that he has been studying the material I dropped on him (O'Neill's and Martin's book, some photostats, and about twenty pages of typed material) and will present the matter to the Institute as soon as it meets.

What follows is just a few random things that come to mind (it is now 4 a.m.):

Upon mention of the name "Tesla", another book dealer brought up the name of Mrs. McChesney. He said that she had been a long-time customer, that he had sold her a few Tesla items, that she used to call him up frequently, but that he hadn't heard from her lately. I mentioned vaguely that a friend of mine who knew her hadn't heard either--- that he understood she was away. The dealer gave me her address, with the suggestion that I try to get in touch with her (I wrote several weeks ago but got no answer). He has the suspicion that her daughter is trying to have her declared incompetent! (He said that not long ago another dealer stuck her for $2,500 for what was supposed to be an Egyptian papyrus, but which my friend thought wasn't)

Maybe it was I who gave you the wrong information, but your mention in the Teslian that Tesla was born at midnight on the 10th of July isn't right. He was born at midnight on the 9th, and celebrated on the 10th. Generally newspapers got in the notices on the 11th.

From discoveries I have made recently, I am quite sure that the story about Tesla receiving a million cash from Westinghouse, a contract for a dollar per hp, and then about Tesla tearing up the contract in a dramatic gesture, is not true. Apparently he got considerably less cash, with an agreement for a greater royalty. But how and when the agreement was terminated I don't know. I hope I can track down the facts for my own inner satisfaction. But they seem to have been obscure even fifty years ago.

Several weeks ago, I made a second trip to Philadelphia to try to stir up interest among the Franklin Institute people. I guess I succeeded, but not until I had given each the long story of what Tesla had done, why his work should be commemorated, and even what his address was about before their Institute! They said they would be glad to go along, but that I would have to arrange for the cooperation of the local AIEE, figure out a program, and find a speaker. They would also be glad to hold a special Tesla exhbit for a month or so---provided I could find them something to exhibit!

Well, boy, I'd better call it a night. I hope you are in good shape and behaving.

Yours,

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Sept. 21, '55

Dear Ken,

I received a letter from Bergstresser in which he mentioned a Mr. Francis A. Fitzgerald of the Niagara Power Commission. Says Fitzgerald was personal friend of Tesla and attempted to influence the Canadian Power Commission for a project to transmit power without wire --- in 1927.

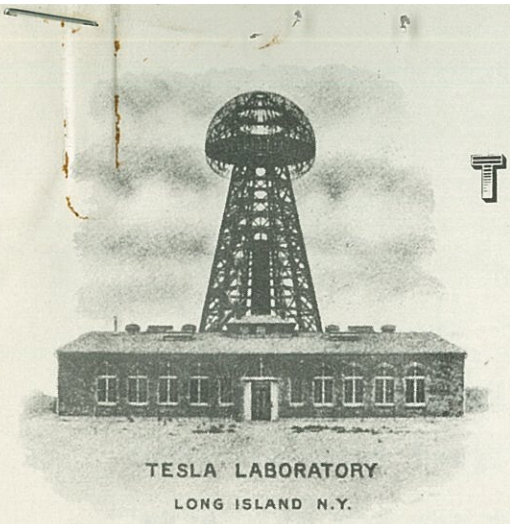
Have you ever heard of Fitzgerald? I thought that, since you are now dealing with the Niagara-Mohawk Power Com., you may be able to find out something about him. He may have some interesting data on T.

How are Rowley, Hermann, and the rest of the gang at Mc Graw-Hill treating you?

I may have an interesting bit of news for you in a few days.

Yours,

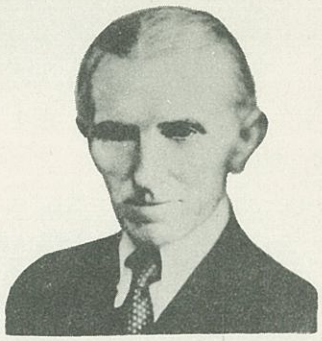
Lee



TESLA LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND N.Y.

THE TESLA SOCIETY

August 27, 1955



DR. NIKOLA TESLA
(1856-1943)

Dear Ken,

When I'm studying or writing I usually have the radio turned on some music station. The other evening I tuned in on a program of rather spectral music which somehow seemed familiar although I couldn't identify it. (One of my pastimes is attempting to identify unfamiliar compositions.) "The Planets"---I heard it for the first time that happy evening we listened to records on your Hi-Fi system.

A stamp-collector friend has informed me that plans for 1956 commemorative postal issues are being made <u>now</u>, and if our plans for a Tesla stamp are to be carried out <u>it isn't any too soon to begin formal action</u>! Naturally I wouldn't want to take the fire away from some plans that you may possibly be arranging with the A.I.E.E., etc., but I'd like to contribute toward some publicity for the stamp. I will however be mindful of the cautious words, "Too great haste leads us to error."

I picked up a Tesla letter about a week ago from a dealer in New York---a fragment from the Tesla-Johnson group. Nothing important, but feel it's one of the last Tesla-Johnson pieces now in circulation.

Last week-end (a hot one) we decided to take a trip up to Superior National Forest---the North-Shore Drive, and the famed Gunflint Trail through miles of virgin firest and woodland lakes. It was the first time that I have ever made the trip, and I took some snap-shots. Thought you'ld like to see one or two of them (three or four)!

One was taken at Two-Harbors, Minnesota, at one of the iron ore loading docks. Another shot was taken in the early morning on one of the lakes along the Gunflint Trail---deep, cool, and amazingly beautiful. Just so you don't get the impression our fair city is in the midst of an impassable woodland area, the round trip was about 700 miles.

Hope all's well and you are too,

Yours,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

August 14, 1955

Dear Ken,

I find that hurricane Connie caused a deluge to fall upon your fair city! Hope that the temperatures have remained cool.

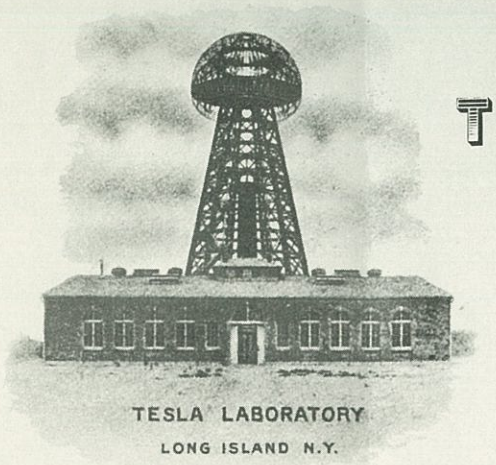
Received a letter from Lee Geldhof (editorial adviser for The Teslian) with an enclosure of a letter from the American Broadcasting Company in Chicago which read as follows:

> Dear Mr. Geldhof... I appreciate your suggestion of Nikola Tesla for July 10th. We had already had our programs selected when your letter arrived, but I do think it might be a good idea for next year on the anniversary of his 100th birthday, don't you...
>
> Sincerely, Norman Ross
> "This Is The Day"

Lee Geldhof ribs me occasionally about turning down an opportunity in New York and returning to Minneapolis. He also enclosed with his letter to me an article on Minneapolis written in a light vein. You might find it a little interesting, but I must say that I hardly recognized our city from the picture!

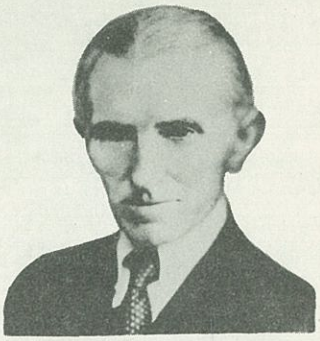
Yours,

Lee



TESLA LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND N.Y.

THE TESLA SOCIETY



DR. NIKOLA TESLA
(1856-1943)

August 8, 1955

Dear Ken,

I heard a thunder-storm rolled over New York City and cooled it off a little---nice relief eh?

A fellow in Canada (an engineer) wrote to the Tesla Society asking for information about it and mentioned that he would be interested in becomming a member. A question at once is raised in my mind; that is, should the Tesla Society accept as members those who are not resident in, or citizens of, the U.S. It seems to me that the Tesla Society would do well not to get into any foreign activity whatsoever. Even though a Canadian association may be mild enough, a precedent might be set which would develop into difficulties later on. What are your thoughts on this?

I have an opportunity to send off some advance publicity to a few stamp publications about the proposed Tesla commemorative. Do you think we should wait a bit to get things better organized along those lines first?

Yours for cooler days,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

July 12, 1955

Dear Ken,

I hope that letter I sent you yesterday wasn't too cryptic. I had just received yours and thought I'd reply before I went out for the day.

I feel the same as you about entanglements with partisan factions, and I've decided to let my relations (even though very minor) with the Srbobran, etc., fade out. Recognition of Tesla entirely from a scientific and engineering viewpoint is unquestionably the only way.

It's hot again here today, and very humid. The newspapers always carry letters to the Editor about this time of year from people vacationing here who think it's terrible. These people mention that the state has many attradtions, but the extremes of weather is something that cannot be anticipated! In looking over the articles you did for Pop. Sci. on beating the heat and himidity, I seem to be observing your recommendations faithfully.

Does ~~the~~ your paste-up version of that paper I copied have the originals from the persons quoted, or is it a paste-up of typewritten copies? Tesla's notations make it a gem in any event!

Yours,

Lee

July 8, 1955

Dear Lee,

Thanks for the five-leaf clovers. I didn't know there were such things! Are they really luckier than the four-leafers, or do they counteract the luck from the latter?

Don't worry about me not getting any notice in the Srbobran. I have been deliberately trying to keep clear from any entanglements with Serb or Yugoslav groups as far as any American commemoration for Tesla is concerned. Although both sides are probably sincere in their admiration for Tesla, they are both partisan, and, what is worse, against each other. It is from a horror of getting mixed up with antagonistic groups, or in other controversy, that the Post Office ~~has~~ sticks to issuing stamps for Ben Franklin, Poultry Growers, and the Founder of the Memorial Poppy.

It is my feeling that a sort of passive coperation from Tesla's former countrymen can be helpful, but that too much enthusiasm on their part can actually ruin the chances for any substantial celebration here.

I think the book you mean is "Transmission of Power---the Multiphase or Polyphase System---Tesla Patents" (same words, but differently arranged!). It is an interesting document, containing a two-page introduction extolling the merits of Tesla's patents, and then including the specifications of about twenty-nine of them. I have a photostat of the introduction.

In my heap of Teslaiana, I have just discovered a paste-up version of most---but not all---of the quotes in that paper you have copied (facsimile of paper from files of N.T.). It has additions and changes in Tesla's handwriting. I have no recollection of how I got it, or when.

Miss Muzar called me from Washington last week. She and the First Secretary of the Embassy and another member of the Embassy staff were coming to New York over the week-end, and would I mind if they could all come to my place and hear some of my records? They came, prepared their own supper (and mine) and later washed the dishes! The First Secretary was returning to Yugoslavia, where he was to become assistant chief of protocol. Some ancestor of his was a ~~relative of~~ scientist who knew Tesla, or something like that. I asked him to urge the head of the Tesla Museum to send some duplicate material here for possible exhibition.

Yours,

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

July 11, 55

Dear Ken,

I've got Dr. Sapl dangling on the proverbial hook and don't know whether you've perchance written a letter to him. I'd better get a letter off to him before long or he will think I'm ignoring him!

Glad to hear you had such sociable callers over the week end. I ~~hope~~ hope too that the First Secretary will urge some cooperative action.

I don't feel overjoyed about the Serbian paper publicity EITHER and will let the affair die on the vine. If and when we use the petitions, should we also use the petitions received from the paper? Or can't you tell what to do about that matter at this early date? I'm anxious about the stamp and don't want to hurt its chances.

I don't know whether the clovers reach a resonant luckiness at the value of 4 or not, but just know you have to be lucky to find them.

Yours,

Lee

Kenneth M. Swezey

163 Milton Street Brooklyn 22, New York

June 30, 1955

Dear Lee,

I forgot to tell you that I discovered in my Tesla book a paste-up version of most — but not all — of the quotes in that paper you have copied (facsimile of paper from files of N.T.). It has additions and changes in Tesla's handwriting. I can't remember at all how I got it or when!

You mention in the current Teslian that Tesla was born at midnight on July 10. I may have told you that, but if so, I erred. He was really born at midnight on the 9th, but always celebrated his birthday on the 10th (newspapers generally covered it on the 11th!).

Since this article made a few more errors than you mention. Tesla was a Serb and not a Croat. I have seen

articles which have called him an Italian, a Montenegrin, an Austrian, a Hungarian, a German, besides Croat and Serb, so Sinks might reasonably have been confused. Tesla was a Serb, but born in the Province of Lika, which was at the time under Austro-Hungarian rule. Now, it is a part of Croatia. The chief difference between the Croats and the Serbs is religion. Although both speak the same language, the Orthodox Serbs write it with Cyrillic characters (like the Russians) while the Roman Catholic Croats use Latin characters. Tesla's father was a clergyman in the Orthodox church.

The episode about the FBI breaking into Tesla's safe in his room on the day he died is of course not true, and the story about him demonstrating the principle of the induction motor in the air in the Bois de Boulogne isn't either. According to Tesla's own words in the Elect. Experiments series he drew a diagram on the sand in the public park in Budapest.

I've mentioned these errors to Coronet just for their own office use — in case any readers should question the facts. Once legends get started, you never know where they will wind up.

Did you notice how Sinks explained why d.c. couldn't be sent more than a few miles? Miss Mugar called me from Washington this afternoon and asked me if she and the First Secretary of the Embassy could drop in on me Saturday night and listen to my records! Yours Ken

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

June 28, 1955

Dear Ken,

This is probably not any news for you, but I have just learned from the Chairman of the Department of E.E. at the Univ. of Minn. that the matter of some appropriate action in recognition of the Hundredth Anniversary of Tesla's birth will be given consideration at the meeting of the AIEE in Swampscott, Mass., this week.

I received another letter from Dr. Erwin J. Saxl, President, Tensitron, Inc., reiterating his previous suggestion of renaming the Brookhaven National Laboratory as the Tesla Laboratory. (See attached copy of his earlier letter.) I recall what you said about appropriateness of such a move---that Tesla's name on a laboratory dealing with electrical or radio engineering would seem more logical. I think that Saxl might exert some influence in any direction we wish, so why don't we give him a definite laboratory renaming job to work on since this seems to be his pet objective? I can't tell from his latest letter whether he is irked because no action has been taken on his suggestion, or that nothing has been given for him to do.

I thought of replying, mentioning that only recently word was received from the N.R.C. and the N.A.S. offering support, and that as yet no definite action has been taken by the AIEE, etc., in regard to the Tesla Centennial. Therefore, delay in acting on his suggestion was due only to the slow organizing processes. If you would like to write to Saxl yourself, suggesting how he might exert his influence, I'll not reply to his letter until I receive word from you on what you think is best here.

E.H. has some weird stuff doesn't he? M.A.'s tale is one of the most amazing of coincidence I've heard in a long while. I wonder how strongly she feels about her experience? Do you ever speculate on what your reaction would be if some of these borderland investigations and various reports could be thoroughly substantiated?

An unconfirmed rumor: The Navy Dept. is working intensively on Tesla's method of wireless transmission of electrical energy. I think the project is extra hush-hush!

Yours,

Lee

COPY

TENSITRON, INC.

HARVARD, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE: GLadstone 6-3954

December 21, 1954

The Tesla Society
University Station Box 135
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Attention: Leland I. Anderson, Director

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of December 11 and your invitation to subscribe to the journal of the Tesla Society. Enclosed please find my dollar for same.

It would be desireable, indeed, to establish an adequate memorial for the great Nikola Tesla. Don't you think it would be more in keeping with the spirit of the great man not just to try to collect funds to put an aluminum statue on a pedestal, but much rather take such action through our representatives and other influential members of the Government that Brookhaven National Laboratory should be called the Tesla Laboratory. It seems to be more than accident that Brookhaven is at almost the identical location on which the original Tesla Laboratory on Long Island was erected..

However, if a conversion of the name Brookhaven into Tesla should not be adviseable, then in that event a larger research laboratory, preferably one near Colorado Springs, Colorado, where Tesla built his transmitters would be a logical choice. With President Eisenhauer's wife being of Colorado descent, a word in the right place might go a long way.

With all best wishes of the season.

Sincerely yours,

TENSITRON, INC.

Dr. Erwin J. Saxl, President

EJS:N
Enc.

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

July 1, 1955

Dear Ken,

Here are a few more petition blanks. Do you want more? How many?

M.A. casts a gloomy portence on the stamp idea. Thinks much pressure will have to be brought to bear in Washington among Senators and Congressmen. From what you have mentioned previously about support from the leading scientific groups in a Tesla Centennial, I have hopes that the stamp plan will be introduced by one of these groups (or perhaps all of them). The petition idea would only serve to give the plan the needed push for a final OK. I doubt that a stamp would materialize on the strength of petitions alone.

The Westinghouse representative I mentioned in The Teslian was Mr. George B. Germain, 209 Natchez Ave. So., Mpls. 5. He is an Application Engr. for Westinghouse. I talked to Mr. Germain one evening not too long ago at a dinner of AIEE chapter meeting in Minneapolis. Mr. Germain remembered that I had once given a short talk on Tesla during one of the meetings, and asked how things were developing for me in that line of investigation. Then he went on to mention that many of the pioneers in the electrical art had associated themselves with the Westinghouse Co. Mr. Germain told how he had met Charles Scott one day while waiting for an elevator at the Westinghouse Co., and reminisced a little one this. He also related (from what he had learned from the chief design engineer at Westinghouse) about the matter of the large castings for the electrical generating equipment at the Chicago Exposition. That's about all there is to his story.

In case you may need more good luck, I've enclosed some 5-leaf clovers!

Yours,

Lee

P.S. Did you want to write Dr. Saxl, or should I reply?

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

June 6, 1955

Dear Ken,

Has the hot weather set in yet in the New York City area? I get a mild form of claustrophobia when the temperature rises and want to get away from the city where it's cooler and quiet!

I'm still working on the No. 7 issue of "The Teslian." With this issue will be enclosed a sheet carrying two petition blanks (see attached sample) which, when signed, will be bound together with others to form a petition requesting a 1956 Tesla commemorative postal issue. This petition will serve as an expression of approval from members of the Tesla Society in a postal issue, and can be submitted after formal action has been initiated at an appropriate time.

Yours,

Lee

P.S. Enclosed some 4-leaf clovers from our back lawn for your good luck. My mother has an unusual knack for finding them.

THE TESLA SOCIETY
University Station, Box 135
MINNEAPOLIS · 14 · MINNESOTA

(date)

(city & state)

Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield
Postmaster General, Postoffice Dept.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Nikola Tesla's contributions to science, industry, and to his adopted country have greatly inspired engineering progress. His electrical systems helped create an American economy of world pre-eminence.

We respectfully request issuance of a 1956 commemorative stamp to be issued on the centennial of Tesla's birth (1856-1943).

(signed) _____

expression of approval from members of the Tesla Society in a postal issue, and can be submitted after formal action has been initiated at an appropriate time.

Yours,

Lee

P.S. Enclosed some 4-leaf clovers from our back lawn for your good luck. My mother has an unusual knack for finding them.

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

June 13, 1955

Dear Ken,

One of the Society members (Carl. H. Betz) sent me the letter he received from the AIEE in answer to his letter commenting upon the POWER eidtorial. It was from J. D. Tebo, Chairman, Committee on Technical Operations, and read as follows:

> Your card of May 26, 1955 concerning the possibility of an article relative to some of Tesla's more obscure inventions and developments, has been referred to me.
>
> The Committee on Technical Operations has under consideration the subject of some type of memorial to Tesla on the advent of his 100th birthday. It is likely that, before very long, we shall have reached some decision as to what should be done. Your suggestion of the proposed article is one that we shall include in our thinking, and I whould like to thank you for offering it.

The weather here last week has been wet and cold. It left today, and I think it's headed our your way.

Yours,

Lee

P.S. I was thinking about your writing that Ives Washburn and the Lee Engineering Company donated some of their respective books. You are indeed a most accomplished writer to make these people feel an obligation to contribute and be eager to extend their generosity!

Brooklyn
June 21, 1955

Dear Lee,

Yesterday I called E.H. to give him a progress report on my negotiations with the AIEE. He said he was pleased that things were progressing, but did I have a few minutes to listen to a letter he had just written? It seems that a friend (borderland scientist) had just arrived from England and was seeking financial backing for a device that could photograph emanations from everything from atoms to humans. The photographs produced were quite amazing and were due to interference with cosmic rays. For instance, the device could photograph a seed and come up with a picture of the plant that would come from it. Recently it had photographed a speck of blood from a pregnant woman and had revealed a three-month embryo. The letter was to a wealthy New England scientist (borderland) whom E.H. hoped to interest in this rather startling new field of photography. E.H. suggested a book about the subject to the head of McGraw-Hill's book company, but said head had suggested Holt, who had already dared publish books on flying saucers!

Several weeks ago I talked on the phone with your friend M.A. She discussed Tesla and the writing of her notes about him. She said that when she first read the account in O'Neill's book of how Tesla claimed that a pigeon's eyes had once lit up with dazzling brightness, she thought it was just imagination. But now she had reason to believe it. A few nights before, while she was writing her notes, a pigeon lit on her window sill. Suddenly, while she watched it, long sparks started shooting from its eyes. She asked me if this was a common occurrence. I told her I hadn't heard of it. Have you?

Yours,

Ken

Co-~~director~~ keeper

P.S. - I'll send you more news very shortly. I thought that this needed special attention!

Brooklyn 22
June 28, 1955

Dear Lee:

Thank you and your mother for the four-leaf clovers. When I was little I often tried to find them, and, not succeeding, used to try to manufacture them by carving two leaves out of one. Yours were the first legitimate ones I ever owned.

When your letter arrived which mentioned you had received a green light from Reader's Digest for an Unforgettable piece from M.A. I was just in the midst of writing a query to them about a story of the saga of the first Niagara power plant and how its success resulted in a revolution of the life and industry of the world. This year is the sixtieth anniversary of the opening of that plant and I thought such a story might be a wedge to help open the Tesla year. No luck, however.

Here is part of my answer: "Your outline certainly makes a strong case for publication of another Digest article on Nikola Tesla and his work. But tempting as it is, we have so much electric-power material on hand now that we could not possibly feel justified in making additional commitments in this field at the present time."

I had thought of a Reader's Digest piece for M.A.'s memoirs (and previously for some of my own) at the time they were brought up at our dinner, but I felt that if I mentioned it she might want me to collaborate, and I really don't feel competent. I find it very difficult to write my own stuff; when I am confronted with anyone else's, I am completely baffled. I explained this to her on the phone, but urged her to go ahead with the story. From what she said your local friend would help her for, I don't think he realizes that Reader's Digest pays far more than any other magazine I ever heard of---for an Unforgettable piece, about $2,000!

Dr. Lee sent copies of Martin's book to about a dozen persons I named, and as a bonus sent them each a copy of a book about James Nasmyth. Several of these men sent me copies of letters of thanks they sent to Lee. These should make him feel good. At my request, he sent me some literature about himself and what his company makes. Could it be that his "Dr." is Doctor of Dentistry? Biographical notes mention that he studied the subject.

Don't go overboard in trying to find an "indisputable answer" regarding Tesla's priority in radio. Tesla had an exasperating way of giving evidence to anyone who could read between the lines that he knew a whole lot more about a subject than he actually put down. He also had a perverse tendency to explain the theoretical basis of some of his inventions in terms contrary to those commonly held. Between the two, it is exceedingly hard for a person who understands Tesla's method of working to prove some inventions of Tesla in the concrete terminology demanded by a personawho does not. If Tesla had set down in black and white everything he developed and everything he knew about radio before 1900, I am sure that there would be no doubt that he had anticipated everything that was developed during the next dozen or more years, except the three-element vacuum tube. Instead, his mind raced ahead so fast that it was just impossible (with his temperament) to get everything down on paper. That neglect turned out to be his and our loss. At the time Prof.

Scott wrote about Tesla's achievements for Electrical Engineering, in 1943, I am told that he shied away completely from touching on Tesla's work in radio. The fellow who did treat it (the president of the IRE at the time) tried hard to be fair but I don't think he did Tesla full justice. Don't, by any means, give up trying to untangle things, but better not hope for an "indisputable" answer.

It's lucky that the AIEE's plans for the commemoration has fallen in the hands of someone like Dr. Tebo. When I first heard that he was a Bell Laboratories man (he is editor of the Bell Laboratories Record) I wondered whether he would have the background and temperament for the job. To my pleasant surprise, I discovered that Tesla was a boyhood hero of his and he is very pleased to do everything he can to help the cause. I have already given him a lot of background material, have visited him, and have had a number of discussions by telephone and by mail. Tebo is chairman of the Technical Operations Committee and will be soon on the Board of Directors. The matter, as you mention, will be taken up at the Swampscott meeting, which opened yesterday and will run until Thursday. Tebo says he will probably have to organize a sub-committee just for the Tesla business, but that he'll get himself on it to see that things turn right. He has agreed to report to me as soon as he gets back. I won't mention the plans we have already discussed, because some of them might fall through.

So far, I haven't gotten a response from the IRE, but (after all my past experience) I'm sure that a mere month's silence doesn't meansa thing. The fellow I addressed my correspondence to(the secretary, Haraden Pratt) is, incidentally, personal advisor on telecommunications to Eisenhower, and works in the offices adjoining the White House. Tebo knows him and says he will give him an urge if something doesn't happen soon.

Several weeks ago I had a second conference with the Niagara Mohawk Power Co. people (this time with two vice-presidents, one the secretary and the other the former chief engineer). They are willing to cooperate with the AIEE in any way possible (lending the firt Niagara plant for ceremonies, newspaper, radio, and TV publicity, etc). I have started them digging in their files for information about the early days of the plant.

What do you refer to in the last Teslian where you mention a Westinghouse representative recently citing some history? Where?

Your petitions are a good idea. Maybe you could send me a few more.

M.A. did not seem to be <u>sure</u> that she saw the sparks. She wondered even if reading the book might not have played on her imagination. I have wondered, too, if the sparks might not have been conjured up in the same why as the Mr. "Wherry."

Despite some of my attitudes, I really believe in many manifestations beyond the reach of present scientific methods. Over thirty years ago I interviewed Houdini on spirit investigation and was quite annoyed with his stand that "If other people can communicate with spirits, why can't I?" There were plenty of things that other people could do that Houdini couldn't do, regardless of how hard he tried, so his explanation didn't make sense.

I hold no hard and fast convictions regarding borderland science. I am ready, if not eager, to accept anything at all that can be substantiated. In fact, I have had many personal experiences, which I accept but which can be explained by no known laws of science. I can't go along, however, with a certain group of people who are ready to latch on to almost any wild claim without weighing it even with their intuition. To such people, such attachment is just an attempt to escape to the land of make-believe.

Enough, for the present!

Yours,

May 15, 1955

Dear Lee,

After nearly five months of anxious waiting, I have at last gotten definite word from the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council. The matter was taken up by the officersand members of these societies at their annual meeting last month. The report came by way of letter and a telephone conversation with Washington.

Their answer is what I might have guessed; they are definitely interested and are willing to help out, but they feel that the engineering societies should take the initiative. They asked me to take it up with the engineers, and report back to them.

This waiting was nerve-wracking, but I felt that as long as the matter had already been broached to them it was necessary to go through with it. Now, some of the very biggest engineers and scientists of the country know about the move for a Tesla Centennial, and are back of it at least in spirit. I believe that these societies would be willing to lend a hand in pressing for a stamp, and may be extremely valuable in other ways.

As soon as I got this word, I lost no time in getting off a letter to the AIEE (I'm enclosing a carbon). As you can see, I tried to get a raft of admiring dead past presidents to help out. I also included copies of many of the 75th anniversary letters, the editorial from Power, and quotations from past articles in ~~EM~~ Electrical Engineering. I wrote so much because the Secretary will have to pass the word on to others, and others to others, and so on, and I was hoping t at some of it would catch on. I deliberately avoided taking the matter up with the presem president, Monteith, because he is a vice-president of Westinghouse, and might either be actually biased or think that the other men might consider him biased. I wrote a separate, informal note to Hibshman, offering to meet him to thresh out the matter personally.

Besides my efforts, several engineers of McGraw-Hill who are on committees in the A.IE.E. have started to insinuate the matter into their committees. In an organization like this, especially where most of the men know about Tesla only on heresay, personal nudging of this sort is important. If you, or any other members you know, want to stimulate the efforts, I don't think it would hurt a bit---as long as it doesn'tcappear that all

the stimulation is stemming from a single source. Perhaps others could say they read the Power editorial, and thought a celebration would be a splendid idea. Incidentally, I'm enclosing some reprints of that editorial for you to put in good hands.

I misjudged Lou Rowley's interest in my first meeting with him. It since turns out that he is the most useful of the three McGraw-Hill editors I talked with, and a staunch champion of the cause.

Since I have last been in touch with you I have had a talk with a vice-president of the Niagara-Mohawk Power Corp. (the organization that owns the first Niagara plant and controls a power network that covers most of New York State) in which I got his tentative agreement to lend the use of the Niagara plant and to cooperate in anybother way it can in a Tesla celebration. Neither he, nor the president of the company had realized the significance of that old plant in the history of electrical engineering! In a couple of weeks he is bringing down the chief engineer of his company for further talks. This engineer is well-connected in the AIEE and will help promote the project.

I have also received very nice letters from Alexanderson, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and DeForest, and have also located Dr. Behrend's widow, who had been lost to me for several years. The latter, as I told you, was the lady that Tesla wanted me to marry---said that if she went to a good beauty parlor and a good dressmaker she could be fixed up all right! She had since got remarried. But in the letter I just received from her she said she was so surprised and pleased to hear from me---that she had divorced her second husband and had taken the name Behrend again! Fortunately, though, she is at present living in California.

Both Lee Engineering and Ives Washburn are donating a few of their r spective books to several key men I am trying to educate about Tesla.

This year is the sixtieth anniversary of the opening of the Niagara plant. I may try to dispose of an article on that subject right now to some general magazine. This might help arouse more interest for what is to come.

Things are starting to move. Hold tight!

Yours,

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

April 26, 1955

Dear Ken,

Received your latest letter, and I'll make the best effort not to let the regrettable report about Westinghouse be reflected in my attitude toward them! It does seem though, as in the case of historical and valuable government papers which have been thrown out only to discover later their worth, that sufficient effort was not made to find possibly interested recipients.

I'm happy to hear what you say about Lou Rowley's editorial. I've been doing some thinking about the Tesla commemorative stamp plan and wonder whether Rowley found an opportunity to work in a mention of it. I'm somewhat concerned over how long we can wait before introducing the Congressional bill or contacting the Postmaster General. It would ease my anxiety to know that the National Research Council would handle it, but as yet we don't even know whether this group is in sympathy with plans for the Centennial (or do we??). A design will have to be made for the stamp, and so, to avoid any snag that might develop in this respect, I've been working on one (I'll send you a print when it's finished). The stamp idea will need all the publicity it can get, and I'm preparing letters to be mailed by certain members of the Society to the largest stamp publications requesting that mention be given of plans for the stamp. These various publicity angles

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

could only be started after a definite kick-off were given the stamp plan, which would mean a recommendation from the A.I.E.E. (this is the only reason why I wanted to contact them early), or the National Research Council, or etc.

I agree with you that articles by various specialists would be the best treatment in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING (like the August, 1943 issue).

The idea I had for an article was a treatise on Tesla Oscillators---the steps of development and theory of construction. I'm not certain whether such an article would be suitable for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, and I am not even certain whether I'll be able to get together all the data I want in time for its preparation. But, at least, I thought I'd try to work on it.

Got a letter from Muriel Arbus today. Said Mr. Kenneth Wherry called her and told her about the article in POWER (who's this Wherry fellow??? I suspect it's you!). Well anyway, she also mentioned the radio broadcast on WJZ last Sunday, 6:30 P.M., in tribute to Dr. Einstein. There were some outstanding men of science who spoke on behalf of Einstein. She was wondering whether a similar program could be worked up for Tesla if there are enough great people now alive who would speak on his behalf. She continued, "I did not ask Mr. 'Wherry' for his telephone number or would call him about the idea of getting some people together for a radio program...I am quite sure he will think well of it but that the only drawback is that we

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

cannot get enough people who knew Tesla to speak on his behalf as so many have passed on."

I understand you've been having some miserable weather in New York. This doesn't help to brighten the spirits any I know!

Yours,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

March 7, 1955

Dear Ken,

I am honored, and wish I could accept your invitation for my stay while in New York. But with all the I.R.E. sessions I plan to attend, besides spending a few hours with two other fellows (in sales) attending the convention with me, I don't believe it would work out too well. Let's see now... I'll try to see you Sunday afternoon and/or evening, and then plan to visit Muriel Arbus Monday evening. I'm going to try to see Ed Hermann during the day for a couple of hours. Then, it will be a matter of our meeting at other times convenient for you and available to me.

There should be a copy of that bibliography floating around in the N.Y. Public Library somewhere. I sent the Library a copy, with a letter, October 8 last year. In the letter I asked for some information and, as I did not receive a reply in due time, I wrote again inquiring whether the bibliography and letter had been received. A few days later I received a reply stating that the Library had no record of my letter of October 8, whereupon in a follow-up letter requesting a certain microfilm I indicated that I would be happy to send another for Library's existing file on Tesla material.

A short time later I received the microfilm requested, and enclosed with it was a letter indicating that the Tesla Bibliography was found in the Acquisition Branch together with my letter of October 8. The letter stated further that the gift would be acknowledged officially.

Well, no further correspondence was received in regard to the matter so I thought it best to let it go at that, being satisfied that the Library actually received the bibliography.

However, if the Library wishes extra copies, they should by all means have them. I like your idea about the New York Public Library being made one of the major repositories of Tesliana. Enclosed are a few copies of the bibliography (I'll bring others with me on my visit). You can have as many of these as you want.

I'm starting to get things in order for a revised and enlarged edition, attending to some of the inadequacies and errors of the first edition.

Yours,

Leo

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

February 28, 1955

Dear Ken,

Thanks for the news about Mr. K. I'm glad your letters have such a stimulating effect on one's health; they have always brightened my days too.

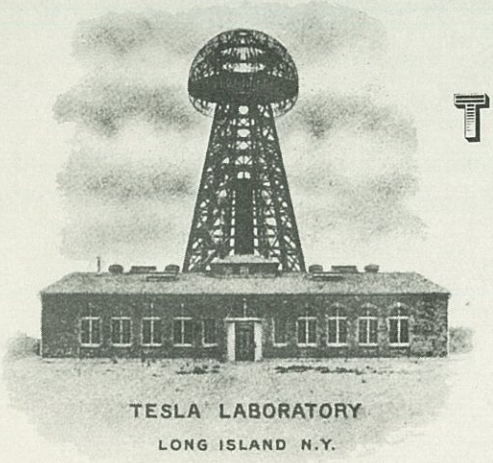
Well! Things have turned out pretty good as I will be in New York again from March 20th thru March 24, representing the firm where I am employed at the I.R.E. Convention. I'm going to try to make up for the last time when I didn't get an opportunity to see you.

I'll try to budget my time so that I can also see Ed Hermann, Muriel Arbus, and possibly Dorothy Skerritt. I would like to run up and see Geo. Scherff, but don't know how much time such a visit would consume. I'll get your advice on this.

As soon as I find out what hotel will be available for reservation, I'll write.

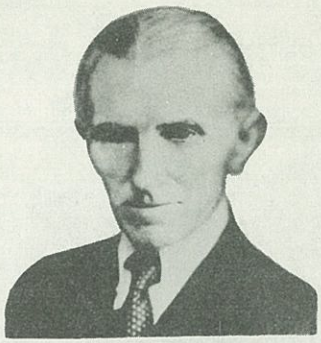
Yours,

Lee



TESLA LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND N.Y.

THE TESLA SOCIETY



DR. NIKOLA TESLA
(1856-1943)

February 5, 1955

Dear Ken,

In the event a letter from you is not already on its way on the very same subject, I would like to know how you have making out on organizational activities. Any definite words yet from Hermann and the Editorial Staff? I anticipated contacting the A.I.E.E. myself, but I gathered that Hermann and his associates were going after this.

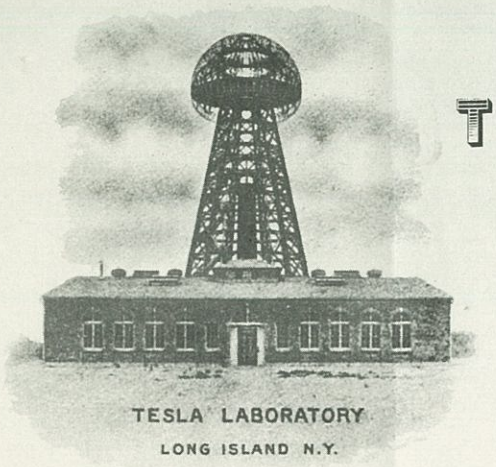
Muriel Arbus wrote me the other day and asked how planning was coming along.

Please ask me to assist you in any way that I can, as long as I would not conflict with or deter your efforts.

Yours,

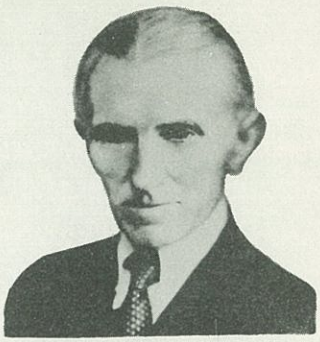
Lee

P.S. Enclosed is another copy of the membership roster, with an attached sheet new members.



TESLA LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND N.Y.

THE TESLA SOCIETY



DR. NIKOLA TESLA
(1856-1943)

January 19, 1955

Dear Ken,

Thanks for the Tesla seal---very nice item. Perhaps I may have it copied (except for wording) some fine day and make it available for use on Society stationery as a memento.

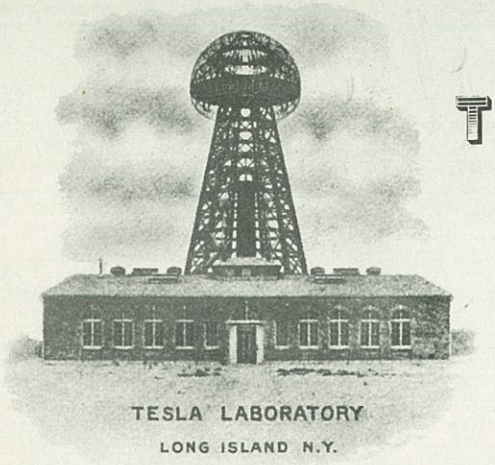
Since Bergstresser's original letters of "startling revelations," I haven't heard further. He may be investigating the Society and myself as well to resolve his suspicions that there is no element of subversion!

Received today a detailed letter from Harry Goldman (Membership Secretary) listing a number of additions to the Tesla Bibliography---you must not be so modest about mentioning the articles you contributed to THE EXPERIMENTER on Tesla! These magazines are even more difficult to find than those collectors' items THE ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTERs. That's why I didn't have them listed in the Bibliography. Well, anyway, Goldman went on to say, "in the membership listing of the last publication, I could find no mention of the Westinghouse Corporation. Tesla's connection with the early development of this firm gives us good grounds for considering them. I think we should make them an ally as soon as possible. There are great opportunities available them."

That there are great opportunites available may possibly be true, but it strikes me that Westinghouse may be more concerned with the promotion of the name of Westinghouse rather than Tesla. In a letter of a little more than a month ago you mentioned that it should be easy to bet help from Westinghouse and other companies. How are things looking in this respect from your point of view? Is there anything I can do to assist correspondencewise?

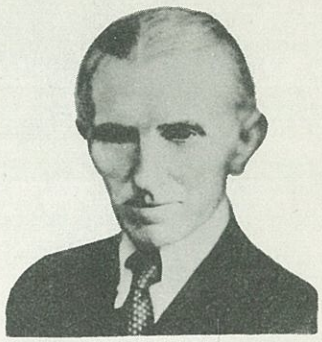
Yours,

Lee



TESLA LABORATORY
LONG ISLAND N.Y.

THE TESLA SOCIETY



DR. NIKOLA TESLA
(1856-1943)

January 11, 1955

Memo to Ken from Lee:

You mentioned to me at one time that a fellow borrowed your 1919 volume of the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER and didn't return it (his wife threw it out!). If you want to get these issues again, write to

Mr. John Landa
The Cosmic Bookshop
Clayton 2, Georgia

He is asking 75¢ postpaid for each issue.

Since I already have a 1919 volume of the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER, let me know if you don't want them so I can advertise it in the next issue of "The Teslaian".

Yours,

Lee

November 3, 1952

Dear Mr. Swezey,

It should have been long before this that I wrote to you, but to be very truthful, somehow the idea did not occur to me. I believe we have a mutual friend, Sava Kosanovic. He suggested that I write to you inasmuch as you were also a friend to another who is perhaps the tying link between all of us, Dr. Nikola Tesla.

It was not quite 10 years ago, that I glanced through a magazine and read an article concerning the death of Tesla, whose name to me then was at the most, a fleeting impression. I became interested in this "unknown wizard" and started to do a little research on the subject. As the years unfolded, more and more was the accumulation of information regarding this great man and his works, which constantly urged me further into investigation.

Tesla, to me, was a super-nova in the galaxy of the human race - a cometic genius whose visit to our world will be remembered with honor by all those who know of his greatness.

In the past years, I have acquired a sizeable library of items relating to Tesla and his researches which includes:

1) An indexed file of photo-stats, micro-films or actual issues of all articles in various electrical journals from 1891 - 1910.

2) The series of articles "My Inventions", as well as many other exclusive articles which appeared in Mr. Gernsback's publications, the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER and SCIENCE & INVENTION.

3) A number of photographs.

4) Copies of many articles appearing in various magazines (popular) from 1891 to date.

5) An autographed copy of Martin's book, and the Memorandum Book of Tesla's 80th anniversary.

6) Correspondence written by Tesla to his friend, Robert Underwood Johnson, editor of the old, CENTURY magazine.

The last item may perhaps be of particular interest to you. The entire set numbers in excess of 70, but unfortunately I have only 8. It was just a few months ago that I learned of the existence of these letters,, and purchased a few of them with the intention of acquiring all of them shortly thereafter. As the price was high, I delayed, only to discover a few weeks ago that a Mrs. James McChesney, 68 Merrick Road, Baldwin L. I. has purchased the balance of the collection.

It seems that she knew him (TESLA) personally as a young woman and revered him. Do you know of her?

I have been asked to keep her name in the strictest confidence except in that it pertains to my research efforts, so I ask you to please not to mention her name elsewhere, or at least, with care.

I have written to her nearly three weeks ago as I thought that there would be many a subject of common interest to write about, but as yet, I have received no reply. I understand that she has been collecting mementoes etc. for many years.

Mr. Kosanovic had some very interesting news for me. Just recently Tesla's Estate was transferred from the United States to Yugoslavia, and an official commission, of which he is the chairman, opened the trunks and looked over his papers superficially. "Even at first glance", he said, "it could be seen that his papers are much richer than anyone dreamed."

After reading Mr. O'Neill's book, as well as a few other articles by those who knew Tesla personally, I gathered that Tesla wrote little of great importance on paper. Could it be that the world is yet to be shaken by the impact of Tesla's marvels? Needles to say, I am very interested to learn what information these effects of Tesla's contain, and await patiently the complete publication on Tesla's 100th anniversary.

Mr. Kosanovic seemed concerned about reports that the F.B.I. went through Teslals papers, microfilming many things. Whether this is all they did, I cannot say. But, I recently received a personal letter from John Edgar Hoover stating that the F.B.I. did not act in any way in the affair of Tesla's Estate. He stated that "the effects of Nikola Tesla were taken into custody at the time of his death by the Office of Alien Property, and not by this Bureau." In a subsequent letter from the Office of Alien Property I learned that no material has been vested or is presently under its jurisdiction.

In many articles published as rememberences at the time of Tesla's death, a common theme (or fact??) is given; namely, that the F.B.I either confiscated, witheld or exaimed Tesla's Estate for reasons which are quite obvious.

Just how did this idea get started?

I have donated a feature article to a publication of the University of Minnesota which is to appear in a January issue in memory of the 10th anniversary of Tesla's death. I have been searching for suitable illustrations, and cannot seem to find a photo which I would very much like to include. I have enclosed a

photo-stat copy of the photo which appeared in TIME magazine for July 20, 1931. I have written to TIME, and various photo agencies in New York, but no one seems to know anything about it. Perhaps you may have seen it somewhere, and could tell me where I might obtain an original photograph.

I have been engaged in the construction of some powerful apparatus with which I wish to perform some of the experiments hinted at in various writings of Tesla. I am especially concerned with Tesla's description of his "teleforce", the idea for which was probably on his researches in Colorado. I have obtained all the letters which Tesla wrote to Johnson while in Colorado (as far as I know), but there is not much of importance research-wise in them.

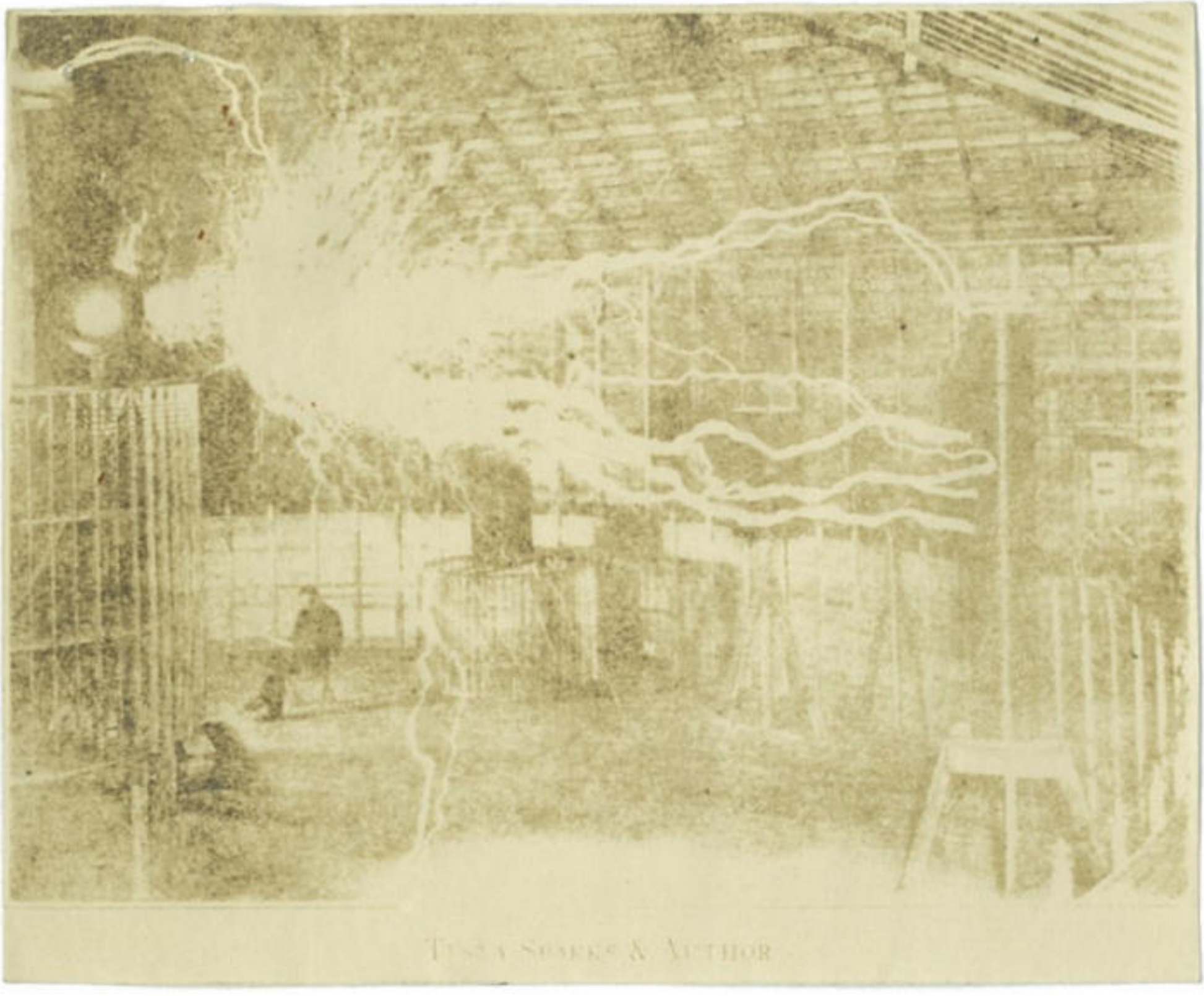
I have written to Mr. O'Neill on several occasions, but I understand that he has been very ill. I have received no reply to my letters. I particularly wanted his knowledge concerning a 10-page typewritten statement issued by Tesla in 1937 giving a resume' of his research in the fields of gravitation and cosmic rays. William L. Laurence of the TIMES mentioned to me that O'Neill may have a copy.

I hope that you may wish to correspond with me, and I appreciate this opportunity of writing to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Leland I. Anderson

Leland I. Anderson
127 Seymour Avenue S. E.
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota



PATENTS RECEIVED IN WEEK DESCRIBED

Continued From Page 22

Several large corporations joined as stockholders in the infant R. C. A., and the latter absorbed the Marconi concern.

Dr. Alexanderson was chief engineer of R. C. A. until 1924. Later, he served as consulting engineer for both General Electric and R. C. A. General Electric divested its R. C. A. stock in 1933.

Dr. Alexanderson also has made important contributions to radio broadcasting and reception, railway electrification and electric ship propulsion. In preradar experiments conducted in 1928, he devised a method of obtaining the altitude of an airplane by directing a radio beam downward and picking up its reflection.

After giving up his fulltime connection with General Electric in 1948, Dr. Alexanderson remained for several years as a consultant. Now retired, he lives in Schenectady, where he is known as an enthusiastic yachtsman and canasta player. He has been called the father of yachting on Lake George.

The color receiver covered by this week's patent (No. 2,701,821) is intended for use with the R. C. A. system of color broadcasting. It will receive black and white programs as well.

"The novelty of my invention," says Dr. Alexanderson, "is in the method by which the color selection is accomplished."

Dr. Alexanderson, Video Pioneer, Gets Patent for a Color Receiver

Invention Is Intended for Use With R. C. A. System—Also Works for Black and White

By STACY V. JONES

Special to The New York Times.

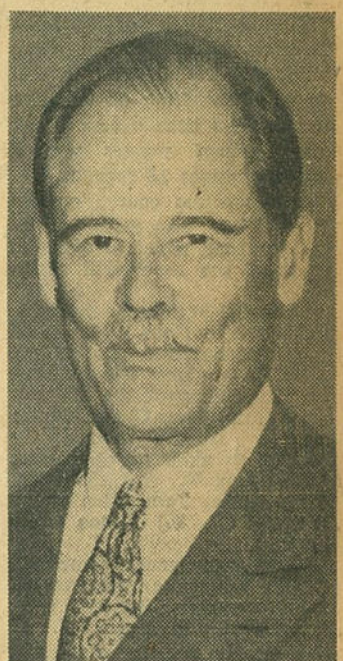
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—Dr. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson of Schenectady, N. Y., who is credited with achieving the first home reception of television in 1927, received a patent this week for a television color receiver.

The inventor already has at least 320 patents. Someone has computed that, over the forty-six years of Dr. Alexanderson's active service with the General Electric Company, he averaged almost one patent every seven weeks.

Born in Sweden seventy-seven years ago, Dr. Alexanderson came to the United States in 1901 and joined General Electric the next year. Marconi had shown that messages could be sent without wires, but radio's use was limited by the weak transmitters than available. The sturdy young engineer was assigned the job of designing a generator to produce alternating current of high frequency.

Dr. Alexanderson's 200-watt alternator, installed at the American Marconi Company's station in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1918, became the foundation of the first great transoceanic radio system. It was operated by the Navy in World War I.

At the end of the war, the American Marconi Company, then controlled by British interests, was negotiating for exclusive rights to the Alexanderson alternator. The United States Navy asked that control of the system be kept in this country. Accordingly, General Electric organized the Radio Corporation of America to exploit the patents of Dr. Alexanderson and others.



Dr. Ernst F. W. Alexanderson

Continued on Page 25, Column 4

July 5, 1957

Mr. Frank E. Bridgers
General Services Administration
National Archives and Records Service
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Bridgers:

Please excuse my long delay in answering your kind letter of April 8th. After discovering, from perusal of your "Guide", the tremendous mass and complex filing of the material under your control, I decided it would be best to postpone my search for Tesla material until I had found more specific clues.

Before long, I expect to visit the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, and spend several months there making a rough survey of more than 100,000 letters and papers of Tesla which I understand are there. From this material I may find information which may suggest complementary material in your files. If I do, I shall get in touch with you as soon as I return.

With many thanks for your offered cooperatinn,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

cc. to W. J. King

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

National Archives and Records Service
Washington 25, D. C.

April 8, 1957

Mr. Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

When you were in Washington recently we were informed by Mr. Nathan Reingold, a member of our staff, that you were interested in knowing of records in the National Archives relating to Nicola Tesla.

On several occasions we tried to contact you through Mr. William J. King, Curator of Electricity, Smithsonian Institution, but did not succeed in reaching you.

The records in the National Archives are not arranged by subject but by record groups corresponding generally to records created by the various departments, independent agencies and bureaus of the Federal Government. We suggest that you examine the Guide to the Records in the National Archives (Government Printing Office, Washington, 1948). After consulting the Guide, you may wish us to furnish you more detailed information on specific records. We will be glad to supply you with this information provided the amount of time involved is not extensive.

Records in the National Archives may be examined by you or your agent in the search rooms of the National Archives. Upon request, we will provide a list of private persons who have indicated their willingness to make searches in records for a fee.

Sincerely yours

Frank E. Bridgers

For W. Neil Franklin
Archivist in Charge
General Reference Branch

March 31, 1955

Dear Doctor Alexanderson:

Back in 1931, at my request, you wrote a kind and pertinent letter to Nikola Tesla, greeting his seventy-fifth birthday. This letter was mounted and bound with letters from more than seventy other electrical and radio pioneers and given to Tesla as a token of esteem. After Tesla died, the book was found in a safe in his room, along with medals, diplomas, and other items of spiritual (though no pecuniary) value. Apparently he appreciated the greetings very much.

My own interest in Tesla is that of an admirer and of a close personal friend for the last nineteen years of his life. When I was fifteen, I was already building Tesla coils and reading avidly everything I could find concerning his work. When I was twenty, and a beginning science writer, I struck up a friendship which lasted the rest of his life. We went to dinner, for long walks, and to the movies together every few weeks for many years. I wrote a number of articles about his work, and had always wanted to write his biography, but he always put me off by telling me he was going to write his own. He didn't, of course, and John O'Neill hastily put one together after Tesla's death.

Although the seventy-fifth birthday celebration was personal and unpretentious, it got world-wide coverage in the press; got Tesla's picture on the cover of Time; stimulated a special edition of a Yugoslav technical magazine which was sent to 2,000 university libraries throughout the world; crystallized the formation of a Tesla Institute in Belgrade; and put Tesla's picture on Yugoslav postage stamps.

It seems an awful shame, though, that Tesla's fame should grow in Europe and keep diminishing in the United States, the country of his adoption and which has benefitted more than all others from the use of his inventions. Undoubtedly, this situation was partly brought on by Tesla himself---toward the end he was ill and crochetty and given to fanciful speculation---but nonetheless I think that it is time for historians to separate the pure metal from the dross and to let his feats in polyphase fundamentals and radio principles point him out as the giant that he was.

On Tesla's hundredth anniversary (July 1956) I hope we may find a way to honor him properly in this country.

So far I have been in touch with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, who are now considering what action to take. The Franklin Institute and the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry have tentatively agreed to have special lectures, exhibitions, and demonstrations. A number of engineering magazines, within the next several months, are going to plug editorially for a celebration. A get-together between the A.I.E.E. and Columbia University (where Tesla gave some of his most famous lectures) will be proposed.

Because no funds were forthcoming to house and maintain them here, all Tesla's correspondence, papers, and apparatus that remained at his death were taken to Belgrade by his nephew and hair, Sava Kosanovic (who was recently Ambassador to the United States from Yugoslavia and is now a Minister over there) and are being set up in a Tesla Museum. If it is at all possible, I hope to get to Belgrade before the year is over, go through these papers, and bring back some of the material for exhibition here (and perhaps arrange to have <u>all</u> the papers microfilmed for deposit in several libraries in the U.S.).

In trying to publicize the polyphase system, it might be possible to have a celebration at Niagara Falls. I visited the Falls last summer, and discovered that some of the original generators, installed in 1895 and shortly thereafter, were still delivering power to some of the original customers!

Have you any special suggestions?

A Tesla Commemorative stamp, perhaps issued from Niagara Falls, and so tying Tesla's name with the beginnings of the electric power industry, is one project of the Centennial. Would you, as one of the few remaining engineers who know the history of electric power engineering from first hand experience, approve of such a stamp?

With kindest regards, and the hope that you are continuing in good health,

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson
c/o General Electric Company
Schenectady, N.Y.

August 28, 1956

Dear Dr. Alexanderson:

In a paper about Nikola Tesla, which will appear in the September issue of Electrical Engineering, I have said this:

"Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, one of the most noted pioneers in electric power engineering still with us, wrote me a year ago: 'We think of Tesla's contribution much oftener than that of Ampere and Ohm, although their names have become part of the language. . .the induction motor and our power system are enduring monuments to Nikola Tesla.'

"As this is being written, word comes that Tesla's name has just been added to those of Ohm and Ampere. At its meeting in Munich, June 29-July 7, the International Electrotechnical Commission agreed formally to adopt the name 'Tesla' for the unit of magnetic flux density in the MKS or Giorgo system."

Had you heard of this honor for Tesla?

After more than a year and a half of striving---chiefly against incredible ignorance of Tesla's real achievements---a number of events are taking place this Centennial year which should help prevent Tesla's name from again sliding into oblivion.

One of the most important events to come is the Fall General Meeting of the AIEE, to be held in Chicago, Oct. 1-5, which will be dedicated to Tesla. (It was in the Chicago World's Fair of 1893 that Westinghouse first demonstrated a complete polyphase system) As part of the program, Dr. Samuel Hibben, formerly director of applied lighting of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., will give a demonstration-lecture involving Tesla coils and Tesla's predecessors of fluorescent and neon-type lights. Mr. R. C. Sogge of G. E., who last month attended a 12-day Tesla celebration in Yugoslavia as representative of the AIEE, will tell of his experiences over there. There is hope that the creation of an annual Tesla Medal may be announced.

As one of the last great contemporaries of Tesla, I wonder if you would be willing to write several paragraphs of tribute to Tesla and his power contribution, to be read along with a few others at this meeting. Such a message should help privide a firmer foundation for what younger engineers may say later.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

Aug. 15, 1956

Dear Lee,

When you told Mr. Ballinger that the Tesla Society would share the luncheon with the AIEE, I felt that you must have had some definite plans in mind.

To me, you and I might have given some persons help, but to bring the Society into it officially seemed more of a liability than an aid.

Therefore I don't know what to say now except that you should use your best judgment. If you can't come up with anything I'm sure the AIEE can arrange a satisfactory program.

Yours

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

August 18, 1956

Dear Ken,

There must be some misunderstanding. About the luncheon, Ballenger thought that the luncheon would be a good way for the Tesla Society to make its presence known. But, the luncheon would be entirely the Society's affair. The AIEE would lay all the ground-work in setting up the luncheon, but would not participate in any way in it. The people at the hotel will eat lunch somewhere, and it was felt that this luncheon meeting would be a good idea.

As a program for the luncheon, it was intended to be brief because of the main afternoon session of the AIEE to follow. I had hoped that both you and Mr. Gertz would be anxious to say just a few words to those at the luncheon. I didn't realize that you were against the whole idea.

If you wish, I'll call the whole thing off---I can hardly go on with it without your blessings and much-needed advice. Please let me know as soon as you can.

Have you heard anything more about the Tesla motion picture? The Editor of the American Srbobran says that the whole thing fell through! Is there any truth in it?

Yours,

Lee

P.S. do you know for certain yet if you're going to Chicago?

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Sept. 21, 1956

Dear Ken,

Got your card showing the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago. What does this mean??? Is there a good possibility that you might be there?

It's a very strange thing. We have a small patch on our back lawn which yields a very high density population of 4 and 5 leaf clovers. But! I looked last month to see how many I could find at a glance, and discovered after a very close examination that there weren't any. According to your news clipping it's probably just as well.

I've been a ~~XXXX~~ loyal member of the I.R.E. now since 1952, and have been receiving the Proceedings regularly. And wouldn't you know it to be true---the one issue I've particularly waited for, the September issue, went astray in the mails.

Gotta card from Agnes today, from France, saying that she was sorry she couldn't attend the Chicago activities.

Yours,

Lee

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

(not Setp.!)
/
Sept. 15, 1956

Dear Ken,

I've just written Ballenger indicating that Dr. Tebo should be one of those representing the AIEE as a guest at the luncheon meeting. It's been about seven months since I had correspondence with him, and not having had the opportunity to work as closely with him as I have with Ballenger is the only excuse I have for the oversight.

I hope things change between now and the end of the month that would permit your going to Chicago, and then perhaps taking an extra day to visit my home town. You see,

"I have a good friend on Milton Street,
The grandest fellow you'ld ever meet.
He's dined me in style fit for a king,
And played some records with hi-fi ring.
But now I wish he'd visit me,
That I could treat him royal-ly!"

It looks as though the luncheon meeting will be a fine contribution to the Centenary activities. Mr. Gertz and Mr. Wilhelm have some very interesting things to talk about; Gertz discussing Tesla's personality and an intellectual duel in which Tesla and various other persons participated more than twenty years ago, and Wilhelm will discuss Tesla's scientific work when they were working together in Chicago during 1917.

Have you heard or received anything from Yugoslavia since the celebration? I'd like to get copies of all important literature published for the occasion, and intend writing them after the Chicago affair when I'll send representative copies of literature originating here.

Stamp dealers in this town are very obnoxious. Quite a number don't carry stamps from what they consider "iron-curtain" countries. I've been trying to get a first-day-cover of the Tesla stamp set but without success. If you could talk to Harry Lindquist one of these days without having to have a more important subject of discussion, ask him who he might suggest as a source.

I understand that Lt. Commdr John Chappell reports that the guided missiles exhibit is well under way and that it might be available for display at the AIEE meeting. This sounds great!

How have some of your other projects turned out? Particularly, have you heard further if Westinghouse and/or others are going to do anything about a Medal? Aluminum Ltd. should be a good touch for support, and I've been watching the trade journals for their advertising but have seen nothing as yet. By the way, could you let me know what issue of ELECTRICAL WORLD carried Charlotte Muzar's letter? I sat down one day and look through a tremendous quantity but couldn't locate it.

It turns out that Segvich's statue of Tesla (note change of spelling of his name) is an outstanding work of art and arrangements have been made to exhibit it. I'll try to send you a photo of it.

I just sent off the model of Tesla's Tower to Chicago, along with a few hundred copies of the booklets you find enclosed. Let me know how many more copies you want and I'll rush them out.

Yours,

Lee

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1956 SEP 26 PM 22

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point

(21) = .

NA008 PD AR=MINNEAPOLIS MINN 26 942PMC

=KENNETH M SWAZEY=

163 MILTON ST=

YOUR RESIGNATION FROM THE SOCIETY PUTS ME IN A PECULIAR POSITION. BALLANGER AND OTHERS WILL THINK IT STRANGE THAT THIS HAS HAPPENED. CAN YOU ELABORATE ON WHAT BROUGHT IT ABOUT. PLEASE WIRE=

LEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

September 23, 1956

Dear Lee,

Thank you for the copies of your new bibliography. I can see that this represents an enormous amount of effort. Although I haven't yet had a chance to read through it, I'm sure the attractive printing job will make its contents much more palatable than the mimeographed edidionon. If you can spare about ten more copies, I should like to have them.

I've been sending newspapers and magazine articles to the Tesla Museum as fast as they have appeared, and the Consulate General here has been doing so, also. Recently the Yugoslav Committee sent me a rather handsome, large-format 800-page book, containing the complete text of Tesla's most important lectures, most of his American patents, and twenty-five of his articles---including the Century Magazine one. Mr. Sogge received two copies---one for himself and another to present to the AIEE. I have sent a query asking if additional copies are for sale. If any are, I think I can get sponsors to buy copies for gifts to American libraries.

It would have been ironic not to have invited Dr. Tebo as a special guest, because it was he who arranged to have a General Meeting dedicated to Tesla and made it Chicago at my suggestion. It was he also who passed on my suggestions to send a citation to Yugoslavia by means of Mr. Sogge, to have Dr. Hibben give the demonstration-lecture, and to arrange the negotiations for the Tesla Medal, which is assured, but may take a little time.

My chemistry book, which will be out in a couple of weeks, may take me to Chicago soon, but I won't be able to get out in time for the Meeting unless some emergency, which I may be able to help untangle, turns up with the Defense Department.

Now that things are going along rather smoothly in the Tesla Society, I feel I must give up my job as Director. I'll still help in any way I can, but unofficially.

Yours,

P.S.: I've been asked to do a young folks' Tesla book. As soon as I can get my bearings again, I may tackle it.

Leland I. Anderson
1615 East River Terrace
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

Oct 11 '56

Dear Ken,

I am sorry that I have offended you in some way – in regard to securing recognition for T. Personally, I thought that the work I had done had been constructive.

I have been thinking about some good plans for T. memorials, but thought I could work together with you on them.

To avoid confusion then, so I won't interfere with something you may be planning, I'll quietly bow out of the picture and cease operations of the Society.

Yours,

Lee

Leland Anderson
1615 E. River Terrace
Minneapolis Minnesota

All is well. Dont mention matter
to Ballenger. Will write soon
Ken

WO 2-7111

Morrison HOTEL — CHICAGO

WILLIAM HENNING RUBIN
PRESIDENT

JOHN B. GRANDE
GENERAL MANAGER

November 28, 1956
(Minneapolis)

Dear Ken,

Got a surprise call at work today from the Chairman of the Twin Cities Chapter of the A.I.E.E. Said he heard about my interest in and knowledge of Tesla, and wants to put me on the program for next Tuesday's meeting to speak on Tesla's contributions to Electrical Engineering. I hope I do well by our friend T.

Adam Sudetic, who printed the Bibliographies, wrote to me that he would be willing to print future issues of the TESLAIAN free on a quarterly basis. Also, Harry Goldman in Glens Falls N. Y. wrote that he would be willing to do the work in preparing material for future issues of the journal, etc. Now I am wondering what to do. Should I let them take up the job and carry on where I left off? This would permit me to tackle some different projects, and I would be free of the burdensome problems of address lists, etc., etc. My only concern about this arrangement is that a lot of control would gradually pass out of my hands, and there is always a possibility of something going awry. Have you any thoughts on the matter?

Yours,

Lee

FAMOUS FOR THE BOSTON Oyster House WHERE FAMOUS PEOPLE EAT

Jan. 25, 1957

Dear Lee,

For more than a year I have been in contact with Westinghouse officials, have given them reams of documentation regarding the relationship of their company to Tesla, have talked with them over long-distance phone, have been dined by them in New York, and have arranged liasons between top Westinghouse and AIEE brass. All I can tell you is that Westinghouse knows the situation from one end to the other, that the matter is under consideration, and that I hope you will not stir things up, as I understand you are about to do.

Ken

COMMUNISM is TREASON!

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FIFTH YEAR, NO. 140 — UNION, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A., JUNE 1, 1951 — Entered as Second-Class Matter January 27, 1948 at the Post Office at Union, N. J., under the Act of March 3, 1879. — $1.00 PER YE

The Vanishing Americans

Untold Fact In Forrestal Case

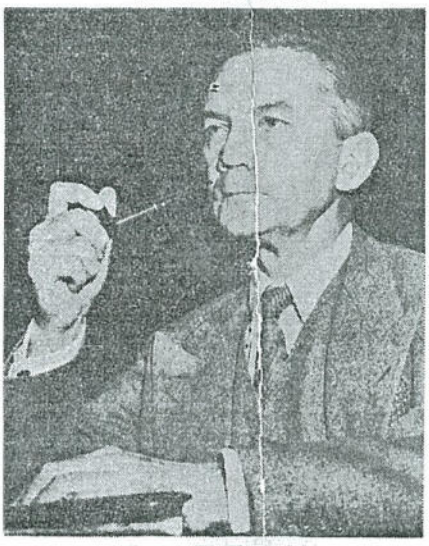
American leaders have been vanishing from the Washington scenes one by one since 1932 through various diobolical methods planned by the New Deal Commicrats and Zionists until today we are faced with the reality of having no leadership at all. Before General MacArthur was fired the invisible government managed to knock off every real American leader with little or no protest from the people. Through the control of the press, radio, T.V. and government controlled agencies the Zionists-Marxists maneuvered into key positions Pendergast men, Zionists, and Communists with a general plan of action to establish a Socialistic Welfare State through the means of bankruptcy, taxation and wars. The courageous leaders who have stood up to the representatives of the Invisible Government have been attacked so heavily and smeared so badly that only a few of them are left to talk about it. It is obvious to the writer that not all of these courageous men actually knew what they were fighting. They knew that there was coming to America an insidious movement alien to the freedoms which has made our country strong, but few of them knew that this movement was an Invisible Government conceived devil and fostered by the World [illegible] brave leaders who [illegible] fist before the satin glove removed was James V. Forrestal. We have reprinted the "Untold Facts in the Forrestal Case" from the American Mercury, Dec., 1950 to give the reader a concrete example of how the Invisible Government works in taking over a country.

"Untold Facts In Forrestal Case"

In the twenty months since the destruction of James Vincent Forrestal, there has been a creeping realization in this country that what happened was much more than a poignant personal tragedy—that it was an historic national disaster in which a patriot with vision was allowed to be done to death by lesser men.

The disaster is made apparent by events. Louis Johnson, for whose accommodation Forrestal was destroyed, has been loaded with sins and chased into the briar patch. We have suffered 64,000 now or more casualties in Korea who might have been spared had Forrestal's policies prevailed. Thoughtful Americans are, therefore, remembering that it was Forrestal who struggled to arm this nation for its commitments, and

(Continued on Page 3)



James V. Forrestal

Third Zionist War

By - George W. Armstrong

(That great American patriot, Judge George Armstrong, has written another lively book exposing the plotters of the war in which we are presently

George W. Armstrong

engaged. The title of the book is "Third Zionist War" and can be purchased from COMMON SENSE for 50c. Portions of this book will be run in the next few issues of COMMON SENSE).

TO: THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
The People of the UNITED STATES
vs.
HARRY S. TRUMAN, ET AL.
PETITION

Now comes Geo. W. Armstrong, and respectfully represents the following:

1. That President Harry S. Truman, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, and Justice of the Supreme Court Felix Frankfurter are traitors and should be impeached and prosecuted;

2. That the members of the firms of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Lehman Bros. Co., and the members of the B'nai B'rith, Anti-Defamation League, Anti-Nazi League and American Jewish Committee are working with forces to overthrow this country and should be prosecuted.

3. That the Zionists are aliens and are citizens of the State of Israeli and that they are communists and should be banished;

4. That the purpose of said traitors and Zionists is to destroy our system of government and create a Zionist super state; that in pursuance of said purpose they fraudulently established the United Nations and created the Atlantic Pact, and caused our government to intervene in the Korean war.

WHEREFORE, I pray you to impeach and prosecute the traitors and to cancel our membership in the United Nations and the Atlantic Pact.

I respectfully submit the following brief and argument in support of these allegations.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG

March 1, 1951.

(Continued on Page 2)

Gen. MacArthur Understands The "Invisible Gov't"

By - Robert H. Williams
Editor of "Williams Intelligence Summary"

Robert H. Willi

Whether MacArthur permits his name to be entered into the presidential campaign next year or tries to fade away into private life, he already has launched a long needed spiritual revival—a revival of personal honor and glorification of service to country characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon tradition.

His appeal has been such as to awaken old virtues—courage, love of country, integrity and thus revives in the hearts of millions, the high regard for public service noteworthy in the example of George Washington. He has rallied discouraged, confused and leaderless people in a revival of heroic Americanism which seems likely to sweep into oblivion the Democratic New Deal and Republican internationalists.

[illegible] or a savior. [illegible] most of them had not yet come to understand the alien character of the subversive invasion, but they knew that the White House and the State and Defense departments offended the nostrils. Mr. Truman could no longer hide the espionage, subversion and perversion of his Communist and Zionist backers behind his red herring. He no longer could pacify parents who saw sons might be sacrificed in a needless and apparently endless "police action" in Korea.

COMMUNISTS SMEAR HIM

Though always the natural opposite of all the alien New Deal stands for, MacArthur might ha

(Continued on Page 7)

CONGRESS WOULDN'T DARE

Reprinted from "Headlines" March 15, 195
Joe Kamp, Editor

Representative Clarence Brown is an honorable man. He stands for the principle—special privileges for none, equality of treatment for all. Accordingly, at the June 14th closed meeting of the Buchanan Committee he made what he considered to be a fair suggestion; he also may have signed his own political death warrant.

"I believe we should investigate the B'nai B'rith," Congressman Brown told his colleagues. "They are doing a lot of lobbying and are behind a lot of this stuff. They've been pretty active you know. I just can't conceive how you arrive at certain people and leave other people out."

"I am against anything like that," snapped Chairman Buchanan. "If we investigate one religious group, we'll have to investigate all the others." And that was the end of that.

Chairman Buchanan's argument was completely false. He knows better. The B'nai B'rith is not a religious group. It is a fraternal organization that is powerful in politics. It helped to elect Buchanan to Congress.

The Jewish Family Almanac says: B'nai B'rith does a great deal of important work in the politi

(Continued on Page 5)

Third Zionist War

(Continued from Page 1)

1.

THIRD ZIONIST WAR

Our present war with Russia and China is obviously our Third Zionist War. All three of them were for the same purpose, viz: to establish a Zionist World Empire. All of them were initiated by a shocking disaster to arouse us to war: the first one by the sinking of the passenger ship Lusitania; the second by the destruction of our Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor; and the third by the Korean attack. The first resulted in the League of Nations, the second in the United Nations, and the third is obviously intended to convert it into a Zionist World Empire for the **pretended** purpose of preserving peace.

THE ZIONISTS OF NEW YORK AND MOSCOW INSTIGATED THE WAR

The North Koreans as well as the South Koreans are victims of the machinations of the Zionist communists. It is unfortunate that the Koreans must suffer. They have been betrayed into this fratricidal war by the Zionist communists of New York and Moscow. We should strike boldly to destroy the head of the snake and not its tails. **Bomb Moscow** with the atomic bomb and not the Chinese or the Koreans, and hang the New York and Washington Zionist traitors. There will never be peace on earth until Zionism is destroyed. Its mission is to destroy Christianity and to destroy and enslave Christians.

WHY THIS WAR?

The Zionists pretended that the Korean war was to establish free elections and a democratic government in Korea. They represented that the North Koreans are communists and the South Koreans are democrats. That is all we know about them. The North Koreans are savages and the South Koreans may be also. The North Koreans murder their prisoners and the South Koreans murder non-combatant[illegible]ress reports. They fight [illegible] a brut[illegible] war with [illegible] the alleged purpos[illegible] ompelling them to establish a democratic gov[illegible]ernment. It is in fact a Zionist war for the pur[illegible]ose of establishing a Zionist Empire.

The armies of communist China joined the North Koreans and at this time (March 1, 1951) they are reported to be losing and retreating. Our casualties have been heavy and we appear to be in for a long destructive war. It may be a life and death struggle between Christians and communists, and between freedom and slavery.

While the President called our intervention "police action," his message to Congress and his press interviews and his conduct reveal it as **war.** It was necessary to color it as "police action" to give it the semblance of legality, for the President under our Constitution has no power to declare war; that is the exclusive province of Congress. It is in fact war, and a war initiated by the President and his advisers, Dean Acheson, Felix Frankfurter, David Niles, and other Zionist traitors.

We are a gullible, charitable, unsuspecting Christian people, and are easily deceived. We excuse Roosevelt because he was in poor health, and Truman because of his early training as a Pendergast ward heeler and because of his ignorance. But they both had sense enough to select their associates, and they both selected Hiss, Niles, Acheson, et al.

CHINESE NATIONALISTS

The Associated Press of Nov. 30, 1950 reported General Claire Chennault, retired, formerly of the Flying Tigers, as saying that the Chinese Nationalists are good soldiers and will fight with and for us; and that only 1% of the 450 million Chinese are communists. That is less than the percentage of traitors in our own country. He said also that Chiang Kai-Shek is a patriot of great integrity.

Chiang Kai-Shek offered to send 33,000 trained soldiers to Korea, which is more than all of the other 52 nations offered or contributed. Truman and Acheson not only rejected the offer but stationed a part of our Navy in the strait between China's mainland and Formosa on condition that the nationalists stay out of the war. In spite of it, the nationalists appear to be waging a successful guerilla war.

Truman and Acheson evidently plan to deliver Formosa and the Chinese nationalists to the communists through the United Nations or a four- or seven-power treaty. The British government is [illegible]hsch[illegible] [illegible]ment dominated by [illegible]ly [illegible] [illegible]t[illegible], as is our own. It recognized communist China for the alleged purpose of protecting its interests in Hong Kong and Malaya. It would, no doubt, vote to deliver Formosa and the nationalists to the bolsheviks. France is at best an uncertain and unreliable member of the United Nations and the Atlantic Pact.

It is reported that the French have changed their government sixteen times since 1944. The government of France is now engaged in a losing war with the communists of Indonesia and want and need our help. The French and British governments are so indifferent to their own security as to oppose the re-armament of Germany, which is necessary for their protection. Both the French and British will agree to surrender Formosa to the communists if by doing so they can promote their commercial interests. They are not interested in protecting Formosa for the protection of the Chinese Nationalists or for our protection; nor are President Truman and Dean Acheson and Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall and the Zionists interested in doing so. They want to change our system of government and to establish a "welfare state."

Be it remembered that the Nationalist Government is in Formosa because of the treachery of our State Dept. We promised to furnish them munitions and supplies for waging their war against the communists on the mainland. They were compelled to go to Formosa because our State Department failed to carry out its agreement at a critical period of the war. It was cold-blooded treachery for the purpose of communizing China, for which no one has yet been punished.

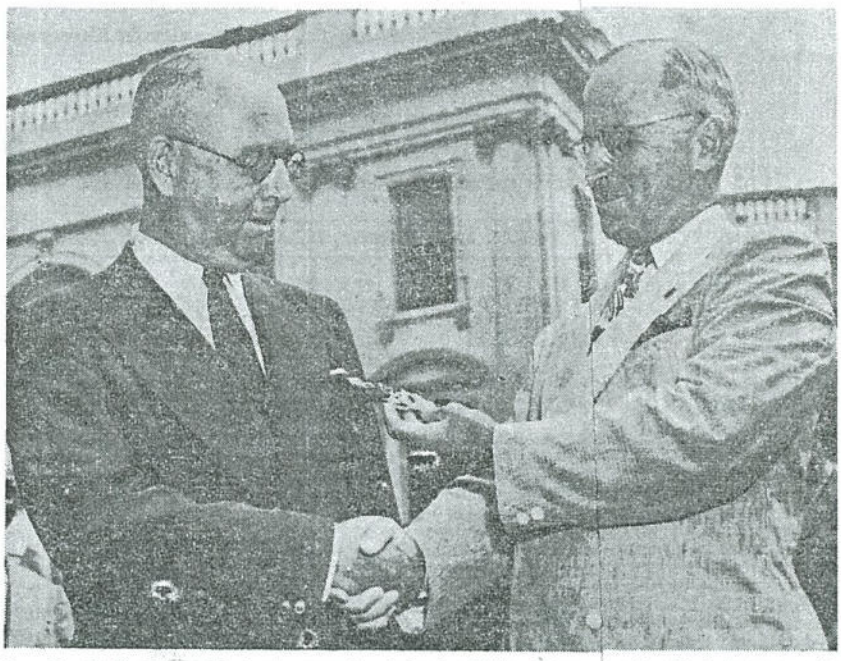
It is the duty of the 82nd Congress to establish an impartial tribunal of competent men to ascertain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about the criminals who initiated the second world war and also the Korean war. They should be empowered to investigate the Zionists and their organizations, viz: the B'nai B'rith, Anti-Defamation League and Anti-Nazi League, et al. If they are found to be Communistic, their members should be banished.

2.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF JULY 9, 1950

President Truman sent a message to Congress

DAVID NILES, ZIONIST, QUITS



David K. Niles (Neyhus) was placed in the White House by the Zionists to see that F.D.R. carried out the Zionist plan. He stayed on to direct Truman in the plan to turn the entire world over to Zionist rule. From the White House he kept Felix Frankfurter informed on all important matters in which the Sanhedrin were interested. David Lilienthal Lou Strauss, and Robert F. Bacher, Zionists, who fought to stay on the Atomic Energy Committee, also resigned after the Soviet Union secured the atomic secrets. Has Niles also completed his job? During the many years Niles has been advisor in the White House, it has been impossible to reach Truman with petitions or exposures affecting Communism. Truman has stated he does not read newspapers, listen to radio or television except when his daughter sings — apparently he has been a virtual prisoner hypnotized by Red Jewish advisors such as David Niles, Leon Keyserling, Presidential Economic Advisor, and Robert Nathan. Why is it that Zionist Jews are always the advisors and the government goes deeper and deeper in debt and makes blunder after blunder while Communism [illegible] over the world.

[illegible] authority to mobi[illegible] the resources of the [illegible] tes in support of United Nations. In his message he said 52 of 59 nations had pledged their support. He described our support of the South Koreans **"police action"** to enforce the orders of the United Nations. On the request of President Truman the United Nations appointed General Douglas MacArthur commander of the United Nations Army. It is estimated that we supplied 150,000 combat troops, South Korea 100,000, all other countries 24,300; and that to date we have lost about 50,000 casualties. This is more than twice the number of troops furnished by the other 51 nations of the United Nations that signed the resolution on Korea. It is estimated that we have furnished 95% of the supplies for the army. Less than a dozen nations have supplied anything.

The President, in his message to Congress July 19th, said:

> **"Already aircraft of two nations: Australia and Great Britain, and naval vessels of five nations: Australia, Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands and New Zealand,** have been available, **for operations in the Korean area."**

He also said:

(Continued on Page 4)

'RIGHTS OF MAN' GROUP FOLLOWS RADICAL LINES

An organization which has recently come to the attention of COMMON SENSE is the "International League for the Rights of Man," a supposed United Nations consultant body. Chairman of the ILRM is Roger N. Baldwin, former executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Roger N. Baldwin has been affiliated with 40 or more Communist-fronts in the United States, and it is only possible to guess at the status of ILRM.

Common Sense*
Union, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Conde McGinley, Editor
One Year $1.00
Three Years 2.50
(Add 50c per year for Canada & Foreign)
Published twice monthly at
2001 Pleasant Parkway, Union, New Jersey, U. S. A.
*Trade Mark Registered United States Patent Office.

The Vanishing Americans

Untold Fact In Forrestal Case

(Continued from Page 1)

there is a growing inclinatic.. to look again at his crucifiers and their cloak-holders—at those whom **Time** Magazine identified as "disgruntled politicians, Communists, Zionists, and gossip columnists," and whom **The Saturday Evening Post** labeled "an ill-assorted group of ideological libertarians."

Much of the truth has thus far been suppressed, but the ghost of Jim Forrestal is not going to be laid until there are reasonable answers to such questions as these:

Why was the attack on Forrestal so reckless and sadistically savage?

Why have his papers been held secret?

Where is the report of those who investigated his death?

Why was the deposed Defense Secretary held a virtual prisoner at Bethesda Naval Hospital—a prisoner who could not be visited by his own priest?

The American people can expect some of the truth within the next few months. Unless the Administration can prevent it, there will be a Congressional investigation. There will be publication of such of the Forrestal papers as can be wrested from a Defense Department now headed by General George C. Marshall. Meanwhile, this most recent evidence gathered by **The Mercury** may be helpful.

The Communists, both American and European, had good reason to hate Jim Forrestal: he hated them. He emerged from the Second War dedicated to the destruction of Communism. He had opposed every concession to bring Russia into the war against Japan. He fought General Marshall's effort to force Chiang Kai-shek to coalesce with the Chinese Communists. He battled those men in the State Department who tried to give the Mediterranean to Russia. Forrestal sat up nights figuring ways to fight Communists. And he was not only willing to fight them fairly: he was willing to fight their way.

Such activities by the Defense Secretary were unknown to the American people, but they were well known to Communist agents in Washington. And these leaders hated and plotted against Forrestal because he hit them where they are weakest: in the venality of their own members. He showed them that two can play their game of justifying means with ends.

A complete report on this phase of Forrestal's tremendous activity will be instructive . . . and it will also explain some of the "sadistic savagery" of the attack on him.

While the Communists were plotting his political, if not his physical, death, Forrestal incurred the hatred of American Zionists. According to the **Nation**, the Zionists "deplored Forrestal's apparent willingness to place the oil of the Near East above the requirements of political justice in Palestine."

Forrestal explained his position in a letter: "If we are to safeguard Western civilization in this crisis, the British and American fleets must have free access to Near Eastern oil. That is a fact, however unpleasant it may be. When there is a crisis aboard a submarine, we close bulkhead doors and drown a third of the crew in order to save the other two-thirds. I am interested in political justice in Palestine, but this interest must remain secondary to my primary interest, which is the protection of America and the West from the gravest threat we have ever faced. No minority has the right to jeopardize this nation for its own selfish interest."

The Defense Secretary invited Leftist animosity when he opposed the "Morganthau Plan" for the destruction of German industry. The plan is now almost universally acknowledged to have been ridiculous.

These twin positions caused a number of writers including Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell, to jon in what **The Saturday Evening Post** described as "reckless and sadistically savage" attacks on Forrestal.

Despite the Zionist hatred of Forrestal, when the private money was being raised for the Italian and French crisis, Forrestal's Jewish friends contributed eagerly and generously.

In the fall of 1948, the rest of the United States was engaged in a political campaign, but Forrestal was engaged in a campaign against the Kremlin. It was the year of the Italian elections, the French strikes, the continuing unification battle, the Berlin blockade. Forrestal, with his incredible energy, worked night and day, including Sundays. In ten years in Washington he had three days vacation. He knew from intelligence reports that the Russians had ventured the Berlin blockade because the United States was in the turmoil of an election. He wanted desperately to keep the Defense Department out of the political campaign.

Forrestal was a Democrat. His father, an Irish Catholic contractor at Beacon, N. Y., had been a "Cleveland man." Jim Forrestal, at Princeton, and during the years when he had made himself a millionaire in Wall Street, had remained a Democrat and a party contributor. At Roosevelt's invitation he had resigned his $180,000-a-year job in 1940 and plunged into public service with all his characteristic energy. He was admired by such diverse individuals as Harold Ickes and John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Forrestal's relations with Truman were friendly but not warm. Forrestal was no poker player, no political opportunist, no professional Legionnaire, no practitioner of the expedient: he was busy and serious. It is possible that he, with his first-rate brain and immense, world-wide experience, was somewhat contemptuous of Truman, but he never revealed it. Instead, even when the President flatly refused to support the $17-billion budget for the services, Forrestal did not resign but remained loyal.

However, as Defense Secretary in so dangerous a period, Forrestal was convinced that he should not take an active role in trying to re-elect Truman. This enraged the political gang around the White House. They reasoned in this manner: they needed money; Forrestal was the big shot in the Cabinet; he was a millionaire Wall Streeter; he had rich friends; he ought to raise money for Truman.

Thus began the slanders and libels that Forrestal was disloyal to Truman; that he had contributed nothing to the campaign; that he had made a deal with Dewey. All of these were lies. He was completely loyal. He contributed $6,000 of his own money to the campaign; he asked a number of his friends to contribute. Truman knew of his contribution; so did Louis Johnson. Two reputable Republicans can testify that he refused to discuss even the possibility of his remaining in a Dewey Cabinet. But dedicated as he was to the war against Communism, he did refuse to black-jack Defense Department suppliers for campaign funds.

One White House pseudo-military figure remarked: "Yeah, that rich s. o. b. has raised a million bucks to buy votes in Europe, but he's giving us chicken feed to buy votes for Truman."

It would, perhaps, have been better for the country if Forrestal had called in his wealthy friends and explained that he had to raise a million dollars in order to safeguard his job. But he didn't; Louis Johnson did; so Johnson became the candidate of the Missouri Gang for Defense Secretary.

The day after Truman's inauguration in 1949, the campaign to "get Forrestal" was thrown into high gear. The country has seldom seen its like. The Communists, the "ideological libertarians," the Missouri Gang and the columnists manned the mud buckets.

Forrestal was accused of having defrauded the Government in a tax case. He was, of course, a Fascist, a warmonger, a racist, a bedfellow of I. G. Farben and the German cartelists, he bathed in oil—Near Eastern variety—and he smirked over the murder of Jewish babies by Arabs. He was a renegad Catholic; and, as a climax, Pearson reported that he was a personal coward, that he had once abandoned his wife to burglars and run out of the back of the house.

At the height of the campaign a New York publicity agent was heard reassuring a client: "Don't wory: that s. o. b. will crack up in thirty days. He can't take what we're dishing out to him."

Why was it necessary for them to discredit Forrestal? He had tendered the customary resignation to Truman. Why didn't Truman just accept his resignation?

There are two explanations. In the first place, Truman had frightened Johnson by vacillating. When Forrestal had visited Truman after the inauguration, expecting to be fired, Truman had surprised him by saying: "Jim, I want you to stay with me. I know what you're doing, and I want you to stay on and complete the job. You have my complete support."

Truman kept stalling Johnson during January and February, and there was one bitter night for Johnson in New York when he was convinced that Truman, like Roosevelt, had betrayed him and that he wouldn't get the job.

So, in the first place, Forrestal had to be discarded in order to safeguard the job for Johnson; and, in the second place, he had to be discredited in order to make it "politically safe" for Truman to fire him. In present-day politics you can't fire a man without first maligning him.

Under different circumstances Forrestal probably would not have been upset by vituperation. But he was now a dedicated man; he was emotionally involved in his crusade to make this country strong. He regarded Truman and Johnson as political opportunists, neither of whom would hesitate to trim sail in an adverse wind. He didn't believe that either Truman or Johnson understood the realities of the world conflict. He had dedicated himself to trying to **increase** this country's armed force; he had defied the pressure groups; and he felt, quite correctly, that Truman and Johnson would yield to the pressure groups and actually **decrease** the country's armed force.

This, of course, is exactly what Truman and Johnson did—once Forrestal was destroyed and this is the essence o. the Forrestal tragedy.

The conflict raged through January, February and March, for by the middle of January, Forrestal's friends had begun fighting back. They spent $35,000 trying to counteract the Winchell-Pearson campaign.

Forrestal's friends also tried to divide the pressure groups. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been brought in against Forrestal, with Walter White charging that the Defense Secretary had "delayed the end of segregation in the armed forces." To counteract this, the Urban League, another organization aiding the cause of Negroes, came vigorously to Forrestal's defense. The Urban League had assisted Forrestal in combatting Communism among Negroes on our ships.

Responsible publishers tried to come to Forrestal's aid. Eugene Meyer dropped Pearson's anti-Forrestal columns from the Washington **Post.**

Because Forrestal had been reared in a Catholic home, then had drifted away from the church and married a divorcee, he was attacked as a "renegade Catholic." The office of Cardinal Spellman, which perhaps had not been entirely unaware of Forrestal's efforts in Europe, rallied to his defense. To show that the church backed Forrestal, it was first planned to award him an honorary degree at Fordham, but this couldn't be done until May, and Forrestal needed help in March. So it was hastily arranged for him to address the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in New York on St. Patrick's Day.

At the St. Patrick's Day dinner, Cardinal Spellman, lauding Forrestal, went to the unusual extent of endorsing universal military training. If the Defense Secretary, the Cardinal said in effect, believes that this measure is necessary in this grave hour, then he has my support.

Forrestal's address was a sad affair, for after ten weeks of such buffeting he was a fading man. Truman had demanded his resignation within forty-eight hours. He wanted the resignation to be as of April first, but he wanted it in hand within forty-eight hours. Forrestal's first decision was to state his case in a long letter and release it to the press, and he asked his advisors in New York to prepare such a letter. Then he changed his mind and dictated his own brief resignation.

During March Forrestal appeared dazed and depressed. His friends thought he might have been drugged. He talked sadly about how America was going the way of France; he predict

Continued on Page 8)

THE KOREAN WAR W

By Truman, Acheson, Marshall

Their successful method has been "To talk one way, but do another." (Budenz testified that the secret formula agreed upon in Communist meetings with Lattimore was "That they would talk one way but do another.")

By this method of deception, they "talk against Communism, but act for it."

They have successfully deceived even their opponents, who have considered the Truman-Acheson-Marshall actions "bungling" whereas they have been "with design."

Truman-Acheson-Marshall have done everything to help Communism at home and abroad, namely:

1. Refused to discharge thousands of Communists on Government payrolls.
2. Refused to lock up a single Communist since passage of Communist Control Act (passed over veto) thereby allowing them to infiltrate our defense plants.
3. Hire to represent U.S. on United Nations, Gustavo Durand at $11,700 per year, who is a former head of a Russian Secret Police Society in Europe and who murdered Christians in Spain.
4. Refused to allow access to information in Government files in the trials of alleged Communists.
5. Tried to discredit the Hiss and Remington trials, calling them "red herrings."
6. Dumped into the sea 120,000 tons of ammunition (which we had stored in India after the last war) rather than give it to the Chinese Nationalists.
7. They gave China to the Communists in 1947 by sending Marshall there with the following instructions from Acheson, which Marshall carried out.
   (a) Placed an embargo on American and British arms to Chinese Nationalists.
   (b) Forced Chiang Kai-Shek to open the Kalgian Mountain Passes, through which Russian arms then flowed to the Chinese Communists.
   (c) Forced Chiang Kai-Shek to reduce his army by one million men, most of whom then joined the Chinese Communist Army, to not be out of work.
   (d) This resulted in victory for the Communists, and the retreat of t ese Nationalists to Formosa.
8. **Truman-Acheson-Marshall made the War as a "pretext" of fighting Com whereas they intend it to end in a C ist Asiatic victory** over Korea, Inc Thailand, Formosa, and finally over I Japan.
   (a) To bring on the Korean War, t posely did not arm the South and withdrew our troops, alt knew the Soviet Union armed th Koreans.
   (b) They would not heed Admiral Hi ter's warning of invasion, but announced in Jan., 1950, that w not defend Korea nor Formosa.
   (c) They knew the Soviet Union wo attack via North Koreans, and then put our troops there "with sent of Congress" in order to war as a "pretext" of fighting C ism, intending the Communists

Third Zionist War

(Coninued from Page 2)

"This outright breach of the peace in violation of the United Nations Charter created a real and present danger to the security of every nation; . . . it was [illegible] challenge to the basic principles of the United Nations."

He also said:

"The speed, the scale and the co-ordination of the attack left no doubt that it had been plotted long in advance."

He said that the United States was "going to the aid of the nation (Korea) established and supported by the United Nations and unjustifiably attacked by an aggressor force."

He said further:

"For our part we shall continue to support the United Nations action to restore peace in the Korean area. . . We are determined to support the United Nations in its effort to restore peace and security. . . We have also taken action to bolster the military defenses of individual free nations, such as Greece, Turkey and Iran."

The President also said in this message:

"I will transmit to Congress specific requests for appropriations in the amount of ten billion dollars."

He asked Congress to enact legislation authorizing the government "to establish priorities and allocate such materials as necessary to promote the national security and the increase of taxes, as our basic weapon in offsetting the inflationary pressure exerted by enlarged government expenditures, and to control credit." He said further that "if a sharp rise in prices should make it necessary, I shall not hesitate to recommend the more drastic measures of price control and rationing."

These are the powers of a dictator which the President proposes to invoke to enforce the "police action" of the United Nations. If granted they will not end soon. Certainly not until the "police action" is ended. He obviously aspires to be our dictator.

The President's message was received with acclaim by Congress and the press. They approved the defiance of Russia and the **apparent** repudiation of the Asiatic program of the Secretary of State and the appointment of General MacArthur as Commander-in-Chief.

The President's message plainly implied that the Korean invasion has been and is being prosecuted and directed by the Kremlin. If so, it means a long and costly war. It may mean the death of millions of men and the probable destruction of our government.

(Continued Next Issue)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. McGinley:

Enclosed find $2.00 — one for a year's subscription for the name and address given, the other for one dollar's worth of issues on Anna Rosenberg. Your expose on both these traitors has been outstanding.

C. H. B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sid:

A friend has given me copies of your paper. Too bad every home in America can't be receiving it. Please enter my subscription and send special 12-page issue of October 15, 1950.

N. E., California

Dear Sir:

I have enjoyed reading COMMON SENSE, and feel that it is a blessing to many, as it has been to me. I would appreciate your permission to use certain articles in the small paper I publish.

B. B. B., Tennessee

Dear Mr. McGinley:

I received the 30 copies of COMMON SENSE and have mailed them out. Before I mailed them I wrote across the top: "Please do not destroy this. Give it, or mail it to someone. Be a worker in the fight against Communism. Make a list of names and addresses from a good directory and mail this copy to someone . Buy EXTRA COPIES and mail them out. The Communists have thousands of workers and we need thousands to defeat them."

W. McN., Ohio

Dear Mr. McGinley:

The situation grows worse with every hour. How can we expect to win this war with all the enemies in key positions in our government? Please send me copies of the January 1st issue; like to send it to Senators, etc. If women would rally together and organize the mothers and wives of servicemen they would do the job of cleaning house in Washington.

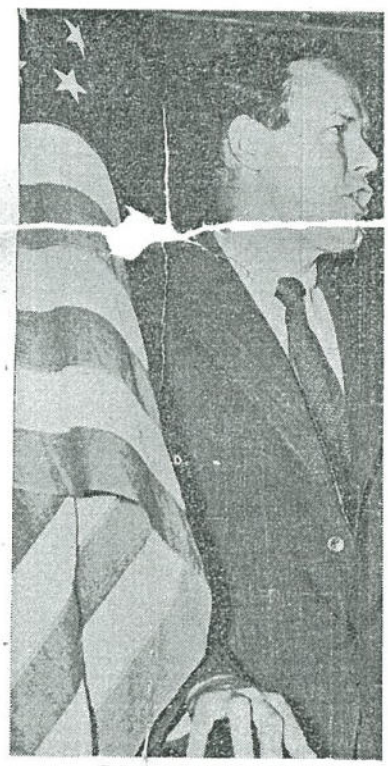
M. H., Fonda, New York

James W. Gerard, a former United States Ambassador to Germany, said on October 8, 1934:

"As a friend of the Jewish race, I want to state that, if ever the American nation gets the idea that the Jewish race and Communism are synonymous, there is the possibility of a pogrom in the United States that will make those of the Czars look like a small parade."

"We have exterminated the capitalists and property owners in Russia. We are going to do the same to the intelligentsia of Europe and America."

—Zinovief, Chairman of the Communist Third International (Congressional Record, Dec. 19, 1925)



Colonel Charles Lindbergh

Is our Lord using General MacArt give Christians an opportunity to save selves from wholesale slaughter and slavery? The destiny of world civilizati depends on the United States for it is t country with sufficient strength to opp ganized world atheism.

General MacArthur has all the qualifi of a good leader. However, if it develo he does not run for President, we should so foolish as to trust America's survival mere politician. There must be a crusa by a man who cannot be bought or bluffe Charles Lindbergh and General MacArth made of the same kind of steel. The intell character and backbone possessed by MacArthur is fresh in the minds of all. A good brain, combined with patriotic w honesty and courage, is that of Col. Lin Each of these men has many enemies same enemies, the enemies of freedom.

Marxism tolerates only those leade carry out its plan. World Zionism, bac such powerful Jewish bankers as Kuhn, I

The Vanishing Americans

Untold Facts In Forrestal Case

(Continued from Page 3)

that American troops would be fighting within a year.

He showed interest when friends discussed with him the proposed purchase of the New York **Sun.** It was their plan to make him editor of the **Sun** so that he could continue his fight against the Soviet threat. When he went to Florida it was with the understanding that he would become editor of the **Sun** after his recuperation.

On April first Forrestal attended the mammoth swearing-in ceremonies for Johnson. He wept openly. The President insisted on decorating him—and Forrestal wept while the President was pinning on the medal, for he considered the gesture an insult. He walked back with **Admiral Denfeld,** weeping, and he told the Admiral that he was going down to Florida to play some golf.

On April fifth, there was a telephone call from Ferdinand Eberstadt in Washington to **Robert A. Lovett** in Hobe Sound, Florida. Mr. Eberstadt reported that Forrestal was ill.

"Is he very ill?" Mr. Lovett inquired.

"He is very, very ill," Mr. Eberstadt replied.

Four hours later, just at dusk, the big Air Force Constellation the **Dew Drop,** circled and landed at a small, deserted field near Hobe Sound. Waiting was a single automobile in which were Mr. and Mrs. Lovett and Mrs. Forrestal. The door of the airplane was opened, the small ladder dropped.

"I looked up there and saw him standing in the door," Mr. Lovett recalls, "and he looked so pitiful. He was alone. And he didn't look like the man I had known at all. He looked like a little, **old** Irishman. His eyes were sunk, and I couldn't see his upper lip. As he came stumbling down that ladder I reached up and caught him under the arms."

After he had greeted the two women, Forrestal stood under the tail of the airplane and told Mr. Lovett that **"they had gotten him,** that he was [illegible] into tears as he said: "They're going to catch us unprepared, Bob; America is going the way of France."

During the evening he was quiet, but next day he was worse. Mr. Lovett telephoned Washington and Forrestal's personal attorney, John Cahill, of New York, arrived with Dr. William Menninger and Dr. George Raines. The illness was diagnosed as "occupational fatigue," and Forrestal was returned to Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Just what happened during the seven weeks Forrestal was at Bethesda may never be known, but here are a few of the strange, human, and tragic developments.

Forrestal, in his 16th floor suite, spent most of his time entirely alone. Mrs. Forrestal sailed for Europe on April 12th.

Two of the persons who visited the hospital and who were most interested in Forrestal were his older brother, **Henry Forrestal, of Beacon, N.Y.,** and **Monseignor Maurice S. Sheehy,** of Catholic University, Washington. Henry Forrestal lives at the Forrestal home place and is a highly respected citizen. Father Sheehy, a Navy chaplain, was one of Jim Forrestal's closest friends.

Early in 1949, Forrestal had asked Father Sheehy, along with Henry Forrestal, to help him return to the Catholic Church. To facilitate this return, some investigation had to be made into Mrs. Forrestal's previous divorce, and this investigation was conducted by Henry Forrestal.

Forrestal was admitted to the hospital by Captain B. W. Hogan, and Captain Hogan noted that Forrestal insisted on being listed as a Catholic. His first request was to see Father Sheehy, for reasons not yet explained, **Captain Raines, the psychiatrist in charge, refused this request.**

On April 12th, Henry Forrestal visited the hospital and talked with his brother as well as with Captain Hogan and Raines.

"Jim looked much better than I expected," Henry Forrestal recalls. "His eyes seemed clear; he was sharp and incisive. He told me: "I'll be all right. We'll pull out of this."

What worried Henry Forrestal was the confinement in Bethesda. He told Captains Hogan and Raines: "What my brother needs is not to be cooped up up there on the 16th floor. He needs to be on an estate somewhere, among friends, where he can walk around in the sun. He has been an excedingly active man."

Mr. Forrestal asked Captain Raines: "Is my brother fundamentally okay?" Captain Raines answered: "Yes."

Henry Forrestal also told the doctors that his brother wished to talk with Father Sheehy. Captain Hogan replied, according to Mr. Forrestal: "Yes, he has asked to see the Father several times. And, of course, he will."

On May 10th, 11th and 12th Henry Forrestal again visited the hospital. **Meanwhile Father Sheehy had visited the hospital six times, each time asking to be allowed to see Forrestal and each time being denied permission by Captain Raines.**

Henry Forrestal confronted Captain Raines and requested an explanation. Captain Raines, according to Mr. Forrestal, admitted that Forrestal had asked to see the priest. But Captain Raines wanted the priest to wait.

"How long do you want to wait, doctor?" Mr. Forrestal asked. "We have waited five weeks. Delays in such cases can be dangerous. Have you ever heard of a case where being visited by a clergyman has hurt a man?"

Father Sheehy, who is built along the lines of a Notre Dame fullback, is no man to be put off easily. After arguments with Captain Raines, Father Sheeny got the impression that Raines was under some sort of orders in the case, so he went to John L. Sullivan, Secretary of the Navy. Sullivan called Dr. Raines and was assured that Father Sheehy could see the patient "in time."

Henry Forrestal was also determined to obtain his brother's **release from Bethesda.** He felt that if he could get Forrestal out in the sun, on some estate, and allow Father Sheehy to talk with him, that he would recover quickly.

Father Sheehy, in opposing Dr. Raines, recalled statements by Dr. Jung to the effect that "out of hundreds of patients there was not one whose problem in the last resort was not that of finding a religious outlook on life. And again: "No patient has been really healed who did not regain his religious outlook."

For Sunday, May twenty-second, Henry Forrestal had a travel reservation to Washington. He was going to make [illegible] obtain his brother's release from Bethesda.

But it was too late. At 1:45 a.m. on Sunday, May twenty-second, Jim Forrestal escaped from his sixteenth floor prison to his death.

When he was buried in Arlington, Truman declared: "This great American was as truly a casualty of the war as if he had died on the firing line."

Father Sheehy declares: "Had I been allowed to see my friend, Jim Forrestal, receive him back in the Church, and put his mind at ease with the oldest and most reliable medicine known to mankind, he would be alive today. His blood is on the heads of those who kept me from seeing him."

Dr. Raines has nothing to say, though a formal demand has been made on the Navy by members of Congress for an explanation as to why Forrestal was denied the comfort of his friend and spiritual adviser.

Meanwhile, the people of the United States have paid in blood for the political opportunism which destroyed Forrestal. In a few years perhaps a monument may be erected to him, and a suitable inscription might be:

"Here lies a patriot who also possessed vision. In a period of crisis for his nation, when mediocrity was enthroned in Washington, he stood forth as a first-rate mind, a dedicated spirit, an inspiring Renaissance man who understood the realities of the world in which he lived, and who, scorning the opportunism, gave his energy, his mind and his life."

—William Bradford Huie.

General Dwight Eisenhower

General Dwight Eisenhower, the politic who has been tamed and harnessed by the Zi ist Invisible Government, — they own him. D ing World War II Eisenhower gave the or for our army in Germany to back up from E lin and wait until the ape-men from the So Union could rape the German women, carry valuables, machinery, etc. in the thousands lend-lease trucks Harry Hopkins and other tr ors in our government had maneuvered to Cc munist U.S.S.R. He was an important fac in imposing insane "unconditional surrender" Germany — now he wants the German peo to trust him. This is the Ike who, while Pr dent of Columbia University, turned the Pol language department over to Communism ca ing Professor Coleman to resign. The Zior masterminds are cleverly building up Eisenhov for President; it makes little difference to th whether he runs as a Democrat or a Republic Eisenhower himself does not know which he He is a Marxist stooge and would make a m dangerous president than "grasshopper" T man.

Mr. Gunther: Your Pink Is Showing

Gunther is an individual who writes bo such as "Inside Latin America," "Inside E rope," "Inside Asia," and "The Riddle of M Arthur," He should write one on "Inside Zi ism."

In a very clever way, Gunther slants books towards Communism—he criticizes Cc munism 10% and praises the Communist p gram 90% without **openly** admiring Comm ism.

It is always interesting to know the ba ground connections of the bright fellows w manage to keep on the popular side while sl plugging for world Marxism. It helps compl the picture, and show what group really launcl the Marxist plans and "brotherhood" propagar to keep Christians tolerant, quiet, and naive.

While the Gunthers lived in Russia, M Gunther told a very reliable source that l husband is part Jewish. Of course, she me Yiddish, for those natives of Russia, who c themselves Jews are actually Khazars, or Y dish.

It is the Yiddish-Khazar group (work under the pretention that they are true Jew which created Bolshevism—now called Co munism.

John Gunther, of course, like many otl Marxists, has made much money injecting pois into the minds of people who do little thi ing of their own. It should be enough for m Americans that Gunther's books have be praised by the Communistic British Jew, Harc J. Laski, and the American Jewish radical, C ton Fadiman.

During five years of publication of **COMMON SENSE,** not one paragraph has been ch lenged. We await challenge with enthusiasm.

Each issue of **COMMON SENSE** goes into from 30,000 to 100,000 homes. A rec survey shows each copy of **COMMON SENSE** has an average of three readers. **COMM SENSE,** a fighting Christian, patriotic paper, is a healthy influence in the home. Each n reader is another nail in the coffin of America's enemies. You can help preserve yc country by securing subscribers. If you are not now a subscriber, first subcribe for yoursel

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MADE IN WASHINGTON

Secret Cooperation With Zionism

(d) In order to arrange a Communist victory, they

(1) Do not allow us to bomb Manchurian Communist Sanctuary.

(2) Do not allow us air reconnaissance over Chinese coastal cities.

(3) Do not allow our 7th Fleet to blockade Red China coast, which would stop the war by shutting off Red China's oil supply.

(4) Do not allow 1,000,000 South Koreans of military age to have arms to fight, altho they are in training. Decree Americans must die instead.

(5) Do not allow 600,000 Chinese Nationalists on Formosa to invade China.

(6) Lattimore said "We must let South Korea fall, but don't ever let them know we pushed it."

(7) When Asia has fallen to the Communists, Europe is next to fall.

9. Truman-Acheson- Marshall intend to make the European War as a "pretext" of fighting Communist victory in Europe.

(a) Truman insists on his claim to the right to put troops in Europe without consent of Congress, just as he did in Korea, for purpose of starting the war.

(b) That is why Truman-Acheson will not admit 1½ million willing Spainiards to a European Defense Army. They do not want us to win against Communism.

(c) That is why they want us to be involved in a hopeless "Land War" in Europe, where the Soviet Union with 300 Divisions will wipe out 40 Allied Divisions.

To anyone but an idiot, it should be clear that "By talking one way but doing another" the Truman-Acheson-Marshall friends of Marxism, are turning over the world to Zionism in their long range plan, which started with the sell-out of China to the Communists in 1947. Their every action helps Communism, hurts our country. How long does it take you to see the real truth? Wake up, America, and put the deceivers in the penitentiary, for treason.

Ninety-nine percent of the people are for MacArthur, because he is for our country. Democrats who side with the Administration are not Democrats but friends of atheistic Communism.

Will we have an election in 1952? Not unless the traitors are locked up.

The secret plan of the Truman-Acheson-Marshall plotters is to keep the Korean War going by restrictions which prevent our winning it, and to thus use up our American manpower against the inexhaustible hordes of China and when America's manpower and money are gone, then the revolution, bloody or bloodless will take over in the U.S. America! Awake! Can't you see their plan! If you can't you are done. Judge by the record and you can come to no other conclusion.

TIME IS RUNNING OUT. ACT NOW TO THROW OUT ALL CONGRESSMEN WHO SIDE WITH THE TRUMAN-ACHESON-MARSHALL TRAITORS OR OUR COUNTRY IS GONE!

Write You Congressmen to Either Throw Out the Traitors or be Thrown Out!

TELL YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS THESE FACTS!

General Douglas MacArthur

Co., Lehman Bros., Goldman Sachs, have subsidized and enslaved—such dupes as Truman, Dean Acheson, General Marshall, General Bradley and General Collins to the extent that our military is controlled by anti-Christian Marxists such as Baruch, Anna Rosenberg, and Felix Frankfurter. Systematic persecution and smear, for the past eighteen years, has driven from public life those who were capable of national leadership.

Today this country has need of fearless, honest leaders. Men of the calibre of General MacArthur and Col. Lindbergh. Either of these patriots could be elected as President by making only six speeches — one in Boston, New York, Washington, Chicago, and in California and Texas. Real Americans stand up and be counted! Let us go on with the crusade for America!

(Readers will wonder why a later photograph of Col. Lindbergh was not used. When Col. Lindbergh mentioned who was pushing us into World War II to break down Europe for Communism, the Anti-Defamation League forbid the press to give publicity to Col. Lindbergh. Hence the difficulty in securing late pictures).

CONGRESS WOULDN'T DARE

(Continued from Page 1)

field, especially through its Anti-Defamation League."

[illegible] this Buchanan Committee meeting, B'nai B'rith was given an editorial dressing down by a leading New York newspaper, the Jewish Daily Forward, for the "pro-communism" and "libels against America" which appeared in its monthly magazine.

Communist elements are in control of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. It does yeoman service for the Communist cause. It maintains a lecture bureau that features Communist Party-line speakers. Its literature is authored by a stable of Communist fronters. It breeds intolerance. It fosters bigotry and race and religious prejudice. It persecutes pro-Americans. Its principal targets are anti-Comunist. Its weapon is the smear terror.

It is a Nazi-like, un-American Gestapo.

It is a Jewish Ku Klux Klan.

But it is not representative of the Jewish community. Respectable Jews are ashamed of it. Alert Americans of the Hebrew faith bitterly denounce it.

It is by far the most anti-Semitic of any group in the country, because its activities do the gravest injury to the Jewish people.

It is headed by former New York Supreme Court Justice Meier Steinbrink, and has other substantial window dressing, but its controlling cilque consists largely of thieves, spies, racketeers and character assassins.

Its principal mouthpieces and hatchet men are Walter Winchell, who has financed the distribution of Communist propaganda attacking the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Drew Pearson, who was recently accused in the Senate of using his column and broadcast in the service of the Communist Party, Robert Allen, whose column is composed mainly of Red-tinged smears of good Americans, and Frederick Woltman, a Scripps-Howard feature writer who was kicked off the faculty of the University of Pittsburgh for his Red activities, and who, like the others, hides his Communist Party-line propaganda behind a lot of phony 'Anti-Communist' doubletalk.

During an interview at the time of the Buchanan hearings, Westbrook Pegler asked Chairman Buchanan why he did not investigate the Anti-Defamation League. In an unguarded moment Buchanan blurted out the truth. He said he didn't dare.

Buchanan was perfectly right. The consequences of any attempt to investigate the Anti-Defamation League would have been devastating.

So the Buchanan Committee investigation ended without so much as a questionnaire's being sent to this super-lobby—with its annual budget of $7,000,000.

The Anti-Defamation League is the most powerful lobby—the most powerful and dangerous influence in the country. It is more powerful than the Congress of the United States.

On October 19, 1949 Representative John E. Rankin prepared an investigation [illegible] offered a bill that would make it a criminal offense to belong to this organization under penalty of $500 fine and a year in jail. The bill died in committee.

Investigate the Comunist-aiding Anti-Defamation League which was the real power behind the Buchanan Committee?

CONGRESS WOULDN'T DARE!

UN NEST OF SPIES

The U. S. Should Get Out of U. N. and Get the U. N. Out of U. S.

The U. N. was inspired and set up by Marxist plotters and traitors like Alger Hiss to level down all governments and establish a Marxist "world government" — World Slavery.

Trygve Lie, Secretary General(and in that capacity boss of the U. N.) is Stalin's errand boy. Although classified as a Norwegian, he has been placed in the position he holds by the Soviet Union.

It is reported that 83 percent of the U. N. Secretarial Staff are Yiddish Zionists.

The U. S. taxpayers have been tricked into paying almost the whole cost necessary to support the U.N. nest of traitors. The U.N. has not benefitted the U. S. in the least, but is constantly hatching new plans to spend America's money through the world. The U.N. has tricked American mothers into furnishing nearly all the boys now dying in Korea, 7000 miles away from home, while the U.N. keeps our hands tied in fighting Communist forces.

George Marshall, the political General who fronts for the Zionists, now reveals that it was the U.N. which voted to forbid General MacArthur's planned bombing of 200,000 Communist troops concentrated two miles behind the 38th parallel in Korea. That vast army of Communist forces, protected by the U.N., safely prepared to attack American sons who died by the thousands through the treachery of Dean Acheson, General Marshall and "Red Herring" Harry, with the cooperation of the U.N.

General MacArthur calls the war in Korea "the accordion war." It could also be called the "Traitor's accordion war."

The U.N. building should be locked up, and its traitors sent home. It is time to give America back to Americans!

Gen. MacArthur Understands The "Invisible Gov't"

Continued from Page 1)

become the recognized leader of the opposition but for Truman's myopic and vengeful firing of him. Both Roosevelt and Truman had followed a policy of allowing the potential memesis a comparatively free hand in the Far East to keep him from resigning and coming home. They seemed to recognize that there was not room for a MacArthur-at-large and the internationalist New Deal inside the same United States.

Some of us thought in 1948 that MacArthur was the man to save the Republic. It was privilege to be one of the volunteer lecturers urging his nomination for President and my wife was secretary of the MacArthur-for-President Club (of which the gracious and eloquent Louise Ward Watkins of Pasadena was president). President or not, MacArthur already is the leader we need.

No other man in our time has been the target of such a long and intense smear campaign. A former Communist named Pate, now anti-Communist, about two years ago revealed the origin of the smear. Pate said that in 1932 he was one of the Communist organizers of the Bonus Marchers, their original purpose being to discredit President Hoover (and thus make way for a candidate friendly to Communism).

You may recall that the Bonus Marchers got out of hand and finally some Washington, D. C., police fired on them. Four hours later President Hoover ordered the Chief of the Army Staff, Douglast MacArthur, to move them off the unsanitary Anacostia flats and out of the nation's capital.

MacArthur went among the Communist-incited vets, unarmed and without a guard. He found some who had served under him in the first world war and struck up a conversation with them. He emptied his p[ockets] to buy food for their wives and children. And his troops moved them without firing a sho[t], despite frantic incitation to violence by vet lea[ders] not then known to be Communists.

Pate said that he and comrades, taking orders by telephone from an "invisible" superior named Levine, launched a flock of deliberate fabrications to cut down the man who had shown such leadership. They and the infiltrated press said it was MacArthur who had ordered the firing on the veterans. They ridiculed his immaculate dress, though it is a point of pride with any good soldier to be immaculate. The tales spread and grew, and never were allowed to die.

During the recent war, though MacArthur was needed by the Communists and their New Deal front to save them, he was personally vilified because he was recognized as a potential rival of Roosevelt. All over the scattered islands of the Southwest Pacific, American soldiers suddenly broke out in a chorus of anti-MacArthur blurbs. They called him Dugout Doug. They recited a jingle rediculing his inspiring promise, "I shall return." They said he ran away from his command at Bataan, though actually he had refused to leave till Roosevelt ordered him out and sent a PT boat to get him. They said he and Mrs. MacArthur had taken a cargo of luxuries aboard with them instead of using the space to evacuate personnel, but the fact is, they took hardly a change of clothing.

It was no accident that tens of thousands of soldiers on scores of islands scattered over a wide ocean suddenly began rhyming the same rhymes at the same time. Such campaigns originated largely in New York City, whence Communist wives and molls sent their letters to their soldiers on the islands. As the Counter Intelligence officer for a B-29 wing on Guam, I saw a similar stream of letters from Communist women in New York to their men in our unit, keeping them posted on the Communist "line."

The Hearst newspapers of April 23, 1951, quoted Prof. Louis Budenz, ex-Communist, in revealing how the Communist Party conducted the smear-MacArthur campaign from 1945 on. Budenz was editor of the Daily Worker in 1945 and thus was the central figure, or figurehead, in the smear operation.

The Hearst papers recently revealed also that President Truman now has put the Pantagon to work digging into every minute detail of the private and professional life of MacArthur for material which can be used to discredit him. We suspect that this is the Anti-Defamation League's David K. Niles, adviser to Mr. Truman, who is using the presidential office to further the Communist campaign of "character assassination", and we see that Drew Pearson and Zionist Senator Lehman malign MacArthur, while nearly all the Jewish papers smear or give him the silent treatment.

The newest smear "line" is that MacArthur as President would be a "man on horseback" a military dictator.

MacArthur will survive this campaign, too. He is too big for the gutter-sniping enemy.

A good many people have asked whether or not MarArthur understands the nature of the Communist conspiracy. One of his letters, published by the Los Angeles Examiner in March, 1948, seems to answer their question. In that letter the potential presidential candidate challenged the power of "any segment of our society designed to impose upon us an invisible form of government" and committed himself to "seek an America rededicated to our traditional concept of majority rule."

Regarding the smear technique he wrote: "I have long understood the nature of the forces that would be unleashed against me were I to indicate my readiness to answer any call to duty. . . The American Communist Party through its leader on December 8, last, publicly named me the primary target of the Communist attack. . . This is the identical minority tactics of the Communist attack. . . This is the identical minority tactics before which men have yielded in eastern Europe and governments have fallen and freedom has perished. . . .

"It was not for me to yield before such pressure, as to have done so would have been a shameful betrayal of the immutable concepts for which our country stands. . . Rather was it because of this very threatened pressure that my decision was reached to make unmistakably clear my continuous readiness for public service."

These are the fighting words of a general who understands the enemy and who knows that the best defense is to attack. The Korean problem is only a small part of the world problem. An aroused public likely will force Truman to allow Chiang-Kai Shek to fight for the liberation of his own country against the Communist imposters. That will immediately force Stalin to pull Chinese Communists out of Korea to defend the China mainland. This single reversal of policy by Truman would give us a victory almost immediately in Korea.

But MacArthur will not then fade away. He said at Chicago the thing we have wanted to hear him say: "I shall fight . . . Communism as long as God gives me the strength to fight."

God give him strength!

Scouting Around

By - F. L. Britton

John Garfield

It's an ironic fact that while anti-Communist sentiment is on the increase throughout the country, the House Committee on un-American Activities—which did so much to expose Communism in former years—is now falling down on the job. Although it has not been noticed by the national press, the present Committee is obviously an emasculated shadow of its former self.

Actually, recent hearings have uncovered little new about Communist activity, contrary to what the headlines would indicate. The rather impressive appearing list of Communist-fronters, released for publication in March of this year, is a re-hash of a list first published by the Committee in April 1949—almost two years ago.

Strangely, the Committee seems more anxious to clear suspected Commies of the now unprofitable Red taint than in diging up new evidence against them. All this supports the belief that the New Deal faction is using the Committee and its enormous prestige to undo some of the damage inflicted on the Reds in former years. Best example of this is the way the Committee handled the Larry Parks case.

Parks (star of **The Jolson Story**) admitted before the Committee that he had been a party member for four years, but disclaimed any sympathy for Communism since 1945. This is in line with present party strategy. Posing as a young man with liberal ideas who had been taken in by the Reds, Parks pitifully begged the Committee: "Don't make me crawl in the mud." This, while thousands of G.I.'s were dying in the mud of Korea!

The sickening part of it all came when the Committee's Congressman Velde actually praised Parks for his "cooperation" and expressed the hope that his career would not suffer from the investigation. It was later brought out **(but not** by the Committee) that this Yiddish actor had engaged in pro-Communist activity as late as 1947 by campaigning to raise funds for the defense of the "Hollywood Ten"; nine of whom, incidentlly, are Jewish.

The John Garfield incident is another example of the Committee's peculiar behavior. Garfield (JULIUS GARFINKLE) was given the opportunity to use the Committee as a platform from which to broadcast his "innocence." To hear Garfield tell it, he has no love for Communism, never did, thinks it is un-American, etc., etc. But the record shows he has belonged to no less than 11 Communist-front organizations; a fact which the Committee apparently ignored.

Communism is bad news at the box office these days. Obviously, both Larry Parks and John Garfield are aching in the pocketbook, but just why the Committee feels impelled to relieve their agony is hard to understand.

Now Louella Parsons has come up with the brilliant suggestion that the Committee clear Edward G. Robinson (EMANUEL GOLDENBERG) of the Red taint. Robinson has belonged to 15 Communist-front organizations by the last count.

Our Culture Jewish Controlled

It isn't generally known, but the fact is that America's culture (as well as her cultural outlets) has fallen almost completely under Jewish domination. For example, RCA Victor, subsidiary of the Jew-owned Radio Corporation of America, recently published a 76-page booklet for America's music lovers entitled "Words and Music."

They list the following soloists as the five prominent violinists in the country: Fritz Kreisler, Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Yehudi Menuhin, Nathan Milstein—all Jews. Not a single Gentile violinist is named in the booklet. Mentioned also are 19 outstanding harpsichordists and pianists—Alexander Brailowsky, Vladimir Horowitz, Wanda Landowska, Artur Rubenstein, Artur Schnabel, etc. Of the 19 listed, 12 are known to be Jews.

Incidently, of the 26 major symphony orchestras in the U.S., 13 have Jewish conductors. If the Boston Pops and the NBC Symphony are included (neither technically a major orchestra) the count is 15 out of 27. These Jews are not contributing to our culture, they are strangling it.

Two of the main cultural outlets, Columbia Broadcasting Company (CBS) and National Broadcasting Company (NBC) are Jew controlled. And, did you know that the Yiddish Shubert family has controlled the legitimate theatre in America for almost 5 years? Did you know that Jew-controlled corporations dominate the movie industry? More of that in another issue . . .

HAIL, RED HERRING HARRY!

All hail Red Herring Harry,
The Man from Kansas Town,
Who cut MacArthur's throat
And thus won Red renown!

The Reds began to celebrate
And Uncle Joe sent 'thanks';
Off afar where Koreans are
There died a hundred Yanks!

All hail Red Herring Harry,
A patriot (?) bold and brave,
A man who held to politics
As our son lay in his grave!

And forever shall we remember
That little man who failed,
Who turned from Right to Left
As in his heart he quailed.

When, some day in the future,
We weep o'er our hero dead,
Mothers of America, remember
The man who played it Red!

R. Hull

Are You Confused As To National And World Activities?

How far has Communism gone in America? In the Government? In the Schools? In the Movies? Keep formed. Read these booklets by top authorities.

KNOW YOUR ENEMY 50c
By Major Robert H. Williams. This new book shows that Communism and Zionism rose together in Russia, and that Ukraine was captured by Zionists, and that Jews still control the Kremlin. Includes 20 pictures; one a full page photo of the Jewish monster, Rakosi, one of the worlds most powerful Communists.

THE ROAD AHEAD:
America's Creeping Revolution $1.00
By John T. Flynn. This is a special fibre-bound edition, with 48 added pages of Mr. Flynn's great book which exposes the stealthy plan to socialize America — the same plan which wrecked Britain.

GERMAN WOMEN IN RUSSIAN HANDS 25c
Translated from the German by Miss Mary P. Campion, B.A., M.A. Edited by Prof. Austin J. App, Ph.D. The terror, abuse and shame suffered by millions of German girls is told in this Journal of a young German wife under Bolshevik occupation from January 29 to May 31, 1945.

RED TREASON IN HOLLYWOOD $1.00
By Myron C. Fagan. "Sue me if it ain't so," challenges the author of this 121 page book which names more than 200 Red stars, directors and executives in Hollywood.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE RED STARS IN HOLLYWOOD $1.00
By Myron C. Fagan. Records from unimpeachable government agencies are quoted to prove which Hollywood "greats" are RED. Also given is a list of the LOYAL stars in Hollywood.

COMMUNISM BY ANY OTHER NAME ... 50c
By Myron C. Fagan. An expose of United World Federalist tactics in California.

TRAITORS IN THE PULPIT 50c
By Kenneth Goff. An eye-opener which alerts Americans to the Communist plot to destroy Christianity by boring from within the churches; names many of the preachers who are servants to Communism.

IT ISN'T SAFE TO BE AN AMERICAN 50c
By Joseph P. Kamp. The story of an American patriot's battle against Communism . . . a battle which led straight to prison.

THE CRIME OF OUR AGE $1.50
By the Rev. L. A. Fritsch, Ph.D., D.D. How the Morgenthau Plan works to enslave Germany and weakens Christian Europe's defense against the Red terror is told in this book.

PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION $1.00
Translated from the Russian by Victor E. Marsden. This is the Zionist plan for action to dominate the world.

COMMUNIST TRADE UNION TRICKERY EXPOSED $1.00
By Karl Baarslag. In this 80-page booklet, the author — a former General Chairman of Radio Officers Union, AFL — tells how Communists cells operate to gain full control of unions and offers suggestions as to how the Reds may be controlled. Every dues-paying member of any Union should buy this book to read and pass on for others to read.

WE MUST ABOLISH THE U. S. $1.00
By Joseph P. Kamp. Mr. Kamp surpasses all his previous writings in this latest book which clearly outlines the Red histories of backers of United World Federalists. A complete listing shows the Communist-front affiliations of those who would tear down the American flag and place our great nation at the mercy of the atheistic Soviet Union.

AMERICA BETRAYED 50c
In this 62-page booklet, the hard-hitting anti-Communist, Mr. Kamp tells the tragic consequences of REDS on the government payroll; especially those REDS in the U. S. State Department.

THE WORLD HOAX $2.00
By Ernest Elmhurst. An extraordinary, carefully documented book which gives the Zionist backgrounds of Communist leaders and their brutal treatment of Christians. If you want to know the real truth about the background of Communism, you will value this book.

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE AND ITS USE IN THE WORLD COMMUNIST OFFENSIVE 35c
By Major Robert H. Williams. You will blink with surprise as you read this report of the Zionist gestapo which, Upton Close says: "more and more Americans regard to be a secret police among us."

BEHIND THE LACE CURTAINS OF THE Y.W.C.A. 50c
By Joseph P. Kamp. Is the stronghold of Christian women to be lost to Communists? Mr. Kamp says that 114 important "Y" posts are held by leaders who are known to be affiliated with the Communist movement.

MOSCOW'S MASTER PLAN FOR SOVIETIZING AMERICA $1.00
Tells how the Civil Rights Commission, FEPC and "tolerance" shriekers are working overtime to steal America. Contains photos, reprints and documentary evidence.

FRAME-UP IN STEEL 25c
By Congressman Clare E. Hoffman. Full facts concerning Communist affiliations of Dr. Daugherty, David L. Cole (COHEN) and other members of President Truman's "impartial" Steel Industry Board which caused the steel strike

CONFESSIONS OF STALIN'S AGENT 50c
[illegible] A former Communist now living under the threat of death because he left the Communist Party, tells his story.

MICE OR MEN? 50c
Mr. Kamp exposes the Zionist secret police force which can stop printers; intimidate business men, frame and control Congressmen.

GENOCIDE: A MENACE TO UNITED STATES 50c
By Myron C. Fagan. The hidden menace of the U.N. "Genocide Convention" is clearly told in this booklet which shows that **political enemies** would not be protected from mass slaughter.

LIGHTNING OVER THE TREASURY BUILDING $1.00
By John R. Elsom. A daring and startling expose of the money and banking system of the United States.

CARDINAL MINDSZENTY .....
By Lieut. Hilary Cotter, R.N. Details of Cardinal's real "crime"—that he was anti-ish—have been compiled in this leaflet.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES TAKES ITS STAND .....
By Verne P. Kaub. The author, in this 16 pamphlet, cites additional evidence of the Communist position of the Federal Council official publications of that Council.

THE BETRAYAL OF CHURCH AND STATE .....
By Nogene Campbell Bethune. "Is world ernment the ultimate aim of the United tions?" Mrs. Bethune asks, as she warns America's danger is from the "higher-up.

THIRD ZIONIST WAR .....
By Judge George W. Armstrong. With his clarity and punch, Judge Armstrong tells the Korean "police action" is a trap to fu Zionist plans for world domination. He tions also the humilty of General Douglas Arthur who, in Korea, called for recitatic the Lord's prayer by the people of Seoul.

SOMEWHERE SOUTH OF SUEZ .....
By Douglas Reed. Taking up where his "I Smoke to Smother" left off, Mr. Reed, the liant English journalist, concludes that the world war, when it comes, will sustain a political pincers movement in which Soviet munism and political Zionism will make a termined effort to "reduce the Christian to slave status."

RED MASQUERADE .....
By Angela Calomiris. An accurate, literate scription of the working of the Commu Party as told by an mole over agent.

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'A PLOT!! To OVERTHROW America!!!'

A campaign of hysteria is being waged by self-styled 'patriots' who peddle fear. Here a Senator examines some 'fright mail' he has received, and assays its effect.

By THOMAS H. KUCHEL

WASHINGTON.

OF the 60,000 or so letters I receive each month, usually about 10 per cent are what I call "fright mail." They are written to inform me of what the writers consider "the latest plot to overthrow America." Or, to put it as they do, "The latest PLOT!! to OVERTHROW America!!!" The information is unfailingly coupled with a prayerful or furious or hysterical demand that I do something about it immediately—or else.

Some of the more memorable "plots" that come to mind include these: 35,000 Communist Chinese troops, bearing arms and wearing deceptively dyed powder-blue uniforms, are poised on the Mexican border, about to invade San Diego; the United States has turned over—or will at any moment—its Army, Navy and Air Force to the command of a Russian colonel in the United Nations; almost every well-known American or free-world leader is, in reality, a top Communist agent; a United States Army guerrilla-warfare exercise in Georgia, called Water Moccasin III, is in actuality a United Nations operation preparatory to taking over our country.

All these tales, of course, would be amusing rather than tragic, were it not for the fact that thousands of Californians—and heaven knows how many other Americans—swallow them whole and generally resist any efforts to refute them. Every public official I have ever talked to on the subject confirms receiving an unhealthy share of mail from people taken in by such claptrap. Being from the most populous state, I can no doubt lay claim to the dubious distinction of receiving as much as or more than any of my Senate colleagues. But Senators from much smaller states have told me that sometimes up to 30 per cent of their mail fits into the fright category.

The hoaxes are most often the handiwork of what I have called "fright peddlers" — hundreds of self-styled "patriotic" individuals or groups that, I firmly believe, are doing America much harm. Just who are the fright peddlers?

IN many cases, they appear to be a scattered few poor souls with a mimeograph machine, a chauvinistic title, some star-spangled paper and a limited mailing list. In others, they appear to be well-financed organizations with printing presses, "research staffs" and solid subscription lists.

Some, of course, are simply the old stand-by commercial bigots who have found rejuvenation and greater acceptance with the Supreme Court's striking down of segregation. Others seem to be amateur newcomers, attempting to achieve rank and perhaps ultimately to turn "pro"—and get incorporated. For this may be the gateway to radio and television programs, personal tours and lots of speechmaking to compatible groups, which is a long way from merely drumming up organized letters-to-the-editor campaigns.

In any event, the fright peddler is the self-appointed savior of our land who finds conspiracy, treason and "sell-out" in almost every act or pronouncement of government or government official here, there and everywhere, and puts forth his findings with astonishing fecundity.

The Water Moccasin hoax, which was intertwined with the aging but ever-popular "Russian colonel" scare, makes perhaps the most fascinating and instructive case study of the work of the fright peddlers.

WATER Moccasin III, last March, was one in a continuing series of field exercises conducted by the Army's Special Warfare Center at Fort Stewart, Ga., to provide realistic training for guerrilla and counterguerrilla warfare, such as is now going on in South Vietnam against the Communist Vietcong. It involved 600 officers and men, including 124 officers from 17 foreign countries of the free world; four of these were Africans from Liberia.

The first Water Moccasin fright letters arrived in my office in late February and early March. Accompanying several of them were printed copies of a letter purportedly written by one P. A. Del Valle, president of something called the Defenders of the American Constitution, and national defense chairman of something else called the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. The letter said, in part:

"The undersigned is convinced this [Water Moccasin] . . . *signified rehearsals of the U.N. take-over of the U.S.A.* under the Disarmament Treaty [sic] promulgated under Public Law No. 87-297 . . . The Urgency of this message is obvious. *This appears to be the beginning of a crash program to disarm the U.S.A. and make us a province of the U.N.* May God in His mercy help us prevent this catastrophe!"

SHORTLY afterward, it appears, a Congressman got into the act with a newsletter describing Water Moccasin as "fantastic" and "frightening." "It is my belief that this operation comes squarely under Article 43 of the United Nations Charter," he wrote darkly. (Article 43, which has never been invoked, deals with a permanent international peace force.) His newsletter was reprinted and circulated, probably throughout the entire country, by something called the Network of Patriotic Letter Writers. Reprints sold for 2 cents apiece or 100 for $1.75.

About this time, I began hearing from terrified *(Continued on Page 62)*

THOMAS H. KUCHEL (R., Calif.) serves as minority whip in the U.S. Senate, of which he has been a member since January, 1953.

Senator Kuchel in his Washington office.

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The New York Times 1963 School and Camp Directory

This directory contains the advertisements of schools, colleges and camps published in The New York Times on Tuesday, April 9, and reprinted in booklet form for easy reference.

It includes the announcements of colleges and universities, preparatory and business schools, professional and vocational schools, music, art, drama and dance schools, and camps. For a copy fill in the form below, paste on a postcard and mail to The New York Times School and Camp Advertising Department, Desk 223, Times Square, New York 36, N. Y.

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'To OVERTHROW America!!!'

(Continued from Page 6)

constituents that one Theodore Jackman, of Greenville, S. C., had made talks in California about the "frightening military maneuver," Operation Water Moccasin. On a hunch, I checked some John Birch literature I always keep near at hand and, sure enough, the Rev. Theodore Jackman is listed as an available orator of the American Speakers Bureau, operated by the John Birch Society, whose major contributions to the welfare and security of the United States to date have been to "unmask" Dwight Eisenhower and John Foster Dulles as traitors.

SOME apostles of fear on radio and TV apparently were also now running amuck with the story. Before long I had received several thousand letters from swindled souls writing, and writhing, in hysteria. The following are just a few sample excerpts:

"Frightening . . . . It is time Congress demands the facts about Exercise Water Moccasin III, the United Nations War Operations and NATO Operations."

"There are African Negro troops, who are cannables [sic], stationed in Georgia."

"How come these pagan, ruthless, brutal, Godless savages? Yes we know of the U.N. plans to place Mongolian and Congolese troops over our dear United States (the same kind of troops which ravaged Katanga)."

"I have a report at this time that there are 15,000 United Nations personnel from 15 countries, participating . . ."

". . . 16,000 African soldiers . . . complete with nose and earrings."

THIS, then, is just a small illustration of the use some fright peddlers made of a legitimate and, I think, valuable United States Army exercise. And I am still receiving hundreds of letters about Water Moccasin.

Through them runs the persistent theme that the United Nations, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and even NATO were behind the "sinister plot." For these institutions—not to mention the income tax—are all key targets for demolition of almost all of the "I am a better American than you are" outfits.

Many of the Water Moccasin letters — plus thousands of other fright letters over the years — tell me that the goal of most of the plots is to turn over our military to the command of a "Russian colonel" in the U.N.

In recent months, my constituents have sent me letters as well as leaflets and clippings by the thousands from, for example, the U.S. Flag Committee of Jackson Heights, N. Y., the United Societies of Methodist Laymen of Austin, Tex., The Cross and The Flag run by Gerald L. K. Smith, and a California newspaper reporting a speech by a Birch Society organizer, former Congressman John Rousselot—all telling me again the old story, familiar to hundreds of beleaguered legislators, that the Russian colonel (sometimes "promoted" to general) is, in effect, "military chief" of the United Nations.

The man they refer to is the Under Secretary for Political and Security Council Affairs. The post is customarily filled by a Russian member of the Secretariat, currently Vladimir P. Suslov, one of a number of U.N. officials with Under Secretary rank. But not only does no Russian "command" any U.N. forces, the Russians have consistently refused to vote for or help pay for U.N. military operations.

THE originator of this package of fright is one Myron Fagan, director of something called the Cinema Educational Guild in Hollywood. He first told the story of the Russian colonel who was military chief of the United Nations in, of all things, a play he wrote in the nineteen-fifties!

Mr. Fagan is well-known to many legislators as the industrious author of many tracts and booklets. He was also well-known to the California State Senate Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities of the 1961 regular California Legislature, which reported: "We do not wish to impugn the sincerity of Mr. Fagan, but we do wish to make public the facts about his Cinema Educational Guild, and our opinion concerning the erroneous nature of many of the statements contained in its publications. . . . There are many evidences of anti-Semitism throughout many of the booklets and in many of the Fagan speeches."

The fright peddlers are believe, a serious danger the country. Their slogan get the U.S. out of the U. stop all foreign aid; repeal income tax; abolish NAT

constitute a program that could hardly delight Nikita Khrushchev more. I honestly believe that if he could—and maybe he can—underwrite the cost of these un-American goals, he would eagerly do so.

At the very least, by huckstering half-truths and downright falsehoods, the fright peddlers scare the daylights out of many Americans and divert our attention from the real menace to our freedom and our way of life. They sow suspicion and hatred. They attempt to undermine faith in our government, its institutions and officials. In my opinion, they degrade America and Americans and do it as well as or better than the Communists. And they defile the honorable philosophy of conservatism as thoroughly as the Communists

defile the honorable philosophy of liberalism.

I am also concerned because the followers of the fright peddlers have shown for the most part either ignorance or indifference regarding the anti-Semitism, anti-Catholicism and racism that often are underlying themes of fright literature.

SINCE I spoke on the Senate floor on May 2 against the fright peddlers I have received hundreds of letters, some on fine-quality stationery, reeking with bigotry and hate.

I believe these manifestations represent a latent danger. A number of constituents lately arrived from Europe have, indeed, written me to note a parallel between the activities of some of the "frightists" and the activities of some of those who first wore swastikas around their arms in the nineteen-twenties.

Another disturbing aspect of the fright peddlers' worth is that their power reaches down into local affairs—municipal elections, school-board contests, public-library operations. For the person who sees a Communist conspiracy in the White House or the Congress or the United States Army is likely to see the same conspiracy in a fluoridation vote or a school book or Steinbeck novel.

There are, naturally, peddlers of fright and deceit on the extreme left, also. And they stimulate letters hysterically and furiously demanding peace at any price, unilateral disarmament, love and kisses for Castro, *et al.* But they account for less than 1 per cent of the fright mail I receive.

Why have the fright peddlers of the far, far right found such a great response in the United States?

Some analysts attribute their success to a sort of cold-war battle fatigue. They may be correct. Many of the victims of the fright peddlers seek and see only simple causes and simple solutions to complex problems of long standing.

There is evidence, moreover, that fright-seeking, like horror movies, can be fun for some. A few Birchers have written to me that their gatherings have provided them with some of the nicest social evenings and "best refreshments" they have ever had.

I DO not doubt that many of the victims believe sincerely that they are striking a blow for freedom against Communism. That delusion makes me only more concerned. For as J. Edgar Hoover wrote in the Journal of the American Bar Association in February, 1962: "Today, far too many self-styled experts on Communism are plying the highways of America, giving erroneous information. This causes hysteria, false alarms, misplaced apprehension by many of our citizens. We need enlightenment about Communism but this information must be factual, accurate and not tailored to echo personal idiosyncrasies."

On the brighter side, since my speech of May 2, four out of every five of the more than 15,000 persons who have written to me about the fright peddlers have written to support my position. What can they, and the rest of us, do about this insidious campaign?

I think that both of our political parties must take the fright peddlers on frontally, especially at the community level. They must be met head-on by every reasonable, self-respecting American. We, each single individual among us, Republican, Democrat or independent, have a solemn duty to speak out vigorously against those who sow hate and fear among our people and against our institutions. For the fantastic charges of the fright peddlers fall apart when held up to the light of fact and reason.

AS with the Communists, the fright peddlers themselves cannot be converted by reason. But those upon whom they attempt to prey can be armed with the truth to combat them. The overwhelming majority of Americans in the middle eternally reject Communism. I am confident that if they are given all the facts the same majority will ultimately repudiate the fright peddlers, their works and their fellow travelers.

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Grades 9-12. Homogeneous grouping in small classes helps develop good study habits, assures maximum achievement. Full athletic program and extracurricular activities. Spacious campus on Long Island Sound. *Fall Term September 18th.*
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Additional Boys Boarding Advertising on Preceding Page

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Box B-5, Melbourne 5, Florida
Call or write Admissions Director
590 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. CO 5-3400

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78 Academy Avenue, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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College preparatory. Graduates attend leading colleges and universities. Boys with college potential developed through individual guidance, small classes, and select faculty. Honors courses. Beautiful campus, pool, sports. Grades 9-12. Also summer. Catalog.
Russell G. Grenon, Ph.D., Headmaster
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FRANCIS POULIOT, Headmaster
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Catalogue. Box K, Wayne, Pa.

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MARIANAPOLIS PREPARATORY SCHOOL
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A stimulating program to meet the personal needs of its students. Academic courses, tutoring, guidance. Woodworking and automotive shops. Spacious campus. Small enrollment. Boys 12-18. 37th year.
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Boys, grades 7-12. Founded 1833
College Preparation/Business/Commercial & General Courses. Small classes, individual attention. Sports program. Beautiful campus
Nelson P. McLean, Hdm., Center Strafford, N.H.

DE VITTE MILITARY ACADEMY
Excellent training for boys. Grades 2-8 in a healthful homelike environment. 40 miles from N.Y.C. Rates $135 per month. Catalog
Capt. W. J. Sweeney, Box T, Morganville N. J. Lowell 6-1163.

Handbooks of Hate

1/15/60

The Sneaky Pitch of Bias Salesmen

How is hate literature circulated? Where does it go? How influential is it? Today's concluding article in a World-Telegram series goes into these questions and shows how civil rights leaders trace the worldwide rash of anti-Semitic outbursts to the spread of hate propaganda.

By BILL ROEDER,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Aside from one or two magazines and a scattering of weekly newspapers, most of them in the South, the so-called hate sheets don't appear on newsstands.

Often they're distributed surreptitiously. Pamphlets will be left in phone booths and waiting rooms, stuffed into post office boxes, stuck on auto windshilds, inserted in reference books and other oft-thumbed volumes in public libraries.

Most of these rags also are poured into the mail. Hate peddlers constantly build up their mailing lists by swapping names with others in the field or even with mailers of unrelated matter.

Flood of Literature.

Surprising things happened when the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, foe of the hate outfits, placed an undercover agent's name on several hate sheet mailing lists so the league could accumulate a file on enemy propaganda.

Within a year's time the agent was being inundated with hate literature from 180 different publishers, some from as far away as Sweden. Also he was receiving circulars and come-ons from health faddists, pornographic dealers, atheist societies and Communist fronts.

750,000 Copies.

A Christmas present arrived recently for those on the mailing list of an Italian hate crusader. It was a two foot square picture of Mussolini, black shirt and all, looking out from a balcony.

It's impossible to gauge hate sheet circulation with accuracy. Publication dates are erratic, usually coming

Continued on Page Two.

The Salesmen of Bias —And How They Pitch

(Continued From Page One)

whenever the hater-in-chief taps his angels for enough money and the press run also is governed by the immediate bank balance.

Common Sense, blessed at times with really wealthy backers, is believed to have printed as many as 750,000 copies of a single issue. Smaller pamphleteers consider it a good month when they can get out 1000 flyers.

Whatever the total distribution, many civil rights campaigners are convinced that the hate sheets are exerting enough influence to be blamed for the wave of anti-Semitic incidents now plaguing much of the Western world.

Among these taking this view are the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations and James H. Sheldon, administrative chairman of the Anti-Nazi League.

"One thing all these outrages had in common," says Mr. Sheldon. "They occurred in places where organized neo-Nazi agitation has been going on for a long while."

Cause and Effect.

And almost without exception, he asserts, the incidents were uncovered in localities to which a heavy, recent distribution of hate material can be traced.

Another bigot-battling organization, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, is not yet satisfied that hate propaganda and synagogue vandalism are a case of cause and effect. Its civil rights director, Arnold Forster, is inclined to doubt any connection, in fact, although he points out that some of his staff disagree with him.

"We have a researcher who says give him a week in the files and he'll prove that the three areas of the United States which were subjected to the greatest number of anti-Semitic desecrations are the very areas subjected to the most intensive distribution of anti-Semitic literature," says Mr. Forster. He adds that the three areas are New York, California and Florida.

A phase of the hate campaign that has the Anti-Defamation League worried is the increasing appearance of swastikas, not only scrawled on synagogues but, in sticker form, plastered on the walls of mens' rooms, subway platforms and other places.

Cold-Blooded Manufacturing.

Anti-discrimination leaders can see where a misguided youngster might scribble a swastika on a church wall with no more motivation than the thrill of getting away with something, and no more inspiration than a news story about someone else doing it.

On the other hand, a printed swastika is evidence that mature minds are cold-bloodedly manufacturing and marketing the despised symbol of persecution and mass murder as if it were just another hula hoop.

It isn't only the hate mob that prints swastika stickers. A number of mail order houses and novelty stores carry them and even list them in catalogues, according to an Anti-Defamation League official.

"Sad to say, a kid can now get a swastika in this country as easily as he can get an ice cream cone," the official said.

DR. NIKOLA TESLA

"THE FORGOTTEN SUPERMAN OF OUR INDUSTRIAL AGE"

On January 15, 1943, more than one thousand distinguished citizens gathered in the massive cathedral of St. Johns The Divine, New York City, to pay their last respects to one of the greatest men that has ever lived, in our times, or in any time.

An American flag lay drapped over the casket of Dr. Nikola Tesla, electrical engineer, scientist, inventor and discoverer. A dozen soldiers of the Yugoslavian Government (in exile) stood watch respectfully, as an "honor guard" supplied by the country of his birth. Dr. Tesla had died a pauper. The Yugoslavian Government (then occupied by Germany) had generously supported him for the last few years of his life, although he had been an American citizen for over 50 years.

Why is Nikola Tesla unknown to every school child in this great country, and in fact, to all of our people? Why do only a small percent of electrical engineers recall the name of Nikola Tesla? Only then, do they connect his name with the Tesla coil, one of his minor inventions. Most of those present at Tesla's funeral were men of science who had full appreciation of this great American. They must have wondered, as I did, how a man who had given so much to the world, could have died in poverty supported by a "foreign power". Tesla loved America. He had turned down fabulous offers from other countries who would have welcomed his assistance inventive genius.

Tesla did not wish to be referred to as an "inventor". He claimed that he was a discoverer of new scientific principles which he had learned first hand from the "secrets of nature". His claims were certainly valid. What greater contribution could any man hope to give to the world than the discovery of alternating current power, the very rock foundation of our entire industrial age. For Tesla is the inventor of the polyphase alternating current system of power generation, utilized throughout the world; basic developments in electric motors which are used in ten thousand different ways in this present age, high frequency voltage and the oscillator, the very heart of our TV and radio broadcasting systems .. of our entire electronic era.

It has been estimated that every American citizen has the equivalent of twenty one slaves working for him 24 hours each day, each month, year after year. It was the marvelous work and discoveries of Tesla, through his system of power generation and transmission and the electric motor, which has created these slaves for us. Electric power is the key to our entire mass production system. By the mere flick of a switch, these slaves are put to work. Should a man who has contributed so greatly to our way of life; whose inventions lifted a great part of the burden of labor and drudgery from the shoulders of mankind, have died unknown to the people of his own country? Tesla is far better known in Europe than in America.

Tesla's great discoveries opened up vast new enterprises and industries, as well as new fundamental scientific knowledge which is still only partially understood and used today. In the 1890's, his discoveries burst upon the world like an Atomic Bomb. They were the current subject of discussion by scientists and laymen throughout the world. In a comparatively few years, his inventions created our "new electrical age", for his

alternating current power was the only solution to the transmission of electric power over long distances. His electric currents and motors gave us our mass production system, for without inexpensive power and motors, mass production, as we know it today, could never exist. In Europe, Asia and throughout the earth, Tesla's power systems were quickly placed into full operation and use.

Nikola Tesla seemed to have a cosmic mind that swept the Universe. The story of his life is one of the most dramatic tales of all time. It is an inspiration to all men of science, who struggle through many years of patient work and hardship to bring into existence and perfection, new ideas and inventions, for the service and benefit of humanity. The amazing story of this "superman", who died at the age of 86, seems to be like a contagious disease to all who learn it. It could be called "Tesla-itus", for lack of a better term. It is a story that will stimulate your mind and your imagination. You will wonder what the world might have been like today, had Dr. Tesla been given the proper cooperation and resources to continue and perfect his other inventions, which he considered the "crowning success of all his great discoveries".

As early as 1897, he had given us every element of modern radio, as well as remote control by wireless. His first demonstrations of this wonderful scientific achievement were made in New York harbor with a wireless controlled novel boat. He gave us our modern neon and fluorescent lighting systems through his discovery of high frequency voltage. Such lighting was used and demonstrated in his laboratory before 1900. In fact, he developed economical and ingenius methods of lighting that remain unknown even to this day, which he demonstrated at his Houston Street laboratory in New York City. It approached the brilliancy and quality of sunlight. His high-frequency currents are performing their miracles in our electronic age, both in our industrial and medicalworld. As early as 1899, he produced tremendous voltages that exceeded even the intensity of lightning. Today, scientists have difficulty in developing a fraction of these potentials in their atom smashing and X-ray machines.

His most important inventions came between the years of 1886 and 1901. The majority of his patents were bought by the Westinghouse Company, who in turn licensed General Electric Corp. Tesla's patents were the basis for a large portion of the electrical divisions of these two great corporations. For these he received 1½ million dollars from his good friend, George Westinghouse. Dr. Tesla could have been one of the richest men in the world at the age of 40. When the great feud between Edison's direct current and Tesla's alternating current reached its peak, Tesla tore up a contract with Westinghouse that called for $1.00 per horsepower for every A.C. power generator built under the Tesla patents. In return, Westinghouse agreed to get behind and exploit A.C. power. Tesla preferred to work alone as an independent inventor, free from the influences of anyone. He cared little for fame or wealth. Money to him was only a means for continuing his experiments and his research work into unknown fields.

The great hydro-electric power system at Niagara Falls was conceived and engineered by Dr. Tesla. It is dedicated in his honor. This was the real beginning of our electrical age, for the polyphase system of power and the inauguration of this first hydro-electric power plant, was the basis of our electrical power service now used today, exceeding in magnitude and usefulness, the wildest dreams of those early days in the 1890's.

While Tesla's discoveries were spreading like wild-fire around the world, Dr. Tesla continued his experiments as he believed that there was a still more satisfactory and efficient means of transmitting power. In November, 1898, he made a very interesting announcement to the press. Just as he had predicted that he would someday harness Nature's energy at Niagara Falls and supply power to the factories and cities of New England which became history; he now predicted that he would supply electric power to the Paris Exposition from Niagara Falls "Without Wires"! A most astounding statement. Wouldn't it be interesting to know why his plans did not work out?

The following story appeared in a New York newspaper. Quotes:

"Tesla proposes to run the machinery of the Paris Exposition with electric power sent instantly across the world from Niagara Falls. He has just patented his machine for transmitting electricity without wires. He says that he can shoot thousands of millions of volts around and through the globe without metallic conductors. The Electrical Review says, "It is like a tale from the Arabian Nights and if successful, it will open up unlimited resources of practically costless power. If successful, it means that from the great falls of Niagara, of the Yellowstone, of Alaska and of the Canyons of Arizona, unlimited power of millions of volts, can be delivered to New York, London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Pekin, in a second of time. Mountains, rivers and oceans would thus be annihilated".

Tesla said that his machinery worked perfectly; that he had demonstrated the seeming miracle beyond all possibility of failure. Tesla said, "I will supply the Paris Exposition with Niagara's power. I will send it across the ocean without a wire. My invention is the crowning success of a great many years of thought and labor".

In explaining how he invents, he said that he first discovers the natural laws governing the secret he is after. Then he could predict just what his machine, when constructed in a certain way, would accomplish. He said, "when the laws controlling their appointed work in the Universe have been mastered, the making of the proper machine to act in harmony with the laws is a comparatively easy task".

When Tesla discovered the laws leading up the to the invention of his famous oscillator to be used in his world power system, he was convinced that if he made certain wires in the machine exactly to the required length, the electricity of the globe would stream forth in flame. In 1899, he proved these discoveries in his experiments 14,000 feet up, on the top of Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs, Colo. It was during these experiments that Tesla discovered the theory of the "standing wave".

Already millions of dollars were invested in Tesla's polyphase system of power generation and A.C. power had spread throughout the world. A statement such as "transmission of power without wires does seem incredible, even with the dawn of the Atomic Age. Nevertheless, a great scientist such as Dr. Tesla, who so thoroughly understood electrical engineering and gave us A.C. power and all of the basic principles of our radio broadcasting system, would never have made such a statement unless he had mighty good reason to believe that he could have accomplished such a miracle.

Tesla wrote in 1905, "The practical application of this revolutionary principle of wireless has only begun. So far, the wireless art has ....

only begun. So far, the wireless art has been confined to the use of oscillations (radio waves) which are quickly damped out in their passage through the atmosphere. Still, even this has commanded universal attention. What will be achieved by waves which do not diminish with distance, baffles comprehension".

He further stated that it is difficult for a layman to grasp how an electric current can be propogated to distances of thousands of miles without diminuation of intensity. Distance is only a relative conception, a reflection in the mind of physical limitations. A view of electrical phenomena must be completely free from this delusive impression. However, surprising as it may appear, it is a fact that a sphere the size of a little marble may offer a greater impediment to the passage of a current than the whole entire earth. Every experiment, then, which can be performed with such a small sphere can likewise be carried out, and much more perfectly, with the immense globe on which we live.

Tesla's carefully conducted experiments revealed that when the earth is struck mechanically, as in the case of a powerful terrestrial upheaval, it vibrates like a bell, it's period being measured in hours. When it is struck electrically, the charge oscillates, approximately twelve times a second. By impressing upon it, current waves of certain lengths, definitely related to the diameter, the globe itself is thrown into resonant vibration, stationary waves forming, the nodal and ventral regions of which can be located with mathematical precision. Owing to this fact and the spheroidal shape of the earth, numerous geodetical values can readily be secured.

Tesla claimed that as a result of these astonishing discoveries, it would soon be possible to determine the exact diameter of the planet, it's configuration and volume, the extent of its elevations and depressions, to measure with great precision and with nothing more than electrical devices, all terrestrial distances. In the densest fog at night, without a compass or other instruments of orientation, it will be possible to guide a vessel along the shortest or orthodromic path, to read instantly the latitude and direction of movement. By proper use of terrestial disturbances, a wave may be made to travel over the earth's surface with any velocity desired, and electrical effects produced at any spot on the globe, which can be selected at will.

According to Dr. Tesla, this mode of conveying electrical energy to any distance, is not "wireless" in the popular sense, but a transmission through a conductor, and one which is incomparably more perfect than any artificial one. All impediments to conduction, he claimed, arise from confinement of the electrical and magnetic fluxes to narrow channels. He said that the globe is free from such cramping hinderment. It is an ideal conductor because of it's immensity, isolated in space and geometrical form. Its singleness is only an apparent limitation, and the flow of energy may be directed through any number of seperate paths which, though bodily connected, are perfectly distinct and seperate like many cables. Any apparatus, then, which can be operated through one or more wires, at distances obviously limited, can likewise be worked without artificial conductors, and with the same facility and precision, at distances without limit other than those imposed by the physical dimensions of the globe.

Tesla intended to give practical demonstrations of these principles with the plant he was building. He said that as soon as completed, he would be able to call up from his desk and talk to any telephone subscriber on the

globe, without any change whatsoever in the existing equipment. An inexpensive instrument, no larger than a watch, would enable its bearer to hear anywhere, on land or sea, the speech of a political leader, the address of an eminent man of science or an eloquent clergyman, delivered in some other place, however, distant. Millions of such instruments could be operated from but one plant o this kind. More important than all of this, however, would be the transmission of power without wires, which would be shown on a scale large enough to carry conviction. These few indications, said Tesla, would be sufficient to show that the wireless art offered greater possibilities than any invention or discovery heretofore made. Thus, 50 years ago, Tesla could foresee that "radio" offered great opportunities.

In the January 7, 1905 issue of the "Electrical World & Engineer", there appeared an article by Tesla entitled "The Transmission of Electrical Energy Without Wires As a Means of Furthering Peace". Some of the statements that he made are more astonishing than the development of Atomic Energy, and if true, might be of equal or greater importance. The following paragraphs are Tesla's own words quoted from the above article published more than 50 years ago.

Quote: "Electrical energy can be economically transmitted without wires to any terrestrial distance. This, I have unmistakably established by numerous observations, experiments and measurements, qualitative and quantative. These have demonstrated that it is practicable to distribute power from a central plant in unlimited amounts, with a loss not exceeding a small fraction of one percent in transmission, even to the greatest distance, twelve thousand miles, to the opposite side of the globe. This seemingly impossible feat can now be readily performed by any electrician familiar with the design and construction of my high potential magnifying transmitter, the most marvelous electrical apparatus of which I have knowledge, enabling the production of effects of unlimited intensities".

"To give an idea of the capabilities of this wonderful appliance, I may state that I have obtained, by its means, spark discharges extending through more than one hundred and fifty feet and carrying currents of more than one thousand amperes, electromotive forces approximating 150 million volts, chemically active streamers covering areas of several thousand square feet, and electrical disturbances in the natural media (atmosphere) surpassing those caused by lightening in intensity. Whatever the future may bring, the universal application of this great principle is fully assured, though it may be a long time in coming."

"With the opening of the first power plant, incredulity will give way to wonderment, and this to ingratitude, as ever before. We would have at our disposal a most unique and invaluable machine. THIS ONE OSCILLATOR WOULD ADVANCE THE WORLD A CENTURY. Its civilizing influences would be felt even by the humble dweller in the wilderness. Millions of instruments of all kinds, for all imaginable purposes, could be operated from this one machine. Universal time could be distributed by simple inexpensive clocks, requiring no attention and running with mathematical precision. Stock-tickers, synchronous movements and innumerable devices of this character could be worked in unison all over the earth. Incalculable commercial advantages could be thus secured and countless accidents and disasters avoided. The knowledge that there is throbbing through the earth, energy available everywhere, would exert a strong stimulus on students, mechanics and inventors of

all countries. This would be productive of infinite good. Manufacturers would receive a fresh and powerful incentive. Conditions, such as never existed before in commerce, would be brought about. The economic transmission of power without wires is of all-surpassing importance to man. By its means, he will gain complete mastery of the air, the sea and the desert. It will enable him to dispense with the necessity of mining, pumping, transporting and burning of fuel, and so do away with innumerable causes of sinful waste".

Tesla went on to say that "my measurements and calculations have shown that it is perfectly practicable to produce on our globe, by use of these principles, an electrical movement of such magnitude, that, without the slightest doubt, its effects will be perceptable on one of our nearer planets, such as Venus or Mars. Thus, from mere possibility, interplanetary communication has progressed to the stage of probability. In fact, that we can produce a distant effect on one of these planets in this novel manner, namely, by disturbing the electrical condition of the earth, is beyond all question of doubt. This way of effecting such communication is however, essentially different from all others which have so far been proposed by scientific men. That we can send a message to another planet is certain, that we can get an answer is probable. Man is not the only being in the Infinite, gifted with a mind".

The above paragraph contains some very interesting and significant statements by Dr. Nikola Tesla. Two years after the Wright Brothers made their first flight at Kitty Hawk, Tesla has made a public statement indicating that interplanetary communication has progressed to the stage of probability. He further made a postive statement that "man is not the only being in "the Infinite", gifted with a mind".

In the late 1930's, Dr. Tesla made a world-wide press release announcing that "interplanetary communication" was an accomplished fact. Many "so-called scientists", scoffed at Tesla's statement but those closest to him were convinced that he was in constant communication with "several other planets". It is said that it required two years for him to "break th e code" before communications became possible. Thereafter, he devoted an average of 2 hours each day for 15 years, in his communication room, sending and receiving "interplanetary messages".

Further statements by Tesla concerning his magnifying transmitter are as follow, quote:

"This machine I am building is but a plaything, an oscillator of a maximum activity of only ten million horse-power, just enough to throw this planet into feeble tremors, by sign and word .. to telegraph and telephone. When shall I see completed the first power plant, that big oscillator which I am designing, for which a current stronger than that of the largest welding machine, under a tension of one hundred million volts, is to rush through the earth; to deliver energy at the rate of one thousand million horsepower .. one hundred falls like Niagara combined into one, striking the Universe with blows that will wake from their slumber, the sleepiest electricians, if be any, on Venus or Mars! It is not a dream, it is a feat of scientific electrical engineering .. only expensive in this down-hearted, doubting world! Humanity is not yet enough advanced to be willingly led. But who knows! Perhaps it is better in this world of ours

that a revolutionary idea or discovery, instead of being helped and patted, be hampered and ill-treated in its adolescence .. by want of means, by selfish interests, stupidity and ignorance; that it pass through bitter trials and tribulations, through the strife of commercial existence. Thus do we get our light. So too, all that was great in the past was rediculed, condemned, combatted, suppressed .. only to emerge all the more powerful, all the more triumphantly from the struggle".

Many years apassed by, during which time Dr. Tesla tried desperately to put his power system into operation. During orld War I, he constructed a large mushroom-capped tower at Wardenclyff, Long Island, New York, where he had hoped to prove that electric power could be transmitted on a vast industrial scale WITHOUT WIRES. This expensive tower, and all of his equipment, were mysteriously destroyed by fire before he was ever able to complete his demonstration! He was never again able to obtain financial assistance to complete this discovery.

As late as October, 1927, the magazine "Telegraph and Telephone Age" printed a story be Dr. Tesla entitled " orld System of Wireless Transmission of Energy". The following paragraphs are quoted from this article.

Quote: "The transmission of power without wires is not a theory or a mere possibility, as it appears to most people, but a fact demonstrated by me in experiments which have extended for years. Nor did the idea present itself to me all of a sudden, but was the result of a very slow and gradual development and a logical consequence of my investigations which were earnestly undertaken in 1893, hen I gave the world the first outline of my system of broadcasting wireless energy for all purposes".

"Since I began the construction of the first power plant in 1899, I have expressed myself repeatedly in regard to it and the plans I had previously formed, through the medium of the Electrical Review, Electrical World, Electrical Experimenter, Science and Invention and other periodicals, notably the Century Magazine of June, 1900, to which I contributed a lengthy article on the "Problem of Increasing Human Energy", but certain facts must still be told. In the first place, the fundamental difference between the broadcasting system as now practiced and the one I expected to inaugurate is that at present, the transmitter emits energy in all directions, while in the system I have devised, only force is conveyed to all points of the earth, the energy itself traveling in definite orthodromic lines, that is, the shortest distance between two points at the surface of the globe, and reaches the receiver without the slightest dispersion, so then an incomperably greater amount is collected than is possible by radiation".

"While I was perfectly convinced from the outset, that success would be ultimately achieved, it was not until by slow improvement, I evolved the so-called "magnifying transmitter" from which I obtained convincing evidence of the feasibility of wireless power transmission on a vast industrial scale for all purposes."

He went on to say, "the chief discovery, which satisfied me thoroughly as to the practicability of my lan, was made in 1899, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where I carried on tests with a generator of fifteen hundred kilowatt capacity and ascertained that under certain conditions, the current was capable of passing across the entire globe and returning from the antipodes to its origin with undiminished strength. It was

a result so unbelievable, that the revelation at first almost stunned me. I saw in a flash, that by properly organizing apparatus at sending and receiving stations, power virtually in unlimited amounts could be conveyed through the earth at any distance, limited only by the physical dimensions of the globe, with an efficiency as high as ninety-nine and one-half percent."

"It was difficult for most people engaged in practical pursuits to measure or even to form an adequate conception of the intensity of inspiration that Dr. Tesla derived from that portion of his work which had already passed into history. He had every reason to consider himself one of the most fortunate of men, for he experienced a feeling of inexpressible satisfaction from knowing that his alternating power system was universally employed in the transmission and distribution of heat, light and power. Furthermore, his "wireless system", in all of its essential features are used throughout the world for conveying "intelligence". Tesla always claimed that much of his pioneering efforts in this later field were still grossly misunderstood.

He predicted that one of the most important uses of "wireless energy" would be for the propulsion of flying machines in which power could readily be supplied without ground connections. He said that although the current is confined to the earth, an electro-magnetic field is created in the atmosphere surrounding it. If energy could be drawn into these circuits, accurately attuned and properly positioned in the plane, the whole problem of flight would be solved. With an industrial plant of great capacity, sufficient power could be derived in this manner, to propell any kind of aerial machine. Tesla always considered this method as the best permanent solution as no fuel of any kind would be required. Propulsion would be accomplished by light high-speed electric motors.

In the field of communications, Tesla claimed that he had developed a small device no larger than a watch, which could be worn on the wrist. He said that he was able to carry on perfect communication, two ways, with his laboratory assistant more than 900 miles away. He concluded that with this system, it would be possible to carry on two way communication between any two points on the globe. He also claimed that there were enough frequencies available whereby every person on earth could have his individual frequency. This system utilized an entirely different approach to the problem of radio communication. Only the earth as used as a conductor for these signals.

The writer believes that the Germans perfected and used Dr. Tesla's system of communication during World War II, although this fact has never been fully ascertained. Several months after Tesla's death, I was in Northern India in the Himilayas. The British and Indian Governments had rounded up numerous German spies in this section of India. One had been disguised as a beggar, another a business man and a third operated a small shop. Before actual physical capture, each of these agents took from their wrists, a small device no larger than a normal wrist watch. Each destroyed these devices by hurling them against the pavement. The remains were so vague, that it was virtually impossible to determine the construction and operation of these devices, although they were assumed to be for communication purposes. Strangely enough, they fit the description of the device that Dr. Tesla had claimed to have perfected. Furthermore, it was always a great mystery as to how the German Government was able to obtain information, in a matter of minutes, from almost any area of the world.

Nikola Tesla did not live to see his greatest discovery, "The Crowning Success of His Entire Life's Work", put into use and operation. Such a development might have obsoleted a few billion dollars worth of power generators and equipment already in use today. But the benefits gained from a "Universal Power System" might have far out-weighed anything that we can even comprehend today. Vast new industrial enterprises, heretofore uneconomical, might have opened up new jobs for millions of the earth's people. As Tesla said, "THIS ONE DISCOVERY WOULD PUT THE WORLD AHEAD A CENTURY". Heat, light and power could be produced so economically that even the Eskimos could enjoy the benefits from Tesla's greatest contribution to humanity. The advances made in our industrial age, by the inauguration and use of alternating current and the electric motor, might appear trivial by comparison to his "triumph of all discoveries".

New frontiers might be opened, unlimited power for all of America, for all the world, inexpensive power for the farmer to light and heat his home, to drive his tractors, to harvest his grain, to increase his food output, electric power for millions of homes so economical that every appliance including the furnace could be operated electrically. New industries would spring into existence. Our nation, and in fact the world, would truly move into an "electrical age", which might be the real beginning of a "GOLDEN AGE OF CIVILIZATION". The economic conditions of the entire world would be rapidly improved. Economic pressures would be reduced to lessen the dangers of another war and complete destruction by the ICBM with H-Bomb warheads. Automobiles, trains and aeroplanes would be driven by high speed electric motors, the most efficient form of power. Could it be that there were some who did not care to understand Tesla's invention?

To state that Nikola Tesla was a very unusual man is putting it very mildly. To state that he lived in another world, might be more suitable. Tesla appeared to posses almost "super-natural powers". He thought in an abstract world of his own .. the "fourth-dimensional world". Few people could understand what he was thinking or doing. Most of his work was too far advanced for other scientists to comprehend. Thus, Dr. Tesla stood aloof and far ahead of the entire scientific world. He was the Master Scientist and Discovered of our age. His students became the famous scientists of America. Millikan, Compton, Armstrong, Alexanderson, Von De Graff, are but a few of those who were his students. Even Steinmetz and Marconi came to him for technical assistance and advice.

When Tesla applied for patents, there were no patent attorneys capable of understanding the technical aspects of his inventions. Consequently, he was forced to write most of his own patents. Like many great men, he was regarded as "eccentric" by those who could not comprehend his work. In later years, even the scientific world "scoffed" at some of his claims and statements. They considered Tesla old and senile. There is a principle which is a bar against all information, which is proof against all argument, and which can not fail to keep men in everlasting ignorance. This principle is contempt prior to examination. When anything new is proposed, the strongest opposition to it usually arises from the class whose "pockets are affected by the proposed change". From this viewpoint, it is not difficult to understand the opposition that Dr. Tesla was up against; why he is almost unknown to the American public. After his death in 1943, the government took custody of his papers, documents and the remains of his 50 years of scientific research work. Later, this material went to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, where the Tesla Institute was established in 1948.

Tesla's mind was like an electronic calculating machine. Even Steinmetz of General Electric consulted Dr. Tesla on mathematical problems. In some ways, he was absent minded. For example, he had been known to leave his brief case in a taxi cab. But this presented no particular problem to Tesla. Everytime he stepped into a cab, he would glance at the license plate number and expand it to the fifth power. This number he could always remember. In the event that he left an article in the cab, he would take the fifth root of the number he remembered and call the taxi company.

Tesla spoke and read a dozen or more languages. He received scientific magazines, papers, books and technical data from all parts of the world. He spent a great deal of time in the New York City library. His entire life seemed unreal, like that of a "superman", who had been placed on earth for the benefit of all mankind. No individual ever became very close to Dr. Tesla. He remained aloof from all, although he did have many friends and admirers, particularly during the middle age period of his life. His own employees and machinests said that he possessed supernatural powers and that he could read their "thoughts". They all treated him great respect knowing that if they did not follow his exact instructions, he would immediately find out.

After his discovery of high frequency voltage, he took regular "electrical baths" which he claimed increased his energy, killed all bacteria, burned out toxic poisons and stimulated the nerve ends of his body. He required only two or three hours of sleep each night and seldom every took cat naps inbetween. This might have been due to the electrical regeneration of his body and the careful diet which he regidly followed. In the early 1910's, when he was well past 80 years of age, he was hit by a taxi cab in New York City. It is said that he was hurled 35 to 40 feet by the impact, which would have probably killed a normal human being. Although he must have been very badly hurt, he walked away from this accident and returned to his hotel room where he remained many months without seeing anyone. Nor did he ever call a doctor.

Nikola Tesla stood more than six feet tall but he was very thin and slender. His hair was jet black and straight, gradually thinning out and turning gray with age. No one could look upon him without feeling his force. His eyes were light blue and looked tired, as though he viewed the world with eternal vigilance. He claimed that his eyes had been much darker but that using him mind a great deal, had made them many shades lighter. During the period of the gay 1890's, when he was considered one of the greatest scientists of all time, he wore a black mustache and his manners were very cordial. At social affairs, he always wore full dress with white gloves and a top hat. Everybody wanted to meet the great Dr. Tesla.

For many years, he entered the Waldorf dining room exactly at eight o'clock, attired in full dress. He usually ate alone at his reserved table in one corner of the room. Occasionally, he invited a guest to dine with him. During his dinner, he would read through two or three newspapers. Upon finishing around ten o'clock, he would return to his laboratory to work on through the night. Two or three times weekly, he would go to his barber and have his head rubbed for nearly half an hour. Now and then, he would attend a social affair or dine at Delmonicos famous restaurant. However, he cared little for social life. His entire existence was that of almost a hermit. He was never married, although he did enjoy the company of J.P. Morgan's sister, Ann Morgan, who died a few years after Tesla. Tesla had

a keen sense of humor and the most impeccable manners. He knew no jealousy. He was the most genuinely modest of men. He never decried the accomplishments of another, never refused to give credit where it was due. He spoke perfect English but with a slight accent.

His life began as the clock struck midnight July 9, 1856, in the small village of Smiljan in the country called Lika, now part of Yugoslavia. A tendency to invent ran in Tesla's family. Men of genius are supposed, sometimes, to inherit markedly from their mother. Tesla's mother was a woman who possessed very extraordinary mechanical skill and a rare strength of intellect and character. Never having seen a loom, she invented one. She produced a wide range of apparel and house furnishings, from common door matts to the most delicate embroideries, beautiful in texture, color and design. His father, too, who was a priest of the Greek Church, spent his spare time making all sorts of things for no special use or profit, but simply for the pure passion of making. His parents wanted him to become a minister. However, Tesla had other ideas. In school, he pursued mechanical and mathematical studies most devotedly, but never neglecting the wonderful literature of his mother-tongue, as well as German, French, English and Italian. Even as a boy, he felt the great desire to learn about nature's secrets. One time, when he was playing in the Alps, with other boys, he rolled a small snowball down the mountainside. The snow was wet and as it gained momentum, it increased in size until it grew into a tremendous snow ball larger than a house. It went thundering down the valley below, creating a great avalanche that produced a loud thunder like roar, causing the ground to vibrate where young Tesla stood. He was both stunned and amazed to think that a tiny snowball had caused a great landslide which had vibrated the earth on which he lived. From that early age, Tesla, the keen observer, became interested in the principles of resonance and vibration, which were the fundamental basis for many of his great inventions.

After graduating from high school in 1873, he devoted himself to the study of electricity and magnetism. His father consented to his taking a scientific course. He entered the Polytechnical School at Gratz. He was not yet twenty years old whenhhe told his professor that it was possible to operate a dynamo without commutator or brushes. From Gratz, he went to Prague and Budapest to broaden his knowledge. After working a short time in the Government telegraph department, he left this work to go to Paris. It was in Paris, that one of Thomas Edison's associates met Tesla and arranged for him to come to America. His passage was soon arranged when he accepted an offer to work in an Edison shop in New York City. As a mere youth, Tesla saw that his inventions impressed no capitalists in his own country. He had always longed for America. It seemed to call him with a mysterious voice .. just as Paris called young American artists and London called men of letters in those days. To select environment is a necessity for genius.

Within a year or so after his arrival in America, Tesla invented an automatic elevator leveling device. He sold this to an elevator manufacturer for the sum of $50,000. This gave him sufficient funds to set up his own laboratory and to buy his own equipment. The temperment of Tesla forbid any close alliance with corporate interests. He felt that he must be entirely free. To make progress in his chosen field, to reap harvests of ideas, rather than to make money, was the law of Tesla's being.

Tesla equipped himself with the best technical education that Europe and America could furnish. He mastered all that men who had gone before him had accomplished, then reasoned for himself. Nothing of importance that Tesla ever discovered was by accident. For a quarter of a century, he lived with his entire consciousness near to the bosom of Nature. He wrested her secrets from her. He learned the source of her power, then harnessed it, that mankind might be much happier.

One story of major interest, which relates to his discovery of "remote control by wireless", was written more than 55 years ago. Every electrical engineer and scientist engaged in remote control devices will find this story extremely interesting, as Tesla is the father of his remarkable development. These are Tesla's own words written in the year of 1900. Quote:

"A long time ago, when I was a boy, I was afflicted with a singular trouble, which seems to have been due to images which, by their persistence, marred the vision of real objects and interferred with my thoughts. When a word was said to me, the image of the object which it designated would appear before my eyes, many times it was impossible for me to tell whether the object I saw was real, or not. This caused me great discomfort and anxiety, and I tried very hard to free myself of this spell. But for a long time, I tried in vain. It was not, as I still clearly recollect, until I was about twelve years old, that I succeeded for the first time, by an effort of the will, in banishing an image which presented itself. My happiness will never be as complete as it was then, but, unfortunately (as I thought at the time), the old trouble returned and with it my anxiety. And then I noted, namely, that whenever the image of an object appeared before my eyes, I had seen something which reminded me of it. In the first instances, I thought this to be purely accidental, but soon I convinced myself that it was not so. A visual impression, consciously received, invariably preceded the appearance of the image. Gradually, the desire arose in me to find out, everytime, what caused the image to appear, and the satisfaction of this desire soon became a necessity."

"The next observation I made was that, just as these images followed as a result of something I had seen, so also the thought which I conceived were suggested in like manner. Again, I experienced the same desire to locate the image which had caused the thought, and this search for the original visual impression soon grew to become second nature.. My mind became automatic, as it were, and in the course of years of continued, almost unconscious performance, I acquired the ability of locating every time and, as a rule, instantly, the visual impression which started the thought. Nor is this all. It was not long before I was aware that also all of my movements were prompted in the same way, and so, searching, observing, and verifying continuously, year after year, I have by every thought and every act of mine, demonstrated, and do so daily, to my absolute satisfaction, that I am an automaton endowed with the power of movement, which merely responds to external stimuli beating upon my sense organs, and thinks and acts and moves accordingly. I remember only one or two cases in my entire life, in which I was unable to locate the first impression which prompted a movement or a thought, or even a dream."

Tesla continued, "with these experiences, it was only natural that, long ago, I conceived the idea of constructing an automaton which would mechanically represent me, and which would respond, as I do myself, but of course, in a much more primitive manner to external influences. This machine, I reasoned, would perform its movements in the manner of a

living being, for it would have all of the chief mechanical characteristics or elements of the same."

"This principle was applicable to any kind of a machine that moves on land, on water, or in the air. Although I evolved this invention many years ago and explained it to my visitors very frequently in my laboratory demonstrations, it was not until much later, long after I had perfected it, that it became known, when naturally enough it gave rise to much discussion and to sensational reports and stories. But the true significance of this new art as not grasped by the majority, nor was the great force of the underlying principle recognized."

It is only today that we fully realize the tremendous importance of these principles of "wireless or radio control" which Tesla discovered so long ago. Tesla made demonstrations of his wireless controlled boat in New York harbor in 1897, and that was 60 years ago, while today our scientists are able to guide, direct and control aeroplanes, ships and rockets many miles away, but still using the same underlying principles that were first demonstrated and discovered by Tesla.

On July 1, 1934, Dr. Tesla announced to the world that he had perfected a "Death-Ray" which could end all wars. He had developed a method of sending concentrated beams of particles through free air at tremendous velocity. These tiny particles of solid matter, traveling at very high velocity, would destroy an entire fleet of enemy planes. This "death-beam" would operate silently and effectively at distances of from 150 to 200 miles, depending upon the elevation of the installation. Tesla said that it would be possible to burn a "spot" on the moon with this discovery.

This beam could surround the borders of a country like an invisible Chinese wall, only a million times less penetrable. The voltages to be employed in propelling the death-beams to their objective, Dr. Tesla said, would attain lightning like potentials of 50 million volts. Tied in with modern radar, a single installation would give complete protection to an area of hundreds of square miles. Installed around the borders of a nation, Tesla visualized the end of all wars on Earth.

In 1937, he offered this defensive system to England. He said that this invention would secure complete immunity from any form of attack and that it constituted the most revolutionary technical advance in history. He predicted that if England did not accept his offer, some "foreign power" might later exact a price so great as to strain the financial resources of the Empire. It was twenty years ago that Tesla made these predictions and very unfortunate that England did not accept his offer. America may now stand in the same position that England did in 1939. Will Tesla's "greatest of all inventions" be used to protect our beloved country from ICBM hydrogen bomb warefare .. or is it too late?

Tesla lived out the last 12 years of his life, high up in the penthouse of the Hotel New Yorker, New York City. His good friend, George Westinghouse, who was a large stockholder in the Hotel New Yorker, had made arrangements prior to his death, for Tesla to live in these quarters.

Far above the noise and traffic of the great city, where he could look out over the magnificiant skyline of Manhattan and see the millions of twinkling lights, each burning from his own discovery ..alternating current power, Tesla lived alone like a hermit. He had many wonderful memories of the past to keep his mind busy and occupied. He had the satisfaction of

knowing that his life, his discoveries, had changed the entire earth. He no longer required a workshop or a laboratory to continue his experiments, to produce new ideas and inventions. His brilliant mind had absorbed knowledge like a sponge. He could remember every detail of more than 5000 experiments conducted over a period of 50 years of work in electrical engineering.

Many years before, he stated that he was able to construct and build every single detail of an invention in his mind, also to predict the exact performance of the invention after it was constructed ready to test. His highly skilled machinests say that if he were inventing a new turbine, a solar engine or some new type of electrical equipment, he would produce every single measurement from his mind and this included all dimensions down to ten thousandths of an inch. Most of the time, they were required to work without drawings or blue prints. Tesla became very secretive about his work as a result of many unfortunate experiences. With such a mind, it was possible for him to produce a considerable amount of productive work, even in his later years. He gave freely of his time to others, whenever his advice, experience or mathematical genius was requested.

During those twilight years of his life, it must have been with tremendous satisfaction that he looked out over the Manhattan skyline and down upon the thankless multitudes of humanity. Long ago, they had all forgotten that he had ever lived, but Dr. Tesla was happy to know that he had given so much to his fellow men. On his 75th birthday, in 1932, he received letters from leading scientists throughout the world, acknowledging that a great portion of their research and life's work, had been based upon Dr. Tesla's discoveries. Even today, Dr. Tesla is better known in Europe than he is in America.

On January 7, 1943, the maid entered his suite and found him dead. He had died in his sleep during the night. Funeral services were held over for one week, allowing those traveling long distances enough time to arrive in New York before the funeral.

As the final rites and eulogy were being delivered by the presiding Bishop, a brilliant beam of sunlight suddenly poured down from the heavens and through the cathedral window onto the flag drapped casket. It was as if Nature and God above had recognized the greatness of this favored son, whose work on earth had long since been completed, yet only partially understood and used.

One strange incident that occured at the Tesla funeral has never been explained. Three press association photographers snapped several dozen photographs inside the cathedral during the ceremony. Not a single negative was useable. The casket covered by an American flag, the Yugoslavian guards and all of the people present, appeared blurred and out of focus. It was as if they were vibrating or oscillating. However, the lighting fixtures and all details of the cathedral were sharp and clear in each negative. No explanation has ever been found for this strange phenomenon, although photographic experts were called in to examine these negatives including those of Eastman Kodak Co. Consequently, photographs of the Tesla funeral were never released to the press.

In view of the deep desire on the part of the vast majority of the American people, to place credit where it belongs, it would have appeared only fitting that the established genius of the great electrical scientist, Dr. Nikola Tesla, would have received the attention of American statesmen and the full recognition of the American people.

A FEW OF THE

UNITED STATES PATENTS ISSUED TO DR. TESLA

COMMUTATOR FOR DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINES	Jan. 26, 1886	334,823
ELECTRIC ARC LAMP	Feb. 9, 1886	335,786
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC MOTOR	May 1, 1888	381,969
ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION OF POWER	May 1, 1888	382,281
METHOD OF CONVERTING AND DISTRIBUTING ELECTRICAL CURRENTS	May 1, 1888	382,282
DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE	June 25, 1889	405,858
OBTAINING DIRECT FROM ALTERNATING CURRENT	Oct. 22, 1889	413,353
PYRO-MAGNETIC ELECTRIC MOTOR	May 13, 1890	428,057
ALTERNATING CURRENT MOTOR	Aug. 5, 1890	433,701
OPERATING ARC LAMPS	Mar. 10, 1891	447,920
ELECTRIC METER	June 30, 1891	455,068
ELECTRICAL INCANDESCENT LAMP	June 30, 1891	455,069
ELECTRICAL CONDENSER	Dec. 8, 1894	514,972
ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM	Feb. 20, 1894	514,972
APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING CURRENTS OF HIGH FREQUENCY	Sept. 22, 1896	568,180
ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER	June 8, 1897	583,953
ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT CONTROLLER	Aug. 16, 1898	609,247
ELECTRICAL IGNITER FOR GAS ENGINES	Aug. 16, 1898	609,250
APPARATUS FOR UTILIZATION OF RADIANT ENERGY	Nov. 5, 1901	685,958
SYSTEM OF SIGNALING	Mar. 17, 1903	723,188
TRANSMITTING ELECTRICAL ENERGY THROUGH THE NATURAL MEDIUMS	Apr. 18, 1905	787,412
TURBINE	May 6, 1913	1,061,142

If this material has aroused your interest in Dr. Nikola Tesla, it is highly recommended that you obtain a copy of the biography on Tesla, written by John Joseph O'Neill in 1944. This book can be found in libraries or may be ordered through most book stores

THE PRODIGAL GENIUS: THE LIFE OF NIKOLA TESLA

IVES WASHBURN, INC., NEW YORK CITY, 1944

John J. O'Neill was the science editor for the New York Herald Tribune. He had known Dr. Tesla personally for a period of 40 years. Being a science editor and close friend and confident of Tesla, he was well qualified to write a biography on the Master Scientist, Nikola Tesla. Mr. O'Neill had first met Tesla as a boy, when he worked as a page in the New York City Library. His interest in science developed through his contact with Tesla. Mr. O'Neill later became one of America's foremost science editors.

- - - - - - -

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OCCUPATION EXCHANGE
(This Corporation is not one for Profit)
1843 EMPIRE AVENUE
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA
CHARLESTON 0-1363

June 22, 1951
420 No. Niagara
Burbank, Calif.

Kenneth M. Swezey.
Popular Science
353 Fourth Ave.
New York, 10, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I hope you will receive this letter. I know of no other way to write you except thru Pop. Science Mag.

We met in my hotel room in N.Y.C. on Jan 6th, 1943 — the night Dr. Tesla died. So much has happened since then. I left for China soon after our meeting. That led into many unusual experiences.

I am anxious to contact you about some important matters. If you receive this letter, write me immediately via air mail so I will know where to reach you.

Best regards,

Ralph Bergstresser

RALPH BERGSTRESSER
420 N. NIAGARA
BURBANK, CALIF.

AIR MAIL

BURBANK
JUN 23
5 3UPM
1951
CALIF.

KENNETH M. SWEZEY
C/O POPULAR SCIENCE
353 FOURTH AVE.
NEW YORK City, 10 N.Y.

PERSONAL

PLEASE FORWARD

November 27, 1951
420 N. Niagara
Burbank, Calif.

Kenneth M. Sweezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Sweezey:

I was surprised not to receive a reply from my last letter to you. I certainly thought that the matters I had discussed would be of great interest to you.

There is much more that I would like to tell you .. but shall not write more until I receive acknowledgement to the last letter. I am going to send this letter through Popular Science Mag. as I did the first time.

It might interest you to know that the world power system that Tesla believed could be developed has been perfected for quite a few years. I represented the group that perfected, or shall we say discovered this marvelous invention. It took nearly 30 years to perfect the development. A small unit about the size of a table model radio receiver is capable of tapping 5000 watts of power for an indefinite period of time. Tesla made his mistake in believing that this power in the air was D.C. .. while all of the time it was high frequency A.C. An ordinary incendescent bulb burns with a brilliant white light but the bulb never gets hot. The energy is in the air like radio waves and has been there ever since the beginning of time. We believe that it will be used in the not too far off future. It will be the greatest scientific discovery made since the early cave men learned to use fire. It would certainly be an interesting story for Popular Science .. but I doubt if they are big enough to remain in business if they did publish it. However, you might give it consideration. It is an absolute fact .. the government knows all about it and more than 1000 people have seen demonstrations.

If you are interested in these things that I write you .. please drop me a line without delay.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Bergstresser

420 N. Niagara
Burbank, Calif.

BURBANK
NOV 27
5 PM
1951
CALIF.

Kenneth M. Sweezey
c/o Popular Science Magazine
353 Fourth Ave.
New York City, N.Y.

Personal

airmail

Dear Kenneth:

Suggest you write for back issues of "Common Sense" and learn what has happened in America.

R.

ECONOMY ENGINEERING CO.
101 No. La Brea at First
Los Angeles 36, California
"Put Wings on your Car"
THE NEW GAZDA OCTANATOR

BURBANK, CALIF.
JAN 19
1952
PM

Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton St.
Brooklyn 22, New York

Personal

June 29, 1951
420 N.Niagara
Burbank, Calif.

Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I just received your letter today and will answer without delay as what I want to discuss with you may be important. The things that I have been thru since we last met would make up several long books. I wish we had an evening where we could sit down and talk for about 10 hours.

Yes, I went on to the middle east shortly after our last visit .. to Cairo and North Africa, then on to India and finally to Chungking China .. and back to Kunming where I was stationed. I was attached to Psychological Warfare under Gen. Stilwell. I returned to Burma for 6 months in 1944 during the Burma campaign, then back to China .. and returned to Washington in about March 1945. My work revealed the subversive elements operating in our government and I tried to do something about it.,.only to find no branch of the govt. able to cope with the situation. I sounded off about China and as a result had the whole commie party on my tail for about 2½ years. That in itself would make a long volume. Somehow I survived, although I don't know now how I ever managed it. I learned all of the tricks of psychological warfare .. by experience... a hard experience where I at one time reached the point where I didn't care if I lived or died. But I managed to get my information to Congress and other branches of the federal government whose hands were tied.

NOT BY FITZ.

No doubt, you remember Fitzgerald. When I met you, I had been trying to help him for many months on his gun cooling development .. which was never used but was given to the Russians. His gun development recultivated his contacts with Dr. T. who started turning over various scientific ideas to Fitz who brought this data to my room. We poured over the information day and night and channeled what seemed to be of value and merit into the govt. and particularly the Navy Dept. Dr. T. revealed his ray device and after we got into that one .. we thought it of sufficient importance to go thru the White House. The night we talked in my room, Fitz was on his way to Washington and had an appointment at the White House the following morning at 10 A.M. thru a contact with Wallace. Then Tesla had to die at the very time these negotiations were taking place. At that time we did not know about Wallace and his subversive connections and ideas. We thought he was o.k. Dr. T. had indicated that the Germans, Russians, British and others were after his engineering data. I called Fitz the following A.M. after T. died and thru Wallace had T's archives seized by the F.B.I. Later they were taken into custody by the custodian of alien patents as T's sole heir was an alien, his nephew, Kasonovich, Minister from Yugoslavia for Mihalavich .. later Ambassador for Tito.

By the spring of 1945, I returned from China mainly because of my fears that T's documents would leave this country and might eventually be used against us. I took measures to try and have them more carefully guarded. By that time, I knew how bad things were in our government . and feared that next we would have to fight Russia. By Aug. 1945, Fitz and I felt it high time to start working on T's ray device for the defense of America. He was at Wright Field, Spec. Weapons Sec. I went to work at John's Hopkins Univ. Physics Lab. Naval. Ord. to determine where it should be planted. We decided on Wright due to the facilities.

also for security reasons. It was never possible to obtain T's plans for the development but after 8 months of preliminary engineering, it was a proven fact that the project was practical and feasible. When final copies of the engineering report hit Washington, the entire group was broken up and the operation abandoned. They tried to send Fitz to Crystal Island #3, a weather base at the No. Pole but he managed to stave that off and finally got out of the Army.

Project was completed at Wright in March '42

As years went by, more was revealed about subversive operations ..about loss of our most important scientific secrets. About 1½ years ago, I went thru another branch of the govt. and gave all of the details on the matter. It was considered the most important document ever processed thru this govt. office. No comment or reply was ever received .. even after one year. About 30 days afterward, a news item appeared indicating that the Russians have a ray defense device. In May of 1950, a Navy plane was shot down over the Baltic. Later a life raft was recovered and I have heard that it was pierced with tiny pin point holes indicating that some new weapon was used. Reports came out of Europe in the spring of 1946 that Estonia was being cleared of all population where the Russians were setting up some secret project. Other reports have leaked out of Russia, indicating that they have this ray device .. probably Dr.T's device which they may have stolen or may have been given to them by Alger Hiss or someone like him. Someone in our govt. didn't want us to have this development. This work of Dr.T may be our only defense against mass air attack. It may already be too late to develope and build it. God only knows.

Fitz is in jail and may go to prison. I have seen him once in 3 years. The last time about 1½ years ago, he was doing well, had developed an ultra-sonic device for secondary recovery of oil. I think he is in on passing bad checks but he also had the subversive elements on his neck for years. I am married now and have a family. I can't afford to get involved with him anymore. No telling what he is into now. He and I are the only two who know the entire story about these matters. Now because of his "out of circulation" position, he is unable to do anything.

Certain groups outside of our government are investigating these matters... concerning the defense device of Dr.T. Fitz and I talked with John O'Neil about it in 1943. I believe that O'Neil said Tesla had actually built and demonstrated the device for the British .. but I couldn't be postive as this was so long ago my memory is hazy. Of course Bill Lawrence knew plenty but I got afraid to discuss anything with Bill for fear he might be connected in some way with the wrong forces. If Tesla's device will work and could be built for defense of America, a great crime has been committed against 150 million people. This may be the only scientific development in the world that could save us from destruction. I have always believed it could be built but naturally it would take a lot of money.

Please write and give me your opinion on this matter. You knew Tesla for many years. Is there any light you can throw on this matter? With the proper group of men and funds, I believe it could be built and proven to be of greatest importance for our defense. Such a project might have to be carried out with private funds .. then it could be given to the govt. and they might be forced to use it. Time may be of the greatest importance.

I have given your name along with others to Westbrook Pegler so if he calls upon you, don't be afraid to discuss this matter. He has powerful connections right to the top in Washington. The question in his mind now is .. can it be built, were Dr.T's ideas sound or is it just a wild inventor's dream. He may be contacting you very shortly .. try to help us anyway you can for our future may depend upon these matters.

As I say, fantastic thiggs have happened since we met back in Jan. 1943. For about 1½ years, I represented a group of scientists who have many wonderful xxxxxx inventions including the cure for cancer an d practically all other disease, a new source of power (same as Tesla talked about) which surrounds the earth in unlimited quantity. It can be tapped with a small electronic device like a radio and can be used for all electrical purposes .. lighting, heating, motors, etc. It is A.C. power and high frequency. I peddled it half way around the world and back again. Nothigg can yet be done with it. The world just isN't ready. But the time will come and it may not be too far off. I believe it will only come when there is a great crisis or economic collapse. I believe it is part of some devine plan and when it is released will be of greatest importance to our welfare and civilization.

I returned to China again in1948, worked in the planning section of ECA, xxxx routed out membess of the N.Y.Commie party out there .. but it was too late to help China. I left on a Navy evacuation ship when the commies were on the outskirts of Shanghai. I am now engaged in research work on govt. contracts for Bendix Aviation Corp.

I haven't been in N.Y. in 5 years .. sort of miss the great city. I read your articles in Pop.Science and just asked my wife to bring home a new issue from the corner drug store.

Do let me hear d from you. If you have any data or copies of press releases on the ray device, please send them to me. When I hear from you, I'll send you data on the power development mentioned above.

Sincerely,

Ralph

Ralph Bergstresser

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Lverzey.

Here is more information on the book on - Tesla that is being published.

Please see if you can be helpful in getting what - Mr. Golka wanted in his letter.

I still think you should do an article on the - Tesla Museum.

I hope you will be contacting - Golka.

Have you been doing any writing on - Tesla.

—

Nick Basura.

Golka Associates
ELECTRONIC CONSULTANTS

Research & Development in: Plasma Physics - Integrated Logic Circuits - Electro-Mechanical Devices - Solidstate

AREA CODE: 617-587-5594 38 PARK STREET BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02401

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura;

Thank you for your interesting letter. I am looking for original Tesla equipment for our project and studies on one of Tesla's proposals. The thing we need most is a mercury rotatry break gap for high voltage and current. You may know of the location of such a thing or a company that manufactures something similiar. Thank you for writing andyour help in this area is greatly appreciated. As soon as I get word from the Tesla Museum as to when they will publish the Tesla Diary I will let you Know. The price of the diary is going to be $15.00.Th
Mrs. Radmila Dugic
Muzej Nikole Tesle
Proleterskih brigada 51

Beograd, Yugoslavia
The price of a letter is $.20 per one half ouncefor air mail.
Do write the museum and tell them of your interest in the diary and in obtaining it.

sincerely yours,

R. K. Golka
President
GOLKA ASSOCIATES

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Please answer.
Thanks

Dear Mr. Swezey.

Here some news that you might like to know of.

Please answer the questions that I have asked of you in my last letter.

We need more books and articles to be written on - Tesla. -

The American West - March 1971.
by - Goldman.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Lewzey.

Please let me know if you have made any contacts with Mr. Nicholson about you doing an article on the — Tesla museum.

I believe somebody should do something on this "museum" that has in process like that of yourself.

The American Heritage Magazine people are looking for someone to write a feature article on — Tesla. —

See Mr Brandt if interested.

We need more books and articles on —

Tesla that will show more of his work that has been showed up to date.

Please answer again.

— Thanks -

Mick Basura.

—

If you can be of help in getting - Golka on one of these television talk shows please contact him.

—

maybe if he gets on in - New York you can appear with him.

—

How about getting after the - Scientific American about doing something on - Tesla.

— you may keep magazine.

Golka Associates
ELECTRONIC CONSULTANTS

Research & Development in: Plasma Physics - Integrated Logic Circuits - Electro-Mechanical Devices - Solidstate

AREA CODE: 617-587-5594 38 PARK STREET BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02401

November 24, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

Work on Tesla's method of producing ball lightning is going along at a smooth pace. I thought that it would be a good idea to do a little public relations work in the form of appearances on TV talk shows on the west coast. These would be shows like the Joe Pine show, Frost, and etc. If you are interested we could appear together since you know a lot about Tesla. I would suggest that you start contacting the producers of these shows and see what you can come up with. Of course I would want no pay for this except travel expenses. I would give a short explanation in layman terms of what ball lightning is and show a few slides of the large coils used in the experiments. Maybe a few showing actual lightning discharges. What ever you want to add about Tesla would be fine. I have done radio work before on scientific subjects.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Golka

Robert K. Golka
President
GOLKA ASSOCIATES RKG/sr

The American Museum of Natural History Central Park West at 79th Street New York, New York 10024 (212) 873-1300

CENTENNIAL YEAR -1969

Thomas D. Nicholson
Director

February 24, 1970

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

Thank you for suggesting the article on the Nikola Tesla Museum for publication in Curator.

I will write to Mr. Swezey about it. In the meantime, I have asked that our Circulation Department send you a copy of the latest number of Curator.

Sincerely,

Thomas D. Nicholson

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mrs. Lwoff.

Please contact Mrs. Galka if you can be of any help in getting him on television.

Maybe you can appear with him so you can say something about — Tesla and study his work.

—

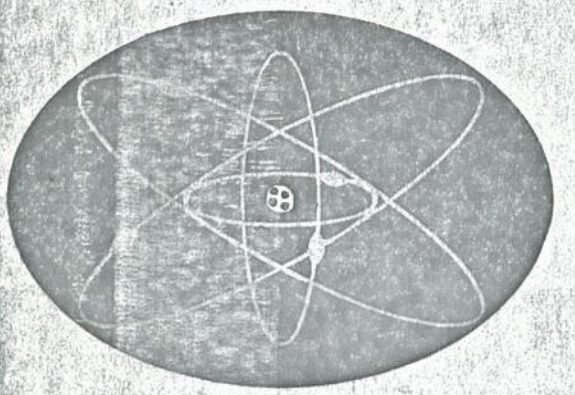
Thanks —

Nick Basura.

—

Coin World — Nov. 3, 1971

page 55 — Article on — Tesla medallion



Golka Associates

ELECTRONIC CONSULTANTS

Research & Development in: Plasma Physics - Integrated Logic Circuits - Electro-Mechanical Devices - Solidstate

AREA CODE: 617-587-5594 38 PARK STREET BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02401

November 24, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

Work on Tesla's method of producing ball lightning is going along at a smooth pace. I thought that it would be a good idea to do a little public relations work in the form of appearances on TV talk shows on the west coast. These would be shows like the Joe Pine show, Frost, and etc. If you are interested we could appear together since you know a lot about Tesla. I would suggest that you start contacting the producers of these shows and see what you can come up with. Of course I would want no pay for this except travel expenses. I would give a short explanation in layman terms of what ball lightning is and show a few slides of the large coils used in the experiments. Maybe a few showing actual lightning discharges. What ever you want to add about Tesla would be fine. I have done radio work before on scientific subjects.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Golka

Robert K. Golka
President
GOLKA ASSOCIATES RKG/sr

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Swezey.

If you are interested in writing on - Tesla for - American Heritage please contact them or have someone else that you know of that is a good writer and who knows enough about - Tesla to do a good job of writing.

They have someone working on an article but they don't think it will be good enough for them.

Thanks -

Nick Basura.

We need more articles and books on - Tesla so more can learn of his great work.

→

Someone that I know of from out here said that he will stop by and see you on his way to - Yugoslavia when he ops to see the - Tesla Museum.

AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING CO., INC.

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017

November 8, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

It is not our policy to disclose the names of authors who have been encouraged to write for us. Nor would it be ethical for us to ask any other person to attempt the same article while we are still dealing with an author.

I can say that it is not Lyman Nash who is currently at work on the Tesla article. Should you know of anyone who might want to write for us, he should contact us himself.

Yours truly,

Nat Brandt

Nat Brandt
Executive Editor

NB:dpk

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Sewell.

—

Bob Golka.
38 Park St.
Brockton 02401, Mass.

He just came back from seeing the Tesla Museum - and the "notes" that Tesla had taken at - Colorado Springs.

Over 500 pages of - notes.

Did you know of these "notes"

I heard that he might have these published.

Why don't you do an article on the - Tesla Museum in - Cornwall the

magazine that I had mentioned before

Who do you know of who could do some writing on Tesla in case you are not able at this time.

Thanks —

Nick Basura

—

You should see Mr. Golka about these "notes" and maybe you can be of some help in getting this put together.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I hope everything is going well for you.

The people at - The Physics Teacher are interested in an article on - Tesla.

I am sending you a copy of a letter from Mr. Golka.

Mr. Golka is interested in getting the - 109 page testimony of - Tesla published also he's been after the - Tesla Museum to get - Tesla diary published.

May be you can be of help in this matter.

Do you think you will be doing any- more writing on - Tesla.

We need more articles on - Tesla and a book of about - 900 pages that will be able to tell more about - Tesla that has been told up to date.

Curator -
Central Park West at 79th St
New York.

This is published by the - American Museum of Natural History

Thomas S. Nicholson - Director

Mr. Nicholson was at one time interested in an article on the - Tesla Museum.

Something should be done on the - museum and maybe you can be the one to do it.

- Please answer again.

Thanks - Nick Basura.

THE PHYSICS TEACHER

published by the American Institute of Physics for the American Association of Physics Teachers

Clifford E. Swartz, *Editor*/Lester G. Paldy, *Associate Editor*/Hilary Glassel, *Editorial Assistant*
Department of Physics, State University of New York, Stony Brook, New York 11790

October 14, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

We're always on the lookout for useful and interesting articles for The Physics Teacher. If you know someone who could write a good article on Tesla, please have him get in touch with me. I can then describe directly to the author our requirements.

Sincerely yours

Clifford Swartz

cs:jk

Golka Associates

ELECTRONIC CONSULTANTS

Research & Development in: Plasma Physics - Integrated Logic Circuits - Electro-Mechanical Devices - Solidstate

AREA CODE: 617-587-5594 38 PARK STREET BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02401

October 15, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura3414 Alice Street
OLOS Angeles, California 900065

Dear Mr. Basura:

I am very sorry for the delay in answering your three letters however, no one on the staff here is familar with the Tesla material and I was away in Yugoslavia & England for the last two months. I feel very bad about having you wait this long but nobody thought of sending you a note saying that I was away.

After spending sometime at the Tesla Museum reviewing his diary again & studying his data I am of the opi'on that the material should be published just as soon as possible. Unfortunately, the museum has taken on a publisher who is dragging his feet. I don;t think that he will ever publish the diary. But all I can do is wait and see. The above is my own opinion of course. In the I will keep after the museum to publish on there own with outside money.

In the mean time I have located the NIKOLA TESLA,vs. REGINALD A. FESSENDEN Interference case. This is a 109 pages long and has full description of the Colorado Springs Laboratory equipment & New york Laboratories. It is very accurate and the testimony is in Tesla's own words. I have found it in some instances more informative than Tesla's own diary. This is so because he had to explain everything in very plain English so that everyone in the court would understand. In the diary he did this very seldom.

The truth is that I think that this should be published and is just as important as the diary which we can do nothing about at the moment. If you friend is interested in this I would be happy to talk with him. I would also be able to add my own coments to this based on the data I have gathered & remembered from Yugoslavia. In any event let me know if he is interested.

Again let me say I am sorry for the dalay in answering you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Golka

Robert K. Golka

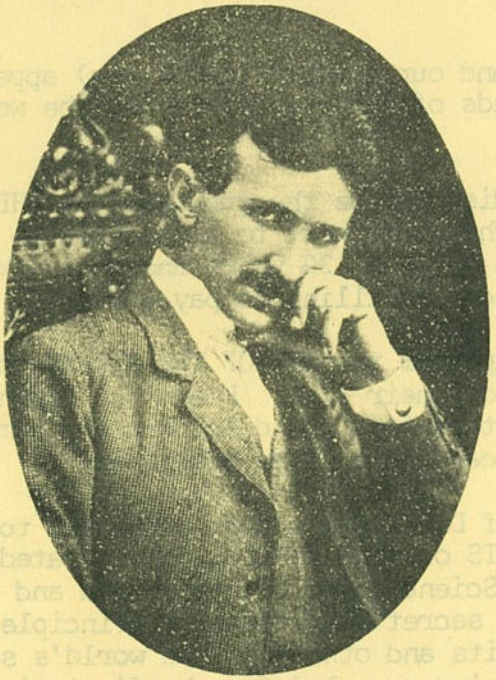
THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING HUMAN ENERGY

Nikola Tesla

The Century Illustrated Monthy Magazine

June 1900

$2.00



Nikola Tesla, Inventor of the Tesla Coil.

Courtesy "Electrical Review and Western Electrician."

RECENT DISCOVERIES BY NIKOLA TESLA - THE PROBLEM OF INCREASING HUMAN ENERGY. This is a reprint from a rare copy of the June, 1900 issue of The Century Magazine. (Pages 175 thru 212). 12 Illustrations - Several Being Full 7 x 10. These have been reproduced into an 8½ x 11 book with photo of author (see reverse side), plus a photo of a sculptured head of Tesla. This photograph is full page size. Fine, offset reproduction printing. Thousands have asked for more information about this genius. $2.00

DR. NIKOLA TESLA "THE FORGOTTEN SUPER MAN OF OUR INDUSTRIAL AGE." On January 15, 1943, more than one thousand distinguished citizens gathered in the massive cathedral of St. Johns The Divine, New York City, to pay their last respects to one of the greatest men that ever lived, in our times, or in any time.

Why is Nikola Tesla unknown to every school child in this great country, and in fact, to all of our people? Why do only a small percent of electrical engineers recall the name of Nikola Tesla? Only then, do they connect his name with the Tesla coil, one of his minor inventions. Tesla claimed that he had learned new scientific principles first hand from the "secrets of nature." He died in poverty supported by a "foreign power." Tesla loved America. He had turned down fabulous offers from other countries who would have welcomed his advice and assistance. We have reproduced this article by permission of the author, Ralph Bergstresser. 15 8½ x 11 offset printed pages - with photo of Nikola Tesla. This article also gives many of the United States Patents Issued to Dr. Tesla. (3 for $1.25; 10 for $3.75 - 30 for $8.25). Each $ .50

ENIGMA FANTASTIQUE! - William Gordon Allen, B.S., in Electrical Engineering; Ph.D. Philosophy; Fellow, British Interplanetary Society. The author says Dr. Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925) and Dr. Nikola Tesla were men-of-the-future who revealed truths beyond human comprehension and that their lives are truly ENIGMAS FANTASTIQUE.

How did centuries of plot and counter-plot by world control groups result in the final attempt at ENERGY CONTROL of the world through monetary control (gold control) and electrical patent control? ENIGMA FANTASTIQUE tells you this answer PLUS showing how opinion control now replaces the horror of the torturous inquisition. Both are attempts of the control groups of concealment of the existence of a FREE and open access to the truths of the universe.

Why does the world military (and our scientific leaders) appear afraid to deal with the TRUTH OF THE UFO while thousands of world citizens and the world news media DEMAND that a truthful study be made?

Why was the author forced to discontinue the publication, THE RETURN OF THE DOVE? This book is about NIKOLA TESLA. Why is it next to impossible to find this book anywhere? we've found only two copies in the past 20 years and have advertised for it world-wide. We have scores of customers who are willing to pay a premium price for the book.

ENIGMA FANTASTIQUE is a biography of two MEN OF THE FUTURE who KNEW and demonstrated truths 1,000 years in advance of their time. Learn the truths and see pictures of actual space travel devices. See letters from world leaders who admit that an antigravity (principle used by flying saucers) can and must be developed.

WHY was only a small portion of Dr. Tesla's work permitted to be used by world industry. WHAT were the incredible SECRETS of mind control demonstrated by the life of Nicola Tesla? Read Proof That the Mystic of Science, Dr. Nicola Tes la and the mystic of science-philosophy, Dr. Rudolf Steiner used secret mind-training principles very similar to those used in the development of the Jesuits and others of the world's secret societies. Dr. Tesla's secret principles of mind training revealed for the first time! ENIGMA FANTASTIQUE! 197 Illustrated, Offset Printed 8½ x 11 Pages. Valuable Bibliography, Cardboard Covers, Spirals (1966 copyright) $6.50

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HEALTH RESEARCH, 70 LAFAYETTE STREET, MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIFORNIA 95245

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

A new book on Tesla is needed.

Dear Mr. Lwezzy.

Maybe it would be a good idea that you take a look at - Mr. Dunlaps new book - Communication in Space - and see what you can do about getting more information on Teslas work in radio before that of - Marconi.

It looks like he didn't get - Tesla much credit.

I have suggested to - Mr. Grove that - Tesla should be part of the title of book instead of - Marconi.

Wasn't it - Tesla who first proved to the world that radio waves could be sent along ways in - 1899 when he sent radio waves around the world.

It looks to me that - Dunlap was an marconi man to the end.

Also I have suggested to them that it would be a good idea that they publish a new book on - Tesla.

Being that these people have already published one of your books maybe you can be the one to do the book on - Tesla.

I have been trying to locate a publisher for - Mr. Bolton - who was part of the old - Tesla Society - who wants to do a book on - Tesla.

I think it is about time that a new book on - Tesla with about - 600 page and from 40-50 pages of photographs be published.

Maybe you should be the one to do it.

See - Radio Today - for an article on - Tesla may - 1970.

Nick Baseca.

1817

Harper & Row, Publishers

New York Evanston London

49 East 33d Street, New York, N.Y. 10016

October 14th, 1970

Dear Mr. Basura:

Thank you for your recent letter. As I think I told you, Mr. Dunlap died just before his recent edition of COMMUNICATIONS IN SPACE came from the printer, although he had done all the work on the revision. There is nothing we can do about the changes you suggest for the present.

Mr. Dunlap was in the communications field for many years, and I am sure he had a thorough background in the history of communications. He must have been aware of the work of both Tesla and Marconi.

If your friend with the book on Tesla and his work would care to submit it to us, we should be glad to consider it.

Sincerely yours,

Harold E. Grove, Editor
Trade Department

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

HEGm/

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Lewzey.

I have just written Mr. Armagnac of Popular Science and again suggesting that they do a series of articles on Tesla starting this coming July which will be the 115th year birth of Tesla and going up to the December issue which will make it 6 articles in all.

I had suggested someone like you can put these 6 articles together because you have the information needed and the know-how to get the job done right.

I wrote them before about this and they were somewhat interested in doing such an series of articles on Tesla that would tell a better story on the many great things he did that hasn't been

told up to this time.

I had suggested to - me. Armagnac to contact you about this but if he don't then I believe it would be a good idea that you say something about that it would be a good thing if something like this is done.

The funny thing about it all is that the readers would like very much to learn of these old-time inventors and their inventions that they owe us in order to help make a better world in which to live in. -

---

If interested in doing a book on - Tesla please contact the people of the - University of Illinois Press. -

I am sending you a copy of "letter" that I received also "form" to be filled out by you if you are interested in doing a book on - Tesla.

My reason in writing these people was because of - Mr. Bolton who was trying to locate a publisher for his book that he wanted to do on - Tesla.

I am not sure if - Mr. Bolton will be writing these people about this - Tesla book idea so it would be a good idea if you see - Mr. Bolton first and see what he will be doing.

One way or another we need another book on - Tesla that will do a better job in telling the - Tesla story.

Lewis and Clark - Pioneering Naturalists.

by - Paul Russell Cutright.

This book is one of theirs.

This book is about - 10 X 6 3/4 " and has 506 pages with 16 pages of photographs and an index. -

A book about - Tesla like this —

above book is what is needed.

I hope you or Mr. Bolton has some good luck with these people.

I once gave Mr. Bolton your address and I hope he did make some contact with you.

In case this doesn't work out for Mr. Bolton or you or about the people at Harper and Row - maybe you can be of help in getting a publisher interested in publishing the book Mr. Bolton wants to do. -

Please let me know what happens with both the article and book idea soon as you can.

— Thanks,

Dick Basevich.

Thomas Alva Edison - Album
by - Lawrence Frost.

Also contact the people at - American Scientist and tell what can be done about you doing something on - Tesla that will tell more of an inside story on some of the work - Tesla did

Associate Editors: Edgar J. Boell D. Allan Bro
Irving L. Janis A. Lee M
Peter P. Wegener
Managing Editor Jane V. Olson

American Scientist

21 October 1970

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, CA 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of inquiry in regard to a manuscript on Nikola Tesla. As you do not yet have such a manuscript prepared, the Board of Editors of American Scientist has no way of knowing whether it would be appropriate for the journal. Before you and your colleagues attempt a great deal of work, however, we feel we must caution you that in the past, the Board has discouraged the publication of biographical articles on individual scientists or inventors. Also, the journal does not pay for articles which are published.

Thank you for your interest in American Scientist.

Sincerely yours,

Catharine D. Wilder

Catharine D. Wilder
Assistant Editor

CDW:sc

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Juszczyk.

Please let me know if you have many pictures of the inside of the - Tesla Museum or know of anyone who does.

If you do have those pictures would you be willing to let those be used with an article on - Tesla that would include something on the museum.

Will you be doing anymore writing on - Tesla also please answer my last letter if you get the time.

I am sending you a copy of - Mr. Golka's letter in case I didn't send them one before.

- Thanks -

Nick Basura

Golka Associates

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AREA CODE: 617-587-5594 38 PARK STREET BROCKTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02401

October 15, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura3414 Alice Street
OLCS Angeles, California 900065

Dear Mr. Basura:

I am very sorry for the delay in answering your three letters however, no one on the staff here is familar with the Tesla material and I was away in Yugoslavia & England for the last two months. I feel very bad about having you wait this long but nobody thought of sending you a note saying that I was away.

After spending sometime at the Tesla Museum reviewing his diary again & studying his data I am of the opi'on that the material should be published just as soon as possible. Unfortunately, the museum has taken on a publisher who is dragging his feet. I don;t think that he will ever publish the diary. But all I can do is wait and see. The above is my own opinion of course. In the I will keep after the museum to publish on there own with outside money.

In the mean time I have located the NIKOLA TESLA,vs. REGINALD A. FESSENDEN Interference case. This is a 109 pages long and has full description of the Colorado Springs Laboratory equipment & New york Laboratories. It is very accurate and the testimony is in Tesla's own words. I have found it in some instances more informative than Tesla's own diary. This is so because he had to explain everything in very plain English so that everyone in the court would understand. In the diary he did this very seldom.

The truth is that I think that this should be published and is just as important as the diary which we can do nothing about at the moment. If you friend is interested in this I would be happy to talk with him. I would also be able to add my own coments to this based on the data I have gathered & remembered from Yugoslavia. In any event let me know if he is interested.

Again let me say I am sorry for the delay in answering you.

Sincerely yours,

Robert K. Golka

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Tel - 213 — 221-9524.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

To begin with this letter here is to let you know that I gave your name and address to these people below so they can get some information from you about - Teslas radio controlled boat that he built in - 1897. -

They are interested in getting some information in case they end up having it brought out in model form.

Standard Plastic Products, Inc.
450 Oak Tree Avenue
South Plainfield 07080, N. J.

Tel - 201 - 756-7300.

They are part of - Mattel Inc. which I am sure you have heard of. —

I received a call from them on - November 20, 1970 - from South Plainfield so they must have some interest in bringing out - Tesla - radio controlled boat in model form.

If you can please make a contact yourself with them so this way they will be sure of making this contact with you.

V. Madden.

Director, Market Planning.

—

I let them know of your article in - Science - May 16, 1958.

—

Please answer me soon as you can after a contact is made and let me know what they decide to do.

— Thanks. —

Please let me know if a - Hadyn Bolton has made any contacts with you.

He was interested in doing some writing on - Tesla.

Do you think you would be able to locate a publisher that would be interested in publishing something on the lifes work of - Teslas in a 3-4 volume work.

I have got the people at the - National Science Foundation somewhat interested in giving a "grant" in order to get this done.

These people I believe will give you a "grant" for doing a series of articles like they gave to - Prof. Bergshind for the ones he did in - I E E E Spectrum.

A series of articles on - Teslas work for a publication like that of - Scientific American would do a lot of good for the name of - Tesla.

Please let me know if you will be doing any writing on - Tesla.

I did send - one Dalton many "leads" but I am not sure if he has any luck with these because I have not heard from him for sometime now.

I do know that they are all interested in articles on - Tesla.

I have two "leads" that are interested in - Tesla articles but they demot pay for any article that is published.

If you are interested in these two "leads" or any others please let me know of it.

—

Please be sure to write me after a contact is made between you and the people at - Standard Plastic Products, Inc.

— Thanks again.

Nick Basura.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Lwezey.

Please let me know if you have made any contacts with - Mr. Nicholson about you doing an article on the - Tesla Museum in - Curator.

Its a shame that know one has done an article on this museum.

I would like you to know that I sent a copy of your article on - Tesla in - Science to - Howard Hughes.

Someone that is a writer for a newspaper here that knows - Mr. Hughes for about 30 years or so has sent your article and 4 others direct to him. so he can take a look at them to see if he would be interested in backing a movie about - Tesla.

Please let me know of people who can write on these subjects in which — Tesla had worked in. —

1. Radio control.

2. Radar.

3. Wireless power.

4. Radio.

5. Signals from space.

6. X ray.

—

How come you haven't done a book on — Tesla also others articles that are needed at this time.

What is needed is a 3-4 volume work on — Tesla that would tell more of his work that has not been told up to this time.

—

Have you written - Mr. Golka about the new book on - Tesla being put together by the - Tesla museum.

Thanks.

Dick Bowers

Please answer this letter.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CENTRAL PARK WEST AT 79TH STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10024

Thomas D. Nicholson
Director

February 24, 1970

Mr. K. M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

It has been suggested to me by Mr. Nick Basura that you might be interested in doing an article about the Nikola Tesla Museum, of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for possible publication in our magazine Curator. We would be very glad to review such an article if you would submit it.

Sincerely,

Thomas D. Nicholson

TDN:abj

CC: Mr. Basura

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Swezey.

These are two new articles on - Tesla that you might like to know of.

Radio Today - May 1970.

The American West - March 1971

These both are by - Harry Goldman.

I am hoping that - IEEE - Spectrum soon will be coming out with a article on - Tesla.

—

Please contact the people at - American Heritage - and see what can be done about you doing a article on - Tesla.

Mr. Goldman made a contact with -

them about another article he wrote on Tesla but they didn't accept it.

I am hoping Mr. Anderson will be contacting them about his book that he is doing on - Tesla.

It would be very good if these people would publish an article on - Tesla and - Mr. Anderson book which will be one of those large picture books.

We still need more articles and books that will tell a more complete story on - Tesla and his work.

The - National Science Foundation people are somewhat interested in backing a project on - Tesla.

What is needed is a - 3 - 4 volume work that would cover from about - 3 to 4000 pages.

Would you be interested in such an -

project if you got the backing of these people.

Curator Magazine - published by the - American Museum of Natural History - at Central Park West at 79th St - N.Y.C. - Are interested in an article on the - Tesla Museum.

maybe you should contact them about you doing something on this museum.

Something on this museum should is needed.

Thomas P. Nicholson - Editor in Chief

Physical Therapy -

See them and see what can be done to tell more about - Teslas use of - electricity and ? on the body.

We might have stamps come out this -

year in - Teslas name.

I have been suggesting to the people at - Popular Science that they do a series of articles on - Tesla starting with the coming - pub issue which at that time be - Teslas 115th birthday.

Why dont you tell them about this.

Please let me know if you have been doing any writing on - Tesla.

We also might have a new children book on - Tesla coming out this year.

—

I hope you will answer this letter.

— Thanks -

Dick Basura

November 5, 1970

American Heritage Pub. Co.
551 5th Ave -
N.Y. 17.

Dear Mr. Basura:

First, let me say that no slight is intended by the fact that our parent company has not published a book on Nikola Tesla, nor has there been any intent on the magazine's part to overlook Tesla's accomplishments. We are, indeed, very interested in the scientific and technological development of our nation, but good writers in these fields are scarce.

If you know of someone who has written a manuscript on Tesla, by all means encourage him to forward it to us for consideration. We cannot, of course, guarantee any payment until we have had the opportunity to judge the manuscript. Therefore, whatever is written or submitted must be done on speculation -- a policy we follow with regard to all authors new to us.

Yours truly,

Nat Brandt

Nat Brandt
Associate Editor

Nick Basura, Esq.,
3414 Alice Street,
Los Angeles, California 90065.

izing Optics
er Applications

american physical therapy association
1156 15th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 • (202) 466-2070

February 2, 1971

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

Thank you for your letter in which you offered to obtain and submit an article about the work of Nicola Tesla. I am unfamiliar with Mr. Tesla and his work, so I cannot respond positively.

All articles submitted to PHYSICAL THERAPY for publication are reviewed by our Journal Committee before acceptance for publication.

Thank you for your interest in our publication.

Sincerely,

Alice Allred

Alice A. Allred
Managing Editor

AAA/keb

PHYSICAL THERAPY AMERICAN PT ASSOCIATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS URBANA 61801

October 20, 1970

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

Thank you for your letter about your friend's manuscript on Nikola Tesla. If you will have him fill out and return the enclosed form, we will have a better idea whether this is a manuscript that would seriously interest the University Press.

Yours sincerely,

Richard L. Wentworth
Editor and Associate Director

Enclosure
RLW:hs

If I don't receive any answer from you by - September 5, 1970 I will write - one Goldman or one Bolton about this article idea.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Please answer. Thanks

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I am sending you a copy of a letter that I have received from the people at this new publication - Smithsonian saying that they are interested in something on - Tesla.

This is a very good magazine.

If you are interested in this article idea please let me know of it soon as you can.

Maybe we can get these people to let you have all the "space" for the coming - July 1971 issue which will be the - 115th year birth of - Teslas.

Also if the - Post Office will be issuing a stamp in - Teslas name at that time -

this information can be included with the article.

I am at this time trying to get them to come out with this "Stamp" hoping that one of two that I have designed will be the one that will be chosen.

Also the people at - Curator are interested in an article on the - Nikola Tesla Museum.

I believe I wrote you about this.

Mr. Bolton and Mr. Goldman of the old - Tesla Society are working on some articles about - Tesla.

Many more articles and books on - Tesla are needed in order to better tell the story on the work he was doing.

- Please answer this letter the same day you receive it, -

Regards.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

August 20, 1970

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

It is a pleasure to have your letter discussing an article on Nikola Tesla. We feel that he might be an interesting subject for our magazine. If you know someone who would like to write the article, we would like to have an outline of the proposed article from him and some writing samples to show us how he writes. The museum in Belgrade might be a part of the story.

We know, of course, that many dispute whether the Wright brothers get too much credit for the invention of the airplane. The head of our own institution, Secretary Langley, is often considered to have a significant claim to the title. Perhaps someday we can take up the earlier people in the field.

To your question about me, the answer is that I am no longer at Physics Today. I gave up the job there to come here and work on SMITHSONIAN. I am glad that you remember the correspondence that we had when I was there.

Sincerely,

R. Hobart Ellis, Jr.

R. Hobart Ellis, Jr.
Board of Editors
SMITHSONIAN

RHE:jrb

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Swezey.

My reason in writing is to find out if you will be doing an article about the Nikola Tesla museum in Cerrotoe.

I wrote to the people at Cerrotoe suggesting that they contact you about you doing this article on the "museum".

Being that you know the most about this "museum" I thought it best that you be the at to do it.

In case you will not be doing it please let me know of someone so do could.

Something done on this "museum" sure is needed.

Please write and let me know about -

this and anything else we might be doing on - Tesla.

I wrote to - Mr. Armagnac of - Popular Science - suggesting that we put together a series of articles that would come out toe - July of 1971 and ending - December 1971.

July 1971 - will be the - 115 - year birth of - Tesla and I think it would be a good idea to do this and many more articles.

I hope he will be seeing you about this.

He answered me back in - Sept. 29, 1969 and I have just wrote him again.

Mr. Friedlander of - Burndy Library will be doing an article on - Tesla for - I E E E Spectrum.

Has an - Hadyn Bolton of the old -

Tesla Society - made any contacts with you.

I gave him your name and address.

He his interested in doing articles and a book on - Tesla.

I have given him some leads to publishers of "magazines and books" wanting something done on - Tesla.

Physics Today -
335 East 45th St - - N.Y.

R. Robert Ellis, Jr. - Editor.

interested in an - Tesla article.

Space World -
Palmer Publications Inc.

Amherst 54406, Wisconsin

Wants - Tesla article.

Ray Palmer - Editor

these two donot pay for articles.

King Features Syndicate
235 East 45th St -
N.Y.C. 17.

Bob Considine. —

We just wrote me stating that he wants information on - Tesla that he can use in column that he would do if he gets this information on — Tesla.

Maybe it would be a good idea that you contact him and ask him send information on — Tesla.

This column on — Tesla sure would do a good thing for the name of — Tesla.

In contacting - Mr. Considine have him say something about why the - Post Office - hasn't issued a stamp in the honor of — Tesla.

Maybe if he brings this out the -

people at the - Post Office - will hear of it and do something about this.

One of these two - Tesla stamps I have designed could be used.

Mr. Flanagan of - Scientific American wrote me about three years ago that they one day may do something on - Tesla.

I believe it would be a good idea that you suggest to him that you would put something together on - Tesla.

Journal of The American Aviation Historical Society -

Box 99.-
Redondo Beach 90277, Calif.

James J. Sloan.

Interested in learning about - Teslas work in radio control of airplanes. -
- They donot pay for articles -

Please let me know if you will be contacting any of these people.-

—

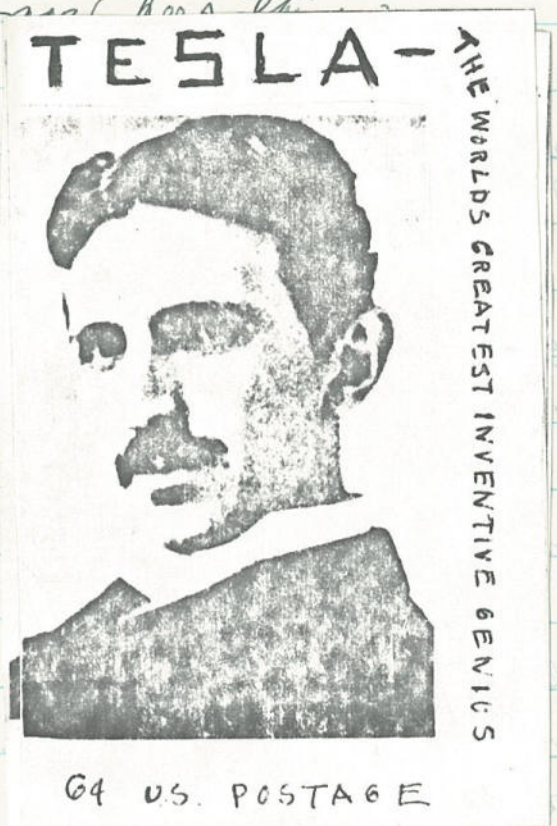
Thanks -

Mick Basevia.

—

my two designs of a - Tesla stamps.

you [illegible]



Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Lwezey.

I am sending you a copy of a letter from - Mr. Matthews who was a old friend of - Teslas.

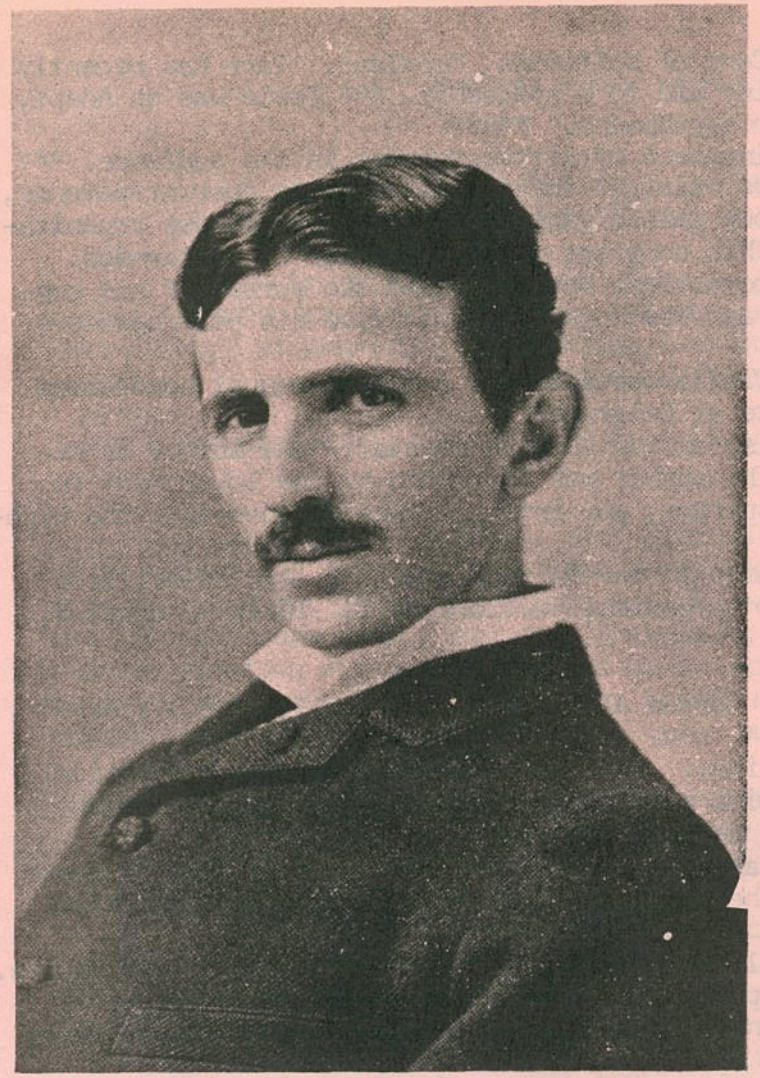
If you can try and locate a publisher for his book -

Do you know of - Matthews.

Thanks -

Nick Basura.

These people have book and reprint articles on - Tesla and a 520 page book that they don't list here.



WERE WE TO SEIZE AND ELIMINATE FROM OUR INDUSTRIAL WORLD THE RESULTS OF Mr. TESLA'S WORK, THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY WOULD CEASE TO TURN, OUR ELECTRIC TRAINS AND CARS WOULD STOP, OUR TOWNS WOULD BE DARK, OUR MILLS WOULD BE DEAD AND IDLE - SO FAR REACHING IS HIS WORK THAT IT HAS BECOME THE WARP AND WOOF OF INDUSTRY.

BEHREND.

Through Some Of His Achievements

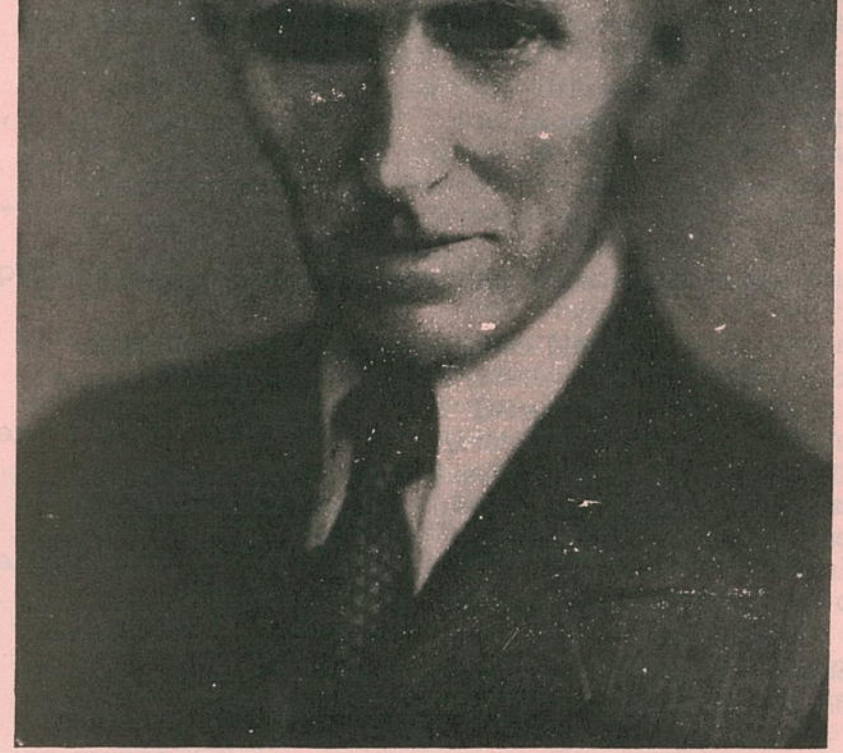
HARNESSED NIAGARA FALLS 1895, Providing up to 9,000,000 Horsepower through the use of his Alternating Polyphase Current System of Electricity. And many other inventions.

Nikola Tesla

PRODIGAL GENIUS: The Life of Nikola Tesla By John J. O'Neill (Science Editor, N. Y. Herald Triubne).

Possessor of one of the most amazing scientific minds of our times, Nikola Tesla literally electrified the world. Father of the modern system of power transmission, discoverer of the rotating magnetic field and of the principle of alternate current, he put Niagara Falls in harness; in 1898 operated a boat by remote control; produced the first bolts of man-made lightning; demonstrated the wireless transmission of power and light; and in New York City he even created an alarming earthquake!

Spectacular as all his inventions seemed, they were only offshoots of his truly monumental discoveries in the basic prin-



NIKOLA TESLA, 1933

Aet. 77

he is revered as a national hero.

His brilliant, eccentric personality gives to Tesla's life story the quality of the strangest romance. He made his first million before he was forty, yet gave up the royalties on his most profitable invention as a gesture of friendship, and died almost in poverty. Handsome, magnetic and elegant, he was the "catch" of New York society, yet no woman could win him from his dedication to science. He refused to accept the Nobel Prize and when others claimed credit for the revolutionary ideas his extraordinary mind threw forth like showers of sparks, he did not contest them.

In this penetrating study of the life and mind of a scientific superman, Nikola T esla is revealed as a figure of genius whose influence upon the world around us is incalculable, and whose shadow stretches far into the future.

The Author, John J. O'Neill, was inspired to write PRODIGAL GENIUS, the first full-length life of this great Yugoslav-American inventor, after the death of Nikola Tesla in 1943. He is eminently fitted for this task, not only by his record of scientific writing, which won him the Pulitzer Prize in 1937, but also by his many years of personal friendship with Tesla, who once remarked to him, "You understand me better than any man alive."

We can furnish a new pocket book (soft covers) of THE PRODIGAL GENIUS - 326 pages - $2.25 Prepaid; NIKOLA TESLA, DREAMER - His Three-Day Ship to Europe & His Scheme to Split the Earth - By Allan L. Benson - 5 8½ x 11 ills. pages reprinted from "The World Today Magazine" (February, 1912) Beautifully ills. - the 5 pages $.75 prepaid.

THERE IS A GREAT AND RENEWED INTEREST AMONG SCIENTIFIC PERSONNEL ABOUT NIKOLA TESLA. Because of the numerous requests - we are reprinting much material about this great man who history forgot to acknowledge for his contribution to mankind. His own country let him die penniless.

****

True Magazine labeled the electrical wizard and pioneering inventor, "The Man Who Invented the Twentieth Century." Most people never heard his name, few knew him well, and he had no intimates at all during his eighty-seven years on this earth. Yet he was solely to thank for the electricity that runs the modern home and factory and for the light in nearly every lightbulb in the world today. YOU THOUGHT THAT WAS EDISON? You couldn't be more mistaken. But that's only one of the astonishing surprises about this genius.

Margaret Storm tells in her book, Return of the Dove (The Story of Freedoms' Star) that before Tesla passed on (in 1943) - he had invented an interplanetary communications set and an anti-war machine. He turned this over to his friend Arthur H. Matthews of Quebec, Canada. Mr. Matthews built a model Tesla set for interplanetary communications in 1947 and has operated it successfully since. Mr. Matthews also has the complete design for the anti-war machine ready and waiting for any nation which has the courage to use it. Mr. Matthews has worked on this since it was designed in 1935 by Tesla.

(Over Please)

"Another disciple who was specially trained by Tesla is Otis T. Carr of Baltimore, Maryland. Carr has recently invented free-energy devices capable of powering anything from a hearing aid to a spaceship. *** Tesla was an Adept, an Initiate, a Venusian. He was at all times earth-free; he was never earthbound." *****

"When Tesla gave his famous lecture on May 16, 1888, George Westinghouse of Pittsburgh was in the audience. *** Shortly thereafter Westinghouse agreed to pay Tesla one million dollars outright for the alternating current patents, plus a royalty of one dollar per horsepower.* Because a financial group gained control of the Westinghouse organization (and could destroy it as it existed at that time), Tesla tore up his contract without a trace of bitterness. At that moment he was entitled to at least twelve million dollars in royalties, but he tossed the scraps of his contract in the wastebasket. He had saved the Westinghouse organization and Westinghouse would give his polyphase system to the world." Tesla finally died a poor man.

"During the final years of his life, as he neared the age of 80, Tesla was aided by a $7,200 annual honorarium paid to him by the Yugoslav Government on behalf of the Tesla Institute at Belgrade."

RETURN OF THE DOVE By Margaret Storm is now out-of-print and sells for $40.00 when located. The author is deceased and the book is copyrighted (1959). It cannot be reprinted. The author was forbidden by the Government to reprint the book because it revealed too much of danger, mystery, conspiracy, and intrigue that reached into the highest places of government and the guarded inner sancta of big industry.

(* 18-trillion kilowatt-hours is the amount of electricity we've used so far in this country. And 18-trillion kilowatt-hours is what we'll need in just the next ten years. -- Power Companies, New York, N.Y. 10019 - August 3, 1970).

****

These gems are from our own publication, ENIGMA FANTASTIQUE By W. Gordon Allen, B.S., Ph.D., F.B.I.P.S., Aircraft Designer ($6.50):

"Tesla hoped that he could completely do away with transmission lines. He further hoped that with a relatively small 'exciting alternator', he could so agitate the electrical condition of the planet that power could be drawn from its atmosphere at the frequency he wanted--not 60 cycles, but the natural resonant frequency of the planet, 150,000 cycles (or reversals in polarity) per second. He hoped to be able to light lamps at this frequency anywhere on the planet. . . he hoped to light the world's homes, from the sheepherder's shack in Australia to penthouses of London and New York.

"His funds were limited and his time was short. He built a shed-like structure some one hundred ten feet square. This housed his 'magnifying transmitter' which was to increase the output of the 'exciting device' whose output in turn was led to the primary coil in the barn where he kept his equipment. The primary coil was made of a heavy wire coil about seventy-five feet in diameter and it took up nearly all the space in the rude shelter.

"Placed in the center was the secondary coil, of about 75 turns, with one end grounded via a buried copper plate. The other end of this second coil was led up a slender 200 foot shaft topped with a copper ball about three feet in diameter. This Tesla 'pointed at the sun' and from it hoped to draw electrical 'Promethian fire.' ****

"He used his possession of experimental verification of the fact that the world was really a ball of electrical energy.

"Between the planets we hopt to use beamed higher frequencies, perhaps even the LASER beams which were suggested by certain Tesla experiments.

"In that wonderful summer of 1899 Tesla had a message to give the world about a new concept of benefit to humanity....'Not only was it practical to send telegraphic messages to any distance without wires, as I recognized long ago, but also to impress upon the entire globe the faint modulations of the human voice, far more still, to transmit power, in unlimited amounts to any terrestrial distance almost without loss....' ***

*** "He gave the word to close the connecting switch in the Colorado Springs powerhouse generator for just one second. During this brief time a fine blue hair-like flicker of a high electrical charge was seen around the apparatus in the barn. Czito (his assistant) flipped the giant copper blades of the knife switch open. *** Again he gave his assistant the word to close the switch and he went outside to look at the ball atop the slender rod extending

cal field around the ball. Then, to his great joy, from out of space there came a small lightning bolt into his device. Then another and another, each with its own accompanying clap of thunder. Finally there was a giant bolt; giant at least, to this electrical Prometheus. It seemed to Tesla that the powerful bolt was at least 135 feet in length. With it came a clap of honest-to-goodness man-made thunder. Then all was silent. ****His experiment had burned out the main generator of the town powerhouse. ***They rewound the burned-out portion of the generator. All that summer, as they drank from the font of the electrical gods, they did it from a separate generator, so that Colorado Springs could have uninterrupted power. Dr. Tesla said that he could have generated lightning bolts of five or ten million horsepower while his neighbors wondered from where their next watt would come.

"The next portion of his experiment was to prove that he could light lamps at a distance, to prove that lights could be given to any dark hut, no matter where hidden on the surface of the planet. ***

"From a metal rod extending a few feet above the rooftop leading to a coil and condenser tuned to the basic resonant frequency of the earth as found by Tesla's experiment, the power could be drawn off by the secondary at a high enough voltage to light a lamp, or even several lamps, such as the one Tesla had previously developed in his laboratory during the early 1890's.

"Using his receiver coils he lit a bank of incandescent bulbs of the Edison carbon filament type, from a distance of 26 miles. The consumption at that point was 10,000 watts or about thirteen horsepower. This could have been done anywhere on the glove, with innumerable units drawing identical amounts, as the load is not reflected back to the transmitting device. ****"

GIANT ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF RARE, USED CLOTH BOUND BOOKS, Courses & Secret Instructions. 75 8½ x 14 pages (costing over 30¢ postage). Contains Many Rare Photographs, Maps & Drawings of Atlantis, Lemuria, Flying Saucers, Chiromancy, Anthropology, Vampirism, Tarot, Cosmic Science, Rounds & Races, Theosophy, Reincarnation, Zone Therapy, Astrology, Lost Books of the Bible, Dowsing, Pendulums, Odic Force etc. Bibliography, Philosophy & Words of Wisdom From The Great Masters & Mystics of All Time - Seldom Found In Public Media. Articles on Alchemy, Rosicrucian Philosophy, Faith Healing, Inspiration, Voodoo, Fasting, Fortune Telling, Magnetic Healing, Yoga, Etc. Hundreds of unusual books listed: Hex, Witchcraft, Kuni, Radiesthesia, etc. *Ask for Specific Subjects Of Your Interest - We can send latest listings with the catalogue!* We will also include our catalogue or reprints of rare books at low, low prices - *Secret Symbols of the Rosicrucians By Hartmann (Original - $300.00 - our reprint $15.00 - Sample Page .85; The Hidden Way Across The Threshold by J. C. Street - Original - $35.00 - our reprint $11.50 etc.)* We have over 700 Different Titles of rare, out-of-print books. The average person cannot afford to buy the originals, but anyone can buy our facsimiles!)

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*****

Upon the death of Tesla, the U.S. Government seized the few papers Tesla kept, along with some apparatus, under the pretense of safeguarding national security. We are in contact with his former associate and may be able to offer a revised edition of THE RETURN OF THE DOVE. We will not enter into any correspondence regarding Tesla or The Return of the Dove (have scores on the waiting list for this out of print book - impossible to secure).

SUGGESTED READING

ENIGMA FANTASTIQUE W. Gordon Allen, B.S., Ph.D., F.B.I.P.S. (1966) 197 8½ x 11 offset (lithographed) Illustrated pages - light cardboard covers, spiral bound. $6.50

INTRODUCING NIKOLA TESLA - THROUGH SOME OF HIS ACHIEVEMENTS (1970) Light cardboard 1.75

INVENTIONS, RESEARCHES AND WRITINGS OF NIKOLA TESLA, Electrical Engineer (Originally Published in 1894 by The Electrical Engineer, New York). Photo frontispiece. Preface. 496 large, ind. pages, lt. cardboard 7.00

DR. NIKOLA TESLA - "THE FORGOTTEN SUPER MAN OF OUR INDUSTRIAL AGE" by Ralph Bergstresser. 16 8½ x 11 offset, typewritten format, pages. Paper covers, photo of Tesla .50

RECENT DISCOVERIES BY NIKOLA TESLA - The Problem of Increasing Human Energy. This is a reprint from a rare copy of June, 1900 Issue of 'The Century Magazine' pgs. 175-212. 12 ills., paper, 8½ x 11 2.00

Health Research
70 LAFAYETTE ST., MOKELUMNE HILL, CALIF. 95245 - PHONE 286-2831

A.H.Matthews.E.E.Bsc.
Lac Beauport. Box 7 & 98
May 24 1971
Quebec, Canada.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, California 90065
U.S.A.

Dear Mr.Basura:

Thank you for your letter of May 19, which I have received to-day (May 24) I will try to answer your questions about my old friend Tesla,

You may be interested to know that I have recently completed my book "THE WALL OF LIGHT" for which I am looking for a-publisher, I have writtend to a number,but so far have not received any reply.
My book,concerns Tesla His work with me in Canada during the years between 1902 and up to his death in 1943, There are some things known to me about this great man,which have never been published(to the best of my knowledge);. The Tesla museum does not know all there is, It started to search for records much to late, as did all the modern writers,
I feel sure that I have the only complete,(and true) record of his life, from his child days up to his death.

It was in 1944 that I decided to write the life story of my old friend,from our work together,and letters, after putting all my facts together,I found it better to record my story on tape, I still have my original, but some one made a copy.... however I own the copyright, I also have an oil painting and a number of sketches which I made of Tesla,these were made by myself during the years from 1917 up to 1942, I have used some of them to illustrate my recent book.

The diary might be true,and then again it might not be, I will know when I read it,but I feel sure,nothing much is known-about his work in Canada! or also about his private life.

Tesla minded his own business and expected others to do the same, No one in the U.S.A thought to give honour to Tesla, for his outstanding work, until Mrs.Storm consulted me, I fear most of the modern writers are patching together a story in order to make money. most of the stories which I have read have misleading statements, I personaly have writted so many stories about Tesla during the years from 1904 up to 1971. that it is impossible to list them all in a letter, my stories were offered free, I have never made one cent of profit,and my recent book will be sold with any profit to me,no one can remain honest and obtain self gain from a Tesla Story, my one and only reason for writing about my friend,was to have the world honour his name,for he invented the 20th century;.

Wilbert Smith,was a good friend of mine.he knew of Tesla from me. I am always willing to supply information to any honest person, I am said to be the last living person who knew and

The American Museum of Natural History Central Park West at 79th Street New York, New York 10024 (212) 873-1300

CENTENNIAL YEAR -1969

Thomas D. Nicholson
Director

February 24, 1970

Mr. K. M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

It has been suggested to me by Mr. Nick Basura that you might be interested in doing an article about the Nikola Tesla Museum, of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for possible publication in our magazine Curator. We would be very glad to review such an article if you would submit it.

Sincerely,

Thomas D. Nicholson

TDN:abj

CC: Mr. Basura

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Swezey.

Please let me know if you can if you have made any contacts with Mr. Thomas D. Nicholson who is the "editor" of the magazine - Curator, - which is put out by the people at - The American Museum of Natural History - about you doing an article on the - Nikola Tesla Museum. -

He sent me a copy of the letter he wrote you wanting to know if you would be interested in writing about this "museum".

I wrote to him suggesting that they do an article on this "museum" and that you might be interested in doing this because of the fact you know the most about - Tesla and that of

this "museum" that houses the many inventions of - Teslas.

I am sure this would make very worthwhile reading.

Please let me know if you will be doing this or not, so I will know one way or the other.

If you can't do this please let me know of someone who can.

More articles and books on - Tesla are needed. -

Do you know of any "movies" taken of - Tesla.

Please answer this letter -

- Thank -

Nick Pasenca.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dear Mr. Humphreys.

To begin with I thank you for answering and letting me know that you people will be giving - Tesla more space.

Yes I know about the - Britannica and their "phonies" who put this "set of books" together.

Britannica - 1970.

Marconi ~~was~~ 2 columns; no photo

Edison 1 column no photo

Tesla 1/3 of a column.

Isn't it a shame that - Tesla who -

was the worlds greatest inventor in all history is given only $\frac{1}{3}$ of a column and - Marconi who stole other "mens" ideas like that of - Teslas in the field of radio was given 2 columns.

I am after these "phonies" to give - Tesla also 2 columns.

I have been writing these "phonies" for sometime about this matter of space "business" but they have been giving me the - run - around. -

Also no article on - Tesla in their "junior set" which they have stated they will be giving - Tesla space soon as then can.

Colliers - 1970.

Being that you mentioned - Colliers I will say a few words about them -

Edison - over 2 columns with "photos"

Marconi - about 1 column with photo

Tesla no photo about 7/8 of a column.

The article on - Marconi is not correct which gives him the credit for a court case in - 1914 not 1915.

See the article on - Tesla and it says - Tesla took - Marconi to court in - 1915 and lost this case at that time because he could not make himself clear to the courts

Anyway the courts in - 1943 from this same court case of - 1915 give - Tesla the credit over - Marconi but the article in - Marconi doesn't say this which I am trying to get them to change this.

The Americana - 1970

This means more "people".

Edison - 5 columns with photos"
or 2 1/2 pages.

Marconi - 2 1/2 columns with photo

Tesla 1 1/3 of columns - no photo.

~~Your letter states~~ you will be adding space to the - Tesla article but it will not equal the space of - Edison article.

I cannot see why - Tesla should play second back of tool of - Edison when he was much more of a greater "inventor".

I have suggested to you people in my other "letters" that you people take about 2 columns from the - Edison article and add them to the 1 1/3 s of - Tesla to give him 3 1/3 s of a column.

Also why did you people add more space to the - Edison article for -

1970" when he was ahead of getting more space than — Tesla.?

If you people didn't add this space to the — Edison article and added this to the — Tesla article then things would of been much easier to do at this time in adding space to equal the article on — Edison.

I believe you people should stop making anymore excuses and go on and give — Tesla the same amount of space given — Edison.

If you people intend to be fair in the case of — Tesla you wouldn't of added more space to the — Edison article which only makes more work for me in writing you people about this matter.

Also I feel in each one of these "cases" a little different because the space given that of — Tesla — Edison —

Marconi will not be the same in each of these "sets of books".

In writing you people I deal in a certain way and the others in another way.

This is the best I can do for - Tesla at this time.

If I had "much money" I would be sitting in your people's office to see matter is taken care of.

I am sure you understand what I mean. -

- Thanks -

Nick Basevich.

Take away from - Edison and add to - Tesla.

This can be easily done.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

May 30, 1970

Dear Mrs. George Cornish.

To begin with I have just seen your people - 1970 - Americana and I again found your people didn't treat the worlds greatest inventor — Nikola Tesla the way he should of been treated.

How come less space for - Tesla over that of - Edison and Marconi.

Edison was given 5-columns with photograph of him.

Edison was already getting more space then - Tesla in your - 1968 set when you people added more space to your 1969 set which is the same amount for - 1970.

Marconi who only stole some of - Teslas ideas in radio was given - 2½ columns with a photograph.

Tesla was given only 1/3 s of a column with no photograph of him

You people had no business of adding more space to the articles of - Edison and Marconi which ended up still being more than - Tesla got even when you gave - Tesla more space.

It looks to me that you people can't add things up otherwise you wouldn't give these two the added space over what they had been getting before.

It looks to me that you people have it in your minds to keep on giving - Tesla less space don't matter what he

happens.

you people are going to wish before this is over that you people would of treated - Tesla in the same matter of these two letters,

I have given you people about 4-5 years in getting this space business cleared up but all you have done is play some game with me.

"you get me mad, -

I am sure - Mr Swezey who wrote the - Tesla and Edison article can find much more to say about - Tesla to bring up the space to that of - Edison

I am giving you people until - May 30 1970 to write me saying that - Tesla will be given the same amount like that of - Edesan

If "Edison" is given 6 lines then -

Tesla should be given only 6 lines.

I am using "lines" and not "columns" in explaining myself here.

If I dont get a "yes answer" by May 30, 1970 I will take other means.

I have been trying to be a "good guy" with you people about this lack of space for - Tesla over these two others but this will be changed.

You people know full well that I am right about this matter so dont come up with excuses in not knowing.

Nick Basewa.

May 30, 1970

Pont forget

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Dec. 21 '69

Dear Mr. Swezey.

These people at - Saga Magazine - 333 Johnson Ave - Brooklyn - will be doing an article on - Tesla.

I stated to a - Lloyd Kawamura of - Saga that I would be writing you about this so you can be of help in giving them information about - Tesla.

The I & E E Spectrum will be coming out with an article on - Tesla.

You should do one for the - Scientific American.

The "Editor" wrote me some time ago saying that they are interested in such an article.

I have "leads" to magazines wanting Tesla articles.

What is needed are more books and articles on Tesla.

Would you be interested in puting together a new "biography" about Tesla that would have about 500 page with 40-50 pages of "photos".

Please let me know of anyone who can do some writing on Tesla for magazines.

Thanks -

Nick Basilea

Merry Christmas

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Nov 29 '69

Please send letter back. Thanks.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I am sending you a letter that I received from R-C Modeler Mag. wanting information about the work of Teslas in radio control.

If you can't be of any help in this matter please let me know who can be.

It is a shame that more articles haven't been written that would tell more about Tesla's work in these different fields that he worked in.

Do you know of anyone who could do some writing on Tesla.

I have leads to 'magazines' wanting Tesla articles.

Have you read the book - The Pattern of the Past - by Margaret Storm.

Much strange things said about - Tesla in this book

Do you know of - Mr. De Tanko - Mr. Cave and Mr. Matthews who are mentioned in this book.

Please let me know what you think of this book. -

Do you know of anyone else besides yourself & Mr. Anderson who could do some writing on - Tesla.

When are you going to do a big complete book on - Tesla.

One is sure needed.

- Please answer.

- Mick Boswell.

R/C MODELER MAGAZINE

October 9, 1969

Nick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles, CA 90065

Dear Mr. Basura:

Thank you very much for your recent letter and for your interest in R/C MODELER MAGAZINE.

We would most certainly be interested in any information or data that you could supply us with concerning Mr. Tesla's early work in radio control in the period of 1892 and his subsequent work.

Thank you again for your letter and suggestion. We will look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

R/C MODELER MAGAZINE

Don Dewey
Editor

DD/tm

EDITORIAL AND ADVERTISING OFFICES
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SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA 91024

October 16, 1967

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles 65, California

Dear Mr. Basura,

I appreciate your interest in Tesla, but I am already booked up for the rest of my life with things I can do to help perpetuate his name.

There is an endless number of magazines and book publishers who would be willing to use material about him if they had it, but I have to restrict myself to activities which I feel will do the most and longest-lasting good.

I am enclosing several items you asked me to return.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth M. Swezey

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

OCT 9 1969

Dear Editor.

My reason in writing you people are two reasons.

1. How come you don't get someone like - Mr. K. M. Swezey to write a book about the late inventor by the name of - Nikola Tesla.

Swezey has much information about Tesla and that of his work.

He knew - Tesla 50 years ago.

See his article on - Tesla in - Science - May 16, 1958.

Being that you people had published another book written by him is

more the reason you should ask him to write this one about - Tesla.

Anyway a book on - Tesla that will tell more about the things he did is needed very much so.

2. Someone I know who is working on a large book on - Tesla on the order of your - Mac Arthur book is looking for a publisher for it.

- your - Mac Arthur book is very good.

A book like this on - Tesla and his life work would I am sure make a very worthwhile project.

I am sure it would make a good seller.

If interested in this book of his please write to -

Mr. Leland L. Anderson - of 1709 Eldridge Ave. West - St Paul 55113, Minnesota.

—

See his articles on - Tesla in both Colliers and the Britannica.

—

See - Mr. Sewell know of Anderson.

—

Also you people have one of - Teslas books published by you people in - 1904.

—

You people would be doing a good thing not only for yourself but that of - Tesla in publishing those both.

— Please answer — Thanks.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

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Mc Graw-Hill Book Co.
330 W. 42 St.
New York 36,
N.Y.

Editor.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Sept '69

Dear Mr. Swezey

My reason in writing you this time is to let you know of an article in —

Science and Electronics and Radio - T. V. Experimenter —

Oct - Nov. 1969.

—

In this article the writer is giving Marconi the credit for the - four - circuit inventor

He mentions court case of - 1915 but says nothing about Tesla.

—

I gave the writer your name and address also mentioned your article in - Science.

I believe this person was not telling the truth about this - radio - invention - patent - and court case.

It looks like he is an - mercial man.

I think it would be a good idea that you see the - Editor of this magazine and clear this up.

When are you going to do more writing on - Tesla.

Many magazines want Tesla articles.

Please answer again. Thanks

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

June 7 '69

Dear Mr. Hewzey.

This letter here is to let you know that a - Dr. Alfred M. Goldsmith of I. E E E - Spectrum magazine would be willing to publish a series of articles on - Tesla.

I wrote him stating that - you suggested in his series - The Early History of Electronics - didnt give - Tesla enough space and that a series of articles on - Tesla should be published by them.

Being that you know the most about Tesla you should be the one to put them together.

See Mr. Goldsmith about this and let me know what happens.

Thanks.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Aug. 22, '69

Dear Mr. Lurzer.

My reason in writing once again is to let you know that these people—

Maverick Pub. Co.

122 S. Ocean Ave.

Freeport, N.Y.

—

are interested in publishing an article on — Tesla in. —

the West or — Golden West magazines.

—

I have just received letter from them stating this.

If you can't do this maybe you can find someone who can.

Also a - Mr. Edward Uhlan - of -

Expositor Press, Inc.

50 Jericho Turnpike.

Jericho 11753, N. Y.

are interested in publishing a book about - Tesla.

He is also interested in the book that - Mr. Anderson is doing.

I have suggested that you can be the one to do the writing of it.

He wants to hear from you about this - Tesla book idea.

More books and articles on Tesla that will tell more about his work are needed.

Also - 73 - Amateur Radio magazine are interested in more articles that will tell about his work that he did.

Write Mr. Wayne Green about this.

Also articles in -

Scientific American.

I E E E - Spectrum

Life

Look

Popular Science

Radio Electronics

New York Times Newspaper.

C Q

Electronics Illustrated

Argosy - are needed.

Maybe a series of articles in -
73 would be a good thing.

- Please answer. -

Thanks.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

Aug. 20 '69

Dear Mr. Lurgey.

My reason in writing and again is to let you know that a Mr. Wayne Green of - 73 - Amateur Radio Magazine would be interested in publishing something on - Tesla again.

They featured - Tesla in - 73 for February 1969.

I think a series of articles on - Tesla's work in the electronic field would be a worthwhile project..

I guess in putting together a "series" like this you would need about 2 years time, - 24 issues - to do the job right in covering this.

I believe something like this should be done in - 73.

Also mr. Flanagan in - Scientific America stated to me about 2 years ago that sometime in the future they will feature - Tesla.

Also you can be the one to put this together for them.

Also the series of articles by - Prof Hunskind in - Spectrum didn't give Tesla much credit.

Mr. Anderson has stated to me that he has not been fair in the case of - Tesla.

What we - Tesla fans need are more articles and - books.

Have you thought of the idea of writing a book about - Tesla.

How much do you know about Teslas work in - radio control -

and his early work in - radio controlled model airplanes.

Maybe I can get one of these magazines on - radio control to publish some - thing on - Teslas work in this field if you would put it together.

Please let me know about this and I will write some of them to ask if they would be interested.

Do you know of anyone else beside yourself and - Mr Anderson who knows enough about - Tesla to do some writing on him.

- Please answer when you get the time. -

- Thanks. -

...a quick note from Wayne Green W2NSD/1, publisher of 73

Dear Nick,

Being a great ~~fanx~~ fan of Tesla, I do try and do the best by him that I can in 73, but I can't really ask authors to bring him into articles on other men, even when there is an average reason for his being there. I do think that we should have more articles on Tesla, but it is difficult to find good writers who have enough background to write about him.

73

Wayne

73 magazine

Peterborough 03444 N. H.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90065

May 25, '69

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I am once again writing you about our great - Nikola Tesla.

A man by the name of - George Shiers - who is puting together a book on the - history of electronics - dosnt think that - Tesla had anything to do with - electronic tubes - or that of radio.

He stated that - Tesla didn't do any important work in these two fields.

I have sent copy of his letter to me to Mr. Anderson so he can take a look at it and send him some information about - Teslas work in these two fields.

I stated to Mr. Anderson that I will also write you and suggest that you also send this man the information about - Teslas work.

I believe it would be a good idea that you both do this because this is the only way he can learn alittle about - Tesla and his work.

I am sure you want - Teslas work to be mentioned in his book,

This book to be published by - Prentice - Hall, -

see - ~~Scientific~~ American - march 1969 - page 104 -

On page 14 of this edition it mentions book. -

Mr. George Shires.

3864 Foothill Road.

Santa Barbara, 93105

Calif.

His home address.

I hope one day to see a book written by you about your old friend - Nikola.

Please let me know if you will be writing to Mr. Shires.

Mr. Shiers words.

Tesla was not involved in the invention or development of electronic tubes.-

He played no important part in radio or electronics.

I have a feeling that this man dosn't want to beat - Tesla in a "fair" way.

I hope I am wrong about this.

The only thing I can do is bring this up to the likes of you and Mr. Andersen.

See the series of articles by - Charles Susskind in - I E E E Spectrum starting with No 1. in August 1968 - page 90 - No 2. December 1968 page 57.

Check with I E E E Spectrum people to see how many more of these articles will be published.

No mention of - Tesla in - No 1, and No. 2.

I will be writing I E E E Spectrum to ask how come so little on - Tesla.

I was told by - Mr. Shiers that a little about Teslas work was told.

I guess this will be in the last part of "series".

In writing these people I will suggest to the editor - Mr. Goldsmith why so little on - Tesla and also suggest that they feature Tesla in an article.

Maybe you can be the one to put this together for them.

— Thanks.

Mick Boswa.

Mick Basura
3414 Alice St.
L.A. 65, Calif.

Mar. 5, '69

Dear Mr. Swezey,

My reason in writing again so soon is to let you know that I have nominated Tesla for the Hall of Fame for Great Americans.

I stated to a Mrs. Freda T. Hiddal that I will be writing both you and Mr. Anderson about this.

I stated if she or anyone else had any questions about Tesla that they write you or Mr. Anderson.

It would be a very good idea

that you make the first contact.

I hope Tesla is voted in.

Maybe you can write a few pages about Tesla and give it to her.

She then can make up "copies" and give them to the ones who will do the voting.

When are you going to write a new big book about Tesla.

A new one sure is needed.

Please answer questions here also in my other letter of a few days ago. —

Thanks. —

Nick Basove -
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Feb. 19, '69

Dear Mr. Swezey.

My reason in writing you is to ask you if you have 1 or 2 copies of the article you wrote about "Tesla" in "Science" that you can send me.

The Science people have no more copies available.

The used magazine stores in Los Angeles also are out of this one. —

I'm sending these please —

make sure that you send in a large envelope so that they will be in good condition when I received them.

I am going to try to get this article of yours and others in the hands of — Howard Hughes.

I will ask him if he would like to put up the money for a movie about our — Tesla.

Have you been working on any articles or books.

A new big book that will tell a more complete story about Tesla is needed very much so. —

— Thanks. —

Nick Baseveo.

publish a small booklet telling about what they have of Teslas inventions.

I have written them about this but they don't seem to want to answer me about this.

This can be done about the same size of - Science.

If they want to they can charge 50¢ for it.

If you want any money for any magazines you send me please let me know and I will send it to you.

This Tesla movie is the biggest thing we can do.

See —

Electronics Digest — Sept 1968.

↑

This magazine is sold through these stores that sell electronic parts.

— Radio Shack —

They have store in New York.

73 — Amateur Radio Mag.
Feb 1969.

—

Maybe it would be a good idea to write the — Nikola Tesla Museum — and suggest that they —

Nick Basevs.
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Feb. 3 '69

Please answer soon as you can.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I am writing to let you know that these people - Harvey House, Inc. - Publishers are looking for an author for the - Tesla book they would like to publish.

—

I have sent their answer to Mr. Anderson asking if he knows of anyone who can do the job of puting together this - Tesla book.

This book I believe will be for "young readers."

A book of this kind is needed because of the fact that both Beckhard's and Walter's books are for the real young ones.

This book should have about 20 pages of photographs and the listing of other - Tesla books and some of the better magazine articles also a index.

Please contact - Carol Kahn of - Harvey House, Inc.

If you are not interested in doing this yourself please let them of someone you think that can do a good job of putting together this book.

— I will be waiting for your answer. —

Thanks.

Aug. 17, '68

Mick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

My reason in writing again is to bring out a few things that you can do in concern of doing something for the name of Tesla.

The "Reader's Digest" has a series of articles going which they publish under the title — My most Unforgettable Character.

I thought maybe you can do one of these about Tesla if you thought he was your most unforgettable character that you ever met.

See - "Reader's Digest" for —

may 1968 - page 81 - and
June 1968 - page 103 and you
will get some idea what these
articles are about.

I wrote to the - Prentice -
Hall - people about them publishing
a new biography of Tesla like
the ones they have about - Eddie
Rickenbacker and a - Jon Beckmann
wrote saying they would be
happy to take a look at any
manuscript that is sent in.

We need a new book about Tesla
like the one Mr. Rickenbacker
wrote about himself.

A book like this about Tesla
would do the name of - Tesla
a lot of good.

I am sure if you put one
together in the same order as

their "Rickbacker" book that they would publish it.

This book has many pages of photographs.

This is what is needed in any Tesla book that is done.

Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Englewood Cliffs, N. J.

— Jon Beckmann.
— Senior Editor.

I have written letters to the Marconi Co. Limited - in England - stating why they keep on giving Marconi the credit for inventing the radio over that of Tesla.

They stated - that - Teslas

counterclaim also proved unsuccessful and was eventually rejected.

Didn't you say in your article of May 16 1958 in Science - that the courts gave Tesla the credit over that of Marconi.

This was from court case of 1915.

I brought this out to them but they don't seemed to go by this.

I think it would be a good idea that you write them about Teslas work before that of Marconi's and list some of his patents and early articles that Tesla wrote.

The Marconi Co. Limited.
Chelmsford, Essex.
England.

Mrs. R. W. Bell and
Mrs. W. S. Power.

Both of them have written me.

It looks like these people want to give Marconi all the credit.

I still have their letters.

I also have written the people who are in charge of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans at New York University — for getting them nominated in 1970.

nominations open on April 1, 1969. and continue until April 1, 1970.

If "Edison" is in this group so does "Tesla" belong there.

Maybe you can get some of the "encyclopedias" to come out with large articles on Tesla.

Most of them give Edison + Marconi more space than Tesla.

Also some of the credit they give Marconi belongs to - Tesla.

Also what is needed is books about the different fields in which Tesla worked in like that of "radio control" - wireless power - X rays and some of man made lightning experiments.

also maybe you can get the Tesla Museum people in Belgrade to come out with a small booklet telling something about the museum. This also should have photos.

Has a Mr. Williams of Ithaca, N.Y. made any contacts with you about his writing a new book on Tesla.

Maybe you can do a new article on Tesla say for a magazine like Argosy - that would give us some of the inside stuff about Tesla and his work.

Sam said they would be

happy to publish this.

Also what about the Scientific American. —

Mr. Flanagan stated that one day they will publish something about — Tesla.

Maybe you can put the two together for them.

Please let me know if you do any of these things which I have brought out here or anything else that you may do on — Tesla.

Do you know the people in "Canada" who are working on the idea of a "Tesla" shrine.

Please answer. — Nick Basura.

Nick Basora.
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Aug. 16 '68

Dear Editor,

My reason in writing you people is to suggest that you do a new book about the inventor - Nikola Tesla.

A new book is needed.

Maybe you can interest this person in doing the writing.

Mrs. K. M. Swezey
163 Milton St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

We knew Tesla 50 years ago.

RECEIVED
JUL 18 1 23 PM '68
HOLT, RINE HART AND WINSTON, INC.

See —

Science — May 16, 1958.
By — Beverly.

This person below ask me to try and locate him & publisher for his Tesla book. —

This will be one of those large books that have mostly photos in them.

If interested please write —

me. Toland L. Anderson
5 Circle East.
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

See his article on Tesla in Colliers Encyclopedia.

— Please answer. Thanks.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK 14850

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
WEST SIBLEY HALL

March 23, 1968

Dear Mr. Basura,

Thank you for your letter with the suggestion that I write a biography of Nikola Tesla. I am, of course, well aware of Tesla's importance in the history of science and the history of electricity. I would love to do a biography of him but, as you know from having read my book on Faraday, I think it terribly important to go behind the published papers to a man's private papers and letters. Unfortunately, I do not read Yugoslavian, so would be unable to do justice to Tesla. I would certainly welcome a first-class biography of him, however, by someone who could do the job properly.

Thank you very much for your kind words about my Faraday biography. I enjoyed writing it. I am now busy working on a biography of Ampère which Ihope you will find equally interesting.

Sincerely yours,

L. Pearce Williams

Nick Basora
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif

Mar. 29 '68

Please send letter back.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I was hoping by now to have received a answer to two of my questions.

Do you know of any "movies" taken of "Tesla" also was his voice ever recorded.

Does the "Nikola Tesla Museum" in Belgrade. have this information.

I have written these people 4 letters and they dont answer anyone of them.

Maybe you can write them about any "movies" or his

voice recorded.

Also they should put out a little booklet at the museum if they don't have one already.

Please ask them to send me a copy.

A man by the name of Mr. L. Pearce Williams who has written a book about "Faraday" stated that he would like to do a new book on "Tesla" if he could read "Yugoslavian".

This is because Tesla was a "Yugoslav" he doesn't think he could do justice because he thinks most of the papers Tesla wrote were in "Slavic"

I believe most of Tesla

private papers are in English.

I believe if he got this matter straighten out he may do this book on Tesla.

I guess I will send you his letter so you can read it yourself.

Being that you have a contact with the people of the "Tesla Museum" you can be of much help to this man in writing of this book.

He sure goes through alot of work in puting together a book.

You and Mr. Anderson can get him 'photos' and other things of importance.

I like to see about 40-50

pages of photos in this book.

A book of this kind is needed very badly.

I think it would be a very good idea to contact this man and give to him that you will be of help when needed.

It would be a shame if this chance is passed up when we have someone interested in doing a new Tesla book.

Please send letter back.

You stated in one of your letters that many publishers would like very much to have material on Tesla to be published.

Can you send me the names of these people who want articles on Tesla so I can pass this on to someone who is just starting to do some writing on Tesla.

Has a J. L. Elkhorne written you.

Mr. J. L. Elkhorne.
3009 Westknolls Lane,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Please give him the names of these people who want this material on Tesla.

I just wrote a Mr Benedict A. Leerburger, Jr. of - Cowles Pub. Co. - N. Y. suggesting that they publish a book on Tesla that Mr. Anderson has been working

or.

This will be one of those large books that have mostly photos in them.

Mrs. Seeberger stated once in his letter that he knew you as the reason I had suggested that they do this book also made a contact with you about Mrs. Anderson in case he doesn't know him.

What is needed is this photo book of Anderson and this book by Williams and a new book by you for maybe "Random House" for children or a new book for "Citadel Press" also for children.

They have a series of books

for children.

This is a large book.

They have one about "Einstein."

I think Tesla belongs in this series.

I hope you think the same and write a new book about your old friend Tesla.

See —
Janet Finnie
Senior Editor
Books for Young Readers
Pantheon House. —

I am writing to Mr. Williams stating to him that you will make a contact with him about giving him help in writing

of this book.

If Mr. Williams is sure that he will be able to get help in reading of any letters or papers Tesla wrote in Yugoslavian he then might write this book.

Please make a contact with him about this.

Being that he did such a good job with his "7 Faraday" book I hate to see this kind of someone writing a new book about our Tesla passed up.

— Please answer all questions here. —

Thanks — Mick Basore.

Please contact Mr. Williams.

Mrs. Leslie Pearce Williams

Towrine Road.

Ithaca, New York.

Please send letter back.

I am sure you would like to see Mr. Williams to do a new book on Tesla after you see his book on Faraday.

I am keeping my fingers crossed.

Jan 29 '68

Nick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif

Please answer.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I was hoping by now to have received an answer to my last letter.

Please let me know if you know of any recording or any motion pictures taken of "Tesla".

I ask you this before but you seem not to want to answer these questions.

If you cannot be of any help please let me know who can be.

Ripleys - Believe It or Not - just used "Tesla" in their feature.

I am sure that they would use others if they had the information

Maybe in your spare time you can write down a few things that "Tesla" did and others are geting the credit for them.

See Mr. N. Pearlroth of "Riplays"

235 East 45 st — N.Y.C.

Telephone — 682-5600.

How come you dont write a book about "Tesla".

We sure need another one that will tell a better story.

It is a shame that more articles and books arn't written about Tesla.

—

I have been trying to get the Post Office - to come out with a stamp for "Tesla."

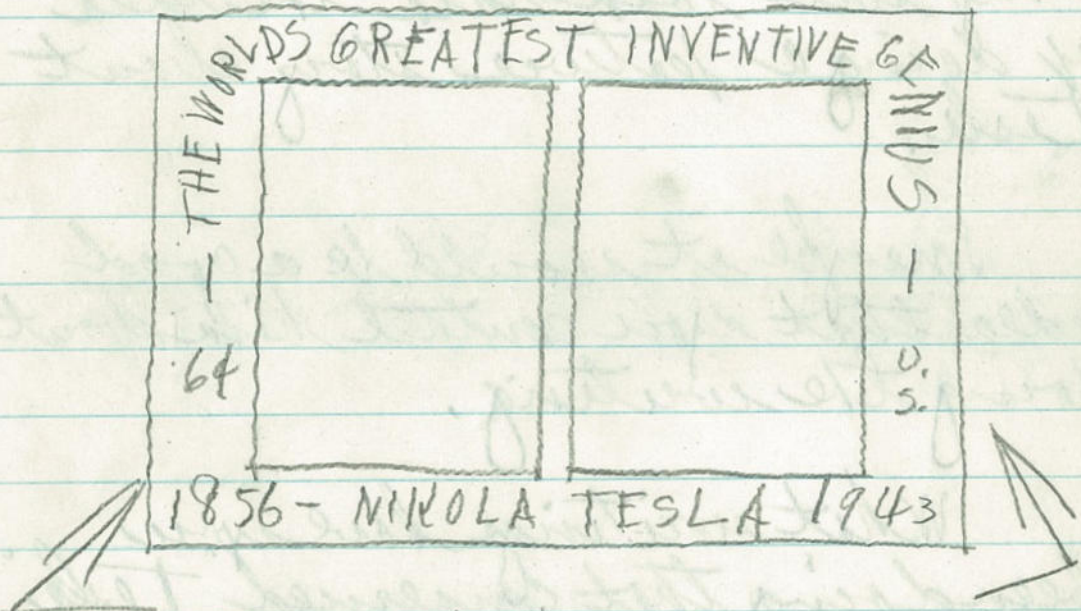

Photo of Tesla on page 65 of Hurt + Draper book to be used.

Tesla at 40.

Photo on this side will be the photo used by - O'neill in his book.

Tesla at 80.

This stamp I hope will have two photos of Tesla - I sent this design to the Post Office.

A. Moe Dennis Flanagan of Scientific American - stated to me August 18, 1967 that they well look into the idea of doing a feature story about Tesla.

maybe it would be a good idea that you contact him about doing the writing.

What writings have you been using that concerned Tesla. from your Science" May 16, 1938 feature story on him.

— Please answer about the recording and any motion pictures taken of Tesla.

I am sure Teslas voice was recorded and "movies" taken of him. — Please answer.

Dec. 9, '67

Nick Bosera
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

In my last letter I ask you if you knew of any "movies" taken of Tesla. On which you forgot to answer.

Please let me know of you or anyone who might have any information about this.

Also let me know of any recording of Tesla's voice.

A company in New York has put out a record called - 42 Famous Voices of History.

They have Edison and many others voices on this

record.

Do you think the Tesla Museum has any information about this.

These people dont seemed to want to answer any letters that I write to them.

It looks like they would want to give out information about Tesla.

If I knew of any "record" of Teslas voice then I would write these people and suggest they included Tesla in their next record.—

"Voices of History"
488 Madison Ave. N.Y.

Please answer me.——

Dick Bauer.
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, calif.

Please answer.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

My reasan in writing you are two things. - The foist is to remind you that it soon will be 25 years that "Tesla" left us. I think sametting should be done at that time to honor him. Maybe you can write some articles about Tesla.

I have written to the - Viking Press - people suggesting that they publish a book about Tesla.

I am sending you their answer.

It looks like they might be interested in publishing a book about Tesla. - Mr. Anderson

stated to me that he is doing other things at this time and has no time to write a book.

Maybe you should be the one to write this book.

It would be like the "Leonardo da Vinci" book by — Dodge Hart.

See how many page of photos also illustrations in book.

This would make for a very interesting book.

I think you should take this chance and work on puting together a book.

A book of this kind is something you would be able to feel proud of. —

I am sure "Tesla" would like the idea of you writing a book about him.—

Being that most books don't have many "photos" and these people have in their "da Vinci" books is more the reason that you should write for these people.

This makes for a better book.

I am sending you their letter.

Please send it back after you have make contact with them.

Have you made any contact with - 73 and Probe magazines about doing an article on "Tesla".

There should be more articles written about "Tesla". - Do you know of any "movies" taken of "Tesla". Please answer.

A 9. radio magazine is thinking about reprinting the article in Radio Craft Feb. 1943.

I have written to others about honoring "Tesla" at the date of his passing - January 7, 1943

Please be sure and answer this letter also the last one that you didn't answer.

Thanks.

Mick Basura.

Sept 17, '67

Nick Basove.
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif

Please answer me.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

I keep writing you but you keep on not answering me. How come this is so.

Have you made any contacts with —
Random House, Inc.

They might be interested in publishing a book about Tesla.

A lady by the name of Janet-Finnie stated to me in a letter last year that they will look into this idea of doing a new book on Tesla. — This will be part of their - Landmark Book" series. — See Rec.

also —
"Garden City Books" have stated they might be interested in doing a new book on "Tesla" in their "Quest" series.

Being that you knew "Tesla" and know the most about his work & think you should write a book about him. Mr. Anderson is working on a photo kind of book. We need this and the two I have listed above also we need a new big "Tesla" book like the one done on "Edison" with many photos in it. — Mr. O'Neill's book is not complete. — This man here is working on a "Tesla" book also. This book will be more technical than the others. — I give him your address. —

Write. ←

J. J. Elphorne.
3009 Westknolls Lane
Cincinnati, Ohio. 45211.

Mick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Dear Mr. Swezey.

Have you been doing any writing about "Tesla" in the past few years. I wrote you before that the - Random House, Inc. people had been interesting in publishing a new book on him in their "Landmark Book" series. They had been thinking about it. I wrote and suggested to them that you would be best for the job. Have you made any contacts with them about writing a new book about ours - Nikola Tesla.

— Random House Inc.
457 Madison Ave. - N. Y.

— Janet Finnie. —

Senior Editor -
Books for Young Readers.
-

She answered my letter.
August 11, 1966.

These two magazines would like very much to publish articles on Tesla. - I wrote both of these people about them doing something on Tesla. Mr. L. D. Anderson stated to me that he has not got the time to do this. - He has his job and at this time he is busy doing other things about "Tesla." - Maybe you can do these articles for these two magazines. - These magazines are both very good reading. -

73 Magazine
- Amateur radio.

73 MAGAZINE
Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458

11 April 1967

Dear Nick,'

We can only print what we receive - if we get a good article on Tesla, I would be more that happy to run it in the magazine.

I will be glad to mention the "Tesla Society" in 73 for any interesting readers. Thank you for bringing it to my attention.

73,

Jim Fisk W1DTY
Editor

Dear Nick,

Thanks to you once more for the additional information. I plan to contact some of these people in the near future so that I may continue project of book research.

I regret that when I was in New York a few years ago, I did not know that Tesla's building was still in existence.

Am proud to announce that I sold an article on Tesla to Catholic Boy magazine. Do not know when it will appear, though.

My other correspondents did not particularly mention Tesla -- one was an employe of deForest at one time. Will try to keep in touch with you.

Sincerely,

J.L. Elkhorne

7/25/67

Dear Mr. Basura: Thank you very much for the suggestion of PROBE using some material on Nikola Tesla. I agree that such types of article do much to improve the stature of PROBE. I would very much appreciate it if you would ask the man if he would do an article for PROBE. We are not able to pay for articles but we will be sure that he receives a copy of the magazine in which the article appears. Will appreciate any help you can give on Tesla.

Most Sincerely,
Joseph L. Ferriere
Managing Editor
PROBE MAGAZINE

O'Neill" except that it would be more complete and have about 30 pages of photos.

Do you know of any motion pictures taken of Tesla. Mr. Anderson knew of none. Who would know about this.

Maybe you can get his old friend Mr. Hernback to run a new complete series on him. I am sure you and him and Mr. Anderson can get together and make up something worthwhile.

If you have any questions about anything I have said here please let me know about them. - I am only trying to bring out the great name of "Tesla."

Please answer me.

Mick Bassera

You did answer me one time but not the others. - I hope you will this time.

"Garden City Books," - N.Y.

1 They had been thinking about doing a book on "Tesla" in their "Quest" series.

Maybe you can find out something from them.

I will write them and "Random House" again after I receive your letter.

Please answer me.

Answer all questions please.

"Probe magazine"

This magazine is about space ships and also they have articles on inventors. - maybe you can find this magazine at your magazine store or the library. — I am sending letters from both of them. — Please send these back.

What is needed is more books and magazine articles on Tesla. I just got through writing "Scientific American" about them doing something on Tesla.

Ronald Charles Calais
137 Oak Crest Dr.
Lafayette, La. 70501

He is interested in "Tesla". He had a article in "Probe" so I wrote him about Tesla.

He wants to do a article on him. - Maybe you and him can get together and do something on "Tesla" in "Probe". - Maybe you can make him in a new "Tesla" for like yourself's.

J. L. Elkhorne
3009 Westknolls Lane.
Cincinnati, Ohio - 45211.

He had article in "73 Magazine" so I wrote him. - He has been planning to do a book on Tesla research. He has 300 pages of photocopied magazine material on Tesla. He is a T.V. broadcast engineer. He is very much interested in "Tesla". - This is another one you can help.

What we need is a big new book on "Tesla" like that of

Nick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

April 13
'67

Please answer me.

Dear Mr. Levezey.

I am writing again because I have not received any answer from my last two letters.

Have you made any contact with a "Janet Finnie" of Random House, Inc. about doing a new book on Tesla. She stated in her letter of August 11, 1966 that they will look into the idea of publishing a new book on "Tesla" in their "Landmark Book" series. I mention your name to them. I stated to them that you knew Tesla over 40 years ago. "

"Janet Finnie" ← See here

Senior Editor
Books for Young Readers

Have you made any contact with
Garden City Books
Garden City, N. Y.

They also might want to do a new book on "Tesla" in their "Quest" series.

See Item.

I have seen your book on experiments. How come you haven't done a book on the experiments of Tesla. There is a book of this kind about "Edisons" experiments.

We need all these three books and the one that Mr. Anderson is working on. — This will be a "photo" kind of book.

We also need a book like the one O'Neill did except that it will be more complete.

Nick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif

Sept 28 '66

Mr. K M. Swezey.

So begin with I have written you before about "Tesla". I suggested to Mr. Anderson that a school should be named after Tesla in New York. He stated that I should write you about this. Maybe you can do something about having a school named after him. They have named others after people of "Science". It is a shame that no school is named after Tesla in New York. — I have written to the "Random House" people about them doing a book on "Tesla" in the "Landmark Book" series. They seemed interested in this idea. I mention that you are the

one best for the job.

Random House, Inc.
457 Madison Ave. — N. Y. City

Janet Finnie, —
Senior Editor
Books for Young Readers.

Also "Garden City Books" —
Doubleday & Co - are thinking
about doing a book on Tesla
in their "Quest" series. The
name of book would be. —
The Quest of Nikola Tesla.

Also maybe it would be a
good idea that you do
something on the experiments
of Tesla. — There is a book
of this kind about "Edison"
And his experiments.

"Nikola Tesla
and his
Experiments.

Mr. Anderson has written me stating that he would like very much to do a book on Tesla — photo kind of book. — This is something that is needed very badly.

I have mentioned this idea to Simon + Schuster. Am waiting for a answer from them. I hope I get one. Sometimes they will not answer.

Maybe Mr. Gernsback will be interested in publishing a book about Tesla experiments. We thought alot of him.

What we need is a big book - 400 pages - with many photos telling the story about Tesla. I guess you know the most about Tesla and his work that he did. — How much

work is there in puting together a book of this kind.

It looks to me that much of Teslas work never did come out in the open. Maybe you can do a series of articles on Tesla in some magazine. Maybe you can get one of them interested in doing this. Mr. Gernsback should of had a article on "Tesla" for July 1966.

See these people that I have mentioned about you doing new books on Tesla.

I hope in a few day to see all these things done. - Please answer me when you find out about doing any of these books.

Thanks.

Mick Basura

Nick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Sept '65

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey.

To begin with I wrote to the "Electronic World" people about their article on De Forest — and his radio tubes. — Sept. 1965 I suggested to them to do something like this on Tesla's and his radio tubes. They stated in letter that I am sending that they would be interested in doing this. Maybe you can do something on Tesla and the many tubes that he had invented. This is something that is needed very badly. There seems to me that very little has been done on Tesla and his tubes. I wonder why more has not been done in —

this line. Maybe you can work up something on this and let these people have a look at it.

Nick Basura.

Please let me know what you decide to do.

I don't want letter back from "Electronics World" — maybe you can talk them into doing a series of articles on Tesla. It is about time that something like this is done anyway.

Nick Basura

Please answer all questions.

This is a answer to your letter.

1. The "Americans" people knew about the work of Tesla's for many years. They should of made room for him years ago. — No excuse.

I was hoping that you would of answer more of my questions that I put to you.

How come the differences in dates of Tesla winning of the Nobel Price — I know that he did not receive one.

Didn't Marconi win Nobel Price on Tesla's ideas.
If so I think something should be done about this.

Didn't Tesla have the "Power

circuit system before Marconi and all others. — The courts give Tesla the credit for this over Marconi 1943. "Science" May 16, 1958

In Peggy Marconi's book on her dad she gives him the credit for inventing the "four circuit system". page 72 She also states that her dad won court case in 1915. She doesn't say what happen in 1943. — Tesla won. page 219 — If Tesla was the inventor I think maybe we should contact the Mc. Graw-Hill people about this matter.

How come a big book on Tesla hasn't been written, it looks to me that so much could be brought out by doing so. Maybe Lyne and Anderson

can do something about this. I think Mr. O'Neill left quite a bit out of his book. Why didn't O'Neill bring out court case work by Tesla Maybe we can get the "Tesla Museum" in Belgrade to come out with a booklet on the museum. I have written to them about this idea. They seem to want not to answer my letters. I am still waiting. This should be done and given to all the libraries in the world. They can list books on Tesla also magazines with the best feature articles in them. Have photo of museum and of Tesla's inventions.

Do you know of any Yugoslav that is good at writing poetry or songs. There is a Yugoslav man in Chicago that would love very much

to have a poem written about Tesla then have it put to music — Presto.

Radio Craft — Feb 1943
page 307 — Is this the "four circuit" system of Tesla that Marconi is getting the credit for. — Also "Stone"

Mr. Moore upsets his boat — "Inside Electrics" is giving John Stone Stone the credit for the four circuit system.

You said in "Science" May 16, 1958 that Stone got some of his ideas from Tesla's lectures.

I have written to Mr Upton before. I will write again, and point out these things again.

August 23, 1965

Dear Mr. Basura:

I agree with you that Tesla deserves more space in encyclopedias. The Americana editors did also when they asked me to write an article fifty per cent longer than the present one---which, in addition, would include a portrait of Tesla.

This is a bigger concession than the layman who does not understand the mechanics and economics of encyclopedia publication may realize. To create this extra space may require the rewriting and condensation, or even the elimination, of many other articles, not only on the same page but possibly on the preceding and following pages. Unless something drastically new has turned up regarding a subject, or an increased interest in it has been aroused, the cost of making such a change would be prohibitive and the editorial work unwarranted.

Although I wrote the Tesla article at the same time I wrote the one on Edison, the publication of the former has so far been delayed for just this reason. Because it is longer than the present one, it has had to wait until the others have been edited to make space for it. The Edison article, on the other hand, was used immediately because it was not longer than the one it replaced.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

Mr. Nick Basura
3414 Alice Street
Los Angeles 65, California

Nick Basoni
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

Aug. 21 '65

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey.

To begin with I was told by the "Encyclopedia Americana" people that you have done a writeup - article on Nikola Tesla for their set. They stated that it will be about 600 words. This I believe will make it about 1. full column. I see that you have done a writeup on Edison. — I wonder why your writeup on Edison is either 2½ or 3 columns if I remember right. This is a big difference in that of the one you did on Tesla. Please tell me why so much on Edison and a little on Tesla.

Has anyone ever found any

motion pictures taken of Tesla. — Please let me know about this.

When are you going to do a new book on Tesla. - Biography — this is something that is needed very badly. It seems to me that not enough has come out about Tesla and his work. We need more inside stuff. A book of this kind should have many photo's in it.

See.
Bluebook — June 1965 — P 34
Electronics Illustrated - July 1965 — P 25

Mr. Anderson once stated to me that he is working on one of those photo — kind of books. This is something that also is needed. Please answer above questions when you get the time.

Thanks.

Can you tell me in what magazine did the announcement of Tesla's "Very Special Radition" X Rays appeared in first — 1892

How come Marconi gets all the credit in radio in these encyclopedia's today. I have written to a few of them myself about this. Wasn't it, Tesla's long waves and so on. — I think someone should set these people straight about this. Maybe it would be a good idea if you looked into the write up on Marconi in the "Encyclopedia Americana" by Mr. Dunlap. If you find that Mr. Dunlap is giving Marconi credit for the idea's of Tesla's I'd let you let them know about it. I believe Marconi won "Nobel Prize" on Tesla's idea's. —

I have written to Mr. Drake de Kay of "Encyclopedia Americana" about Tesla. I have mentioned the credit Marconi and others are getting for radio over Tesla. Also I stated to him about the big difference in space that Tesla is getting compare to. ——

Bell — 3. columns — photo
Edison — about 3. columns
Marconi - 2½ columns — photo

I have suggested to him that it might be a very good idea for you to do a new write up on "Tesla" that will cover about 3. columns. — also listing of books on Tesla. — photo of him at work. — Also I think we need a stamp with Tesla on it like Mr. Goddard's.

Please answer when you get the time.

Nick Basora.

Please answer all questions.
Thanks.

In this book on Marconi:
My Father, Marconi
by Degna Marconi
She states on page 72 — that
the "Four Circuit" tuning
inventor was that of Lodge.
I thought this was Tesla's
idea. — This is brought out
in the "Radio Craft" Feb 1943
has being Tesla's. —
Mr. Gernsback also states in
"Radio Electronics" July 1956
page 6 — 29.

On page 219 of same book
she states that Lodge won
court case 1915. I believe
this was when Tesla took
Marconi to court. Mr. O'Neill
stated that Tesla could not
make himself clear at that
time. — In 1943 the courts

gave Tesla the credit over Marconi. — "Science" may 16, 1958 If you find out that the credit belongs to Tesla for the "four circuit" invention and that Tesla finaly won court case in 1943 that you contact the Mc Graw Hill people about this matter. I think something should be done about this. idea of giving Marconi the credit for something that Tesla had before. — What about Marconi winning the "Nobel Prize" on Tesla's ideas. She mentions Tesla once — page 118. I wonder why so little on Tesla. Mr. O'Neill mentions Marconi quite a bit in his book. Is she afraid of the truth. — Maybe you can get the Mc Graw Hill people interested in publishing a book on Tesla. — When did Tesla first have what we call X Rays today. —

Nick Basura.
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif.

July 16 '64

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey.

To begin with I am interested in the life & work of Nikola Tesla. I have read your very good article on Tesla in "Science". I have written to you before about him, but I didn't get a answer from you. I have heard that you might do a new book on him for the young children. Have you ever thought of doing a new big book for the grownups. The first and last one done like this was in 1944 — "Prodigal Genius" by O'Neill. This is something that is needed very badly. There are many things

over

that you can bring out that I am sure O'Neill left out. You can bring a little more about his radio tubes, radio, radio broadcasting radio control. His work is what we call X'Rays today. His electric lights, wireless power. His new York laboratories also Colorado laboratory. You can have photos of him and his many inventions. You can list the many worthwhile magazines articles by him also by others on him. You can list the many books on him, also the "Tesla Society". You can have photo of house in which he was born, also photo of "Tesla Museum" in Belgrade ← inside of museum also. I have read that others have won "Nobel Prizes"

---

on Tesla's original work.
This book when it is done
should be a book you can
be proud of. I hope one day
to see such a book. I hope
you will be kind enough
and answer me this time

Thanks

Nick Basura

Nick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif

Nov 9, '59

Dear Mr Swezey.

I am writing to you again to find out if you recieve my first letter of July 1959. If you did will you please answer me, and if you didn't recieve it let me know. This has too do about the life of Nikola Tesla and your article of May 16, 1958 in "Science".

Thanks

Nick Basura

Mick Basura
3414 Alice St.
Los Angeles 65, Calif

July 7 '59

Mr. Swezey

To begin with I have your article that appear in Science May 16, 1958. You stated that he constantly use Hertzian waves but he refused to admit that these waves played a part in his operation of his wireless power equipments and got himself in trouble. The late Mr John J. O'Neill stated in his book "page 169" that he used the long waves in radio control now used in broadcasting which are different from short waves used by Marconi and all others. On page 153-4 Mr O'Neil writes that Tesla in his 1892 lectures reported that

he produced shadowgraph pictures on plates in metal containers, in his laboratory when it was destroyed by fire in March 1895. If he had X Rays or "very special radiation" in about 1892 how come "Roentgen" got the credit for this discovery. I wrote to someone in New York that you know he stated that Tesla had nothing to do with X Rays and that Mr O'Neill did a poor job on Tesla, he gave false information was what he said. X Ray photos, "Electrical Review of New York" March 11 1896 — April 8, 1896. I guess he didn't know about these photos he should of because he is in the publishing business.

(2)

If you have heard about that 1892 lectures please let me know. What do you thing about Mrs O'Neills book. When did Tesla first send a voice through the air like we have in radio today. I have the new Tesla book. I like to see a photo of Tesla when he control boat in Madison Square Garden 1898 do you know of any in some old article. I have the Tesla bibliography put out by the Tesla Society. I have heard from Yugoslav Films New York about a book that might be publish and a motion picture about the life of Tesla that's going to be made in this country. (maybe)

If you know anything about book or movie please let me know. Have you ever thought about doing a new book on Tesla life complete with many photographs like when he control boat. How much would it cost to put out a good new book with photographs in it. Are there any one of the two boats he builds still in this country. On page 5 O'Neill states that he gave us radar forty years before it use in World War II. In other articles I have read he does not get the credit. How come. Please answer me on above questions

Thanks Nick Bosura

I was
shocked at ~~[illegible]~~ news
and share your sorrow
the world has lost great and
good man "

Tesla called ~~[illegible]~~ tonight
and asked ~~about~~ if I
knew when ~~f[illegible]~~ services
~~were~~ to be held he has been
ill but ~~would~~ will come if able
[illegible] Could I be of
any possible use ~~[illegible]~~

Kenneth Swezey

Margaret Behrend
11 Clement Circle
Cambridge Mass

Mr. Kurt Behrend
11 Clement Circle
Cambridge, Mass.

Illness of Mr. Tesla is due to a foot injury which has confined him to hotel for ten days if it gets no worse we will come on 2 P.M. train Monday however because his foot may cause difficulty he declines to be honorary pall bearer.

Kenneth Swezey

Merry Christmas
and Happy New Year

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Arthur Behrend

110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills

Dec. 1960

Still here, as you see. I am still hoping to sell the place & go East permanently; but everything takes time.

No special news - I hope to go to Aiken early in 1961, & to Clemson College, in which I am much interested. The B. G. Behrend Memorial Laboratory is there, as you know, & many books from my husband's library are in the Clemson College library, where all my books will eventually go. I like to go there occasionally to see how things progress, as they are so enthusiastic & appreciative.

Hope all is well with you & that we will meet again.

Best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

Margaret Behrend

CURRENT NEWS AND NOTES.

THE SOCIETY OF MODEL ENGINEERS will hold a meeting and an exhibit of models at 1200 Madison Avenue on the evening of Feb. 2. The movement is headed by Mr. C. Kehrer at that address.

MR. B. A. BEHREND, formerly assistant chief electrician of the Oerlikon Engineering Works, Switzerland, has taken charge of the alternating-current department of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company.

TRAIN LIGHTING.—Consul-General F. H. Mason

Who's Who in America
V. 15, 1928-29

Behrend, Bernard Arthur, consulting engr., b. Villeneuve, Switzerland, May 9, 1875; s. Moritz and Rebecca (Wolf) B.; ed. by prt. tutor; partly educated in England; C.E., Univ. and Poly. Inst., Berlin, 1894; m. Margaret Plummer Chase, 1926. Late ch. engr. Bullock Electric Mfg. Co. Cincinnati; chief elec. engr. and consulting engr. Allis-Chalmers Co. and Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd., Montreal; advisory engr. Westinghouse Co. Non-resident lecturer McGill U., U. of Wis., Leland Stanford Jr. U. Inventor of numerous elec. devices and machinery; designer of some of the largest elec. machinery mfd. by Allis-Chalmers-Bullock and Westinghouse cos. Gold medal, St. Louis Expn. 1904. John Scott medal, Franklin Inst., 1912. Author: The Induction Motor - Its Theory and Design, 1901, in French 1902, in German 1903; (issued new edit., 1922, under title, The

Induction Motor and Other Alternating Current Motors); The Dict of Electrical Engineering to C.E.L. Brown, 1901; Engineering Education, 1907. Contbr. of about 30 monographs to leading American and European jours. and trans. on the theory of alternating currents, motors and generators. Mem. com. on organization Internat. Elec. Congress, St. Louis, 1904. Fellow Am. Acad. Arts and Sciences; Am. Inst. E.E. (Sr. v.p.), A.A.A.S., Am. Physical Soc~~iety~~; mem. Am. Soc. C.E., Am. Soc. M.E. Clubs: Engineers (New York and Boston); Pittsburgh (Pa.) Athletic. Home: 110 Cliff Rd. Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Behrend

Chief Elect. Eng. Allis Chalmers Co
Milwaukee June 1, 1908

Oct 20, 1908 "Heads of entire engineering staff and myself have lately severed their connection with Allis Chalmers, as it has become next to impossible to carry on efficient engineering among of high character since the rule of the Whiteside fraternity" B.A.B.

Hotel Belmont, N.Y. Jan 17, 1920

To W.T. "Many thanks for your kind letter and the photographs ... Time will bring into bolder relief your brilliant discoveries, and future generation will class your name with that of Faraday."

B.A.B.

Elect. Eng Journal
May 1929
Behrend
p. 348

Trad...

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

18th June 1958

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Your interesting letter of the 28th May, with your two published articles on Tesla, has given me much pleasure. I congratulate you on all your efforts in behalf of the great Tesla. I am sure you will eventually accomplish even more. I was pleased to see several references to my husband in your articles.

I am so glad you were able to go to Yugoslavia, & it is a trip you will never forget, & is in a way a reward for all your untiring efforts. I do hope you succeed in procuring a copy of the

Meštrović bust – if you cannot
it cast, would there be any possibi
of getting the plaster original – surely,
it ought not to be destroyed.

As to me, I am still in California,
as you see & uncertain as to my
future. My Mother died a year ago,
after 8 years of continued serious
illness during which I was on
call day & night. For her it is
much better that she is at rest,
but without her life has little
to offer me. I am busy getting
affairs settled here, & will eventually
sell the house but having no
future plans I am not anxious
to do so at present. After ten years
I finally got to New York last
month for ten days & I must say
it was exciting to return to
civilization! I shall try to get
East occasionally from now on.

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

I am of course still very much interested in Clemson College in South Carolina, & am upset over the recent death of its president, Mr. Poole. As all my plans have been discussed & carried out through him, I must visit there before long & re-establish a contact.

I hope you are well & am glad you have such active & fascinating interests.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Margaret Behrend

May 28, 1958

Dear Mrs. Behrend,

Please forgive me for not having written you in so long! For many months after your last letter, I was struggling furiously to promote projects for the Tesla Centennial. Then I began wondering about your mother. You had hinted she was so ill, and I didn't know how to ask you further about her.

As I look back, the Tesla Centennial was fairly successful, but did not come up nearly to what I had hoped for. Everyone seemed willing to help, but no one seemed to know what to do. Even leading electrical enginsers were completely unaware of the most important things Tesla had done. The present Niagara Falls people were not wholly aware of the historical significance of the first plant there, and even used it for Edison celebrations!

After mountains of letter-writing and coaching, I finally got the local section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to hold a memorial celebration at the falls plant, and to dedicate its Fall National Meeting, in Chicago, to Tesla. I later got the Franklin Institute to hold a special celebration. I also got th se organizations, and our State Department, too, to send engrossed documents of greeting to the Tesla Museum in Belgrade and to the international celebration being held in Yugoslavia. Articles about Tesla appeared in at least fifteen top scientific and engineering journals. I am enclosing two that I wrote, at the request of the AIEE and the AAAS. The International Electrotechnical Commission named an electrical unit after Tesla.

One of my dreams that fell through at the time, but which I will continue to pursue,, was to get sponsorship for the creation of a "Tesla Medal", to be offered periodically for achievement in electricity, along with the Edison and Lamme medals. These medals are endowed with enough cash and stocks so that they may be procured yearly with the interest. I turned down one tentative offer when Westinghouse seemed anxious to be the sponsor. Officials at Pittsburgh had one of their New York men take me to lunch and tell me that, although Westinghouse didn't want to appear to be "fishing" for the chance, that if the AIEE would ask them they would respond favorably. The AIEE did ask them, and I expected the medal to be announced at the meeting. Instead, Westinghouse quietly backed down, without mentioning the

fact to me, so that I might have time to try to find another sponsor, and the plan collapsed. Through the "grapevine" I later heard that Westinghouse claimed that Tesla had really never been directly with the company and that they didn't now want to reawaken hard feelings with G.E.!

Last fall I finally got over to Yugoslavia, where I spent several weeks in the Tesla Museum, visited Tesla's birthplace, and toured some of the beautiful country. Although I had to personally scrape up enough money to get back and forth, the Yugoslavs insisted on paying all my expenses while in their borders.

Considering the fact that Tesla left practically nothing but letters, papers, diplomas, etc. ---no apparatus ---the Yugoslav engineers have done a remarkably good job in creating an interesting museum. They have done this largely by building a number of working models that duplicate Tesla's apparatus and explain how it works. As for letters and papers, Tesla apparently kept everything. My first shock came when the director of the museum handed me a folder containing about forty letters from me---some of which I didn't even remember writing. Of course there were letters from Mr. Behrend and from all the other friends and associates with whom he dealt. I understand that there are about 170,000 items in this collection. Most have now been microfilmed, and I am hoping some day to get copies of the films for the New York Library, and possibly for the Library of Congress.

One other thing I should like to arrange, is to get a replica of the bust of Tesla by Mestrovic, shown on page 1158 of my SCIENCE article, for erection somewhere in the U.S. Several years ago, I asked Mestrovic (who now teaches at Notre Dame) for permission to do this, and he granted it. He said that he would charge nothing, and that the only cost would be that of casting and transportation from Yugoslavia. I still don't know where it would go, if it were here (the Smithsonian has expressed interest for use in its new engineering building, and there is also the possibility that it might fit in the electrical "hall of fame" in the new building the Engineering Societies are planning for New York). If action isn't taken soon, however, I understand the plaster original, now in Zagreb, will be destroyed. This would be a shame, as a work by Mestrovic would be worth many many times the casting price.

So you see, I have been quite busy---and still with jobs that just satisfy my conscience!

How are <u>you?</u>

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

22nd June 1955

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Your letter of the 26th May has been this long unanswered, as I have been entirely occupied with Mother who badly fractured her arm on the 3rd, withstood an operation to set it, & then broke it again above the first - She is now resting as comfortably as possible, but I have little time for much besides the hospital.

All you write about Tesla is very interesting. For your own sake I urge you to go to Yugoslavia, for it is wise to avail oneself of such an opportunity when it comes. And I am sure it would provide you with much fascinating

material.

As to any which I had, it all, as you know, at Clemson. There is little correspondence, at least two photographs, an excellent one of Tesla, inscribed, & one of him at Denver with his artificial lightning, which the companies still pull of as a stunt.

To the best of my remembrance, my husband told me that Westinghouse agreed to pay Tesla a dollar a horsepower for his patents, & that in 1908 or thereabouts, when the Company was in bankruptcy, Tesla tore up the Contract, saying they needed the money more than he! I do not know about the pension he may have received

(2)

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

from the company; there is no correspondence to my knowledge bearing upon it, but had there been any due to my husbands' efforts, he would doubtless have destroyed it.

I recall that the clock in our 1926 Franklin said "Tesla Patent"; it was a Waltham clock, & my husband immediately spoke to them about it, & they renewed the right to use the patent with him, having intended to drop it.

How I wish there were more evidence available!

As to your making use of any material at Clinson, I am

sure they would lend it to you. If you could go down there, you would enjoy it, & would find the southerners so very cordial & real. Write Mr. S. D. Earle Palmetto Boulevard, Clemson — he is now retired, but handled all the laboratory matters. If you want, I can also write Professor Freeman now has charge of the laboratory, I believe. If you do go down, be sure also to go to the Library, where you will find the wonderful technical books.

Let me know how things progress.

With kind regards,

Sincerely

(Margaret P. C. Behrens)

(ooo)

(3)

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

I do not know whether Carl J. Fechheimer 1930 North Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee, could give you any information of Tesla – he knew him, as I recall, slightly. He was one of my husband's "boys" at Westinghouse.

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

7th May 1955

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

It was certainly a surprise hearing from you, & especially postmarked from Clemson!

Time does fly - I had no idea that Mr. Tesla's hundredth anniversary could be approaching. Of course I shall be interested in everything about it & will appreciate all your reports. As to any information that I might supply, all papers, photographs, etc. are at Clemson & I am sure they will gladly supply what they have, or let you dig it out yourself. If you like, I will write them. Did you, when there, see

their B.A. Behrend Memorial [illegible]
of which they & I are very proud
And almost all the technical libr[illegible]
is there. It is a very remarkable
College.

I've been living 9 years in
California, & my one desire is still
to get out of it, but with little
hope of doing so for a long time.
I am trying to sell my beautiful
but much too big place, but even
so must remain, as my Mother
is very ill in the little hospital
nearby - has been there three years
& can never leave, nor must I
leave her.

I had to get a divorce a few
years ago, & having resumed
the name of which I am so
proud, I feel the better for it.

I miss all my Eastern friends

SPINDRIFT
R. F. D. 1, BOX 171
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA

& interests terribly, & keep in touch as best I can by visits here from friends or by letter.

I envy you being at Westminster. No, I don't show anywhere any more, though I still have a few top dogs; in fact perhaps you'd think they were the same – a beautiful blue merle Collie, another Heather from Bellhaven – a blue merle & a tri-color sheltie, & one black Cocker – only four, but all "tops," & great company.

Let me know all that goes on, please – & the best of luck!

Sincerely,
Margaret Behrend

MRS. B. A. BEHREND
~~110 CLIFF ROAD~~
~~WELLESLEY HILLS~~
MASSACHUSETTS

"Road Point"
Aiken, South Carolina.

The house in Wellesley Hills I am trying to sell, as I'll spend summers as usual here in Beverly Farms.

During a storm this summer a three-masted schooner was washed ashore at Crane's Beach in Ipswich & stands upright in the sand. A short time ago a Norwegian freighter went on the rocks at Eastern Point, Gloucester, but after dumping the cargo they got her off, leaking badly, in a few days.

No, I've done no photography, but my mind has been wholly occupied with this moving. When once I'm installed & settled I may put my mind on my camera.

Let me hear from you when you have time to write, & I hope all goes well with you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

1016 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

10th January 1945

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

It was good of you to send the three prints & I thank you for them, as well as for your letter & Christmas card.

I came across O'Neill's book recently & was horrified by it, frankly - he had agreed to let me see the text of anything relating to me, but he did not do so, & had he done so all that he wrote in that respect would not have appeared in the book. However, it is best to let it die of itself.

Mother is well, & paints occasionally. We are here for the winter while my husband completes some special work, & then we will return to Aiken to live.

I hope that you are well, & that the New Year will have good in store for you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Sanford

Aug 18 '44

Mrs. Percy Chase

has the honour of announcing

the marriage of her daughter

Margaret Chase Behrend

to

Doctor Dudley Phelps Sanford

on Friday, the eighteenth of August

Nineteen hundred and forty-four

New York

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

26th May 1944

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Your letter of last December has been too long unanswered. It was very interesting, & I was glad to have so full an account of Mr. Tesla. You ask me how Mr. O'Neill got in touch with me - I read an article by him which I especially liked on Mr. Tesla in the Tribune, & he later answered a letter I wrote him on the subject. I loaned him what material I had on Mr. Tesla, & he returned all of it to me. It is now in the library of Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina, to be there permanently, & as they are most cooperative you could always use any of it you wished by writing them. It is there that the laboratory is, also. I have not heard from Mr. O'Neill for a long time, but imagine that he is still at work on the book - I shall be interested to read it, but I am sure that it will take more than one writer to bring out Mr. Tesla's full life. So don't give up the idea of writing one yourself.

I have been in New York twice this year but was too occupied to be able to let you know. I shall be here till about the middle of June & then go to Beverly Farms for the summer, as usual. My Red Cross work is at a standstill, but I keep busy in numerous unimportant ways.

There are but 4 dogs now - still old Jubilee, the sheltie Mouse, & 2 new black & white cockers.

No more big dogs till after the war.

It is like midsummer here now, & I imagine it will still seem like spring when I get to Beverly Farms.

Mother hasn't been very well this winter, but is better now. She is in New York at the moment.

I hope you have a good summer. Your work sounds interesting.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
December 2, 1943

Dear Mrs Behrend:

It is so long since you have seen my attempt at handwriting that I figure you may have lost the code. So I'll typewrite this!

How do you do? I was terribly sorry that I did not know sooner that you were in New York, or I would have tried to have a little talk, at least by telephone. My knowledge that you had been here came to me by curiously round-about means. An aunt of mine in Huntington, L.I.***who lives in New York in the Winter---had heard me speak of you, and had discovered your name in the social column of some New York paper. She mentioned it casually in a note to me, some days later. I grabbed the phone immediately, but found you had already fled. It was very nice, though, to be able to speak with your mother once again. I was very happy to learn that she was painting again.

How did Mr. O'Neill happen to find you? His path and mine crossed first nearly twenty years ago, when I had blindly written an article about Tesla for the magazine section of the Brooklyn Eagle. The article was accepted by O'Neill, who was editor of that magazine at the time, and I discovered that he, also, was a Tesla fan. I have seen him several times since, but not in very recent years. At the time of Tesla's funeral, he was ill, and could not attend. It is my understanding that his present not-too-good health limits his present activity with the Herald-Tribune, and that is one reason he is able to devote a great deal of time to a Tesla biography.

My own desire to do a book on Tesla is still intense, but it is still--as it has always been--based on my desire to point out as clearly and completely as possible, to a blind (often willfully so) world, just who Tesla was and what he has done. It would be a terrific job to do properly---partly because of the isolated way in which Tesla lived most of his life, partly because of the technical problems involved, and partly because of the hornet's nest of trouble it could stir up if every single detail could not be proved. Such a book would take endless research, arouse a lot of hard feelings among living men, and probably would be a financial flop. My only concern in doing such a book, would be to make sure that such a book did get into print.

If O'Neill's book (or anyone else's book) will achieve either partly or completely what I had desired, I am all for it. I am behind anything that will help the world understand Tesla's great contribution to it. I am very interested to see, finally, what he has written (O'Neill) has written, though I feel it would be awkward for me to express curiosity about it as this time-- especially as he, knowing that I have a great deal of Tesla material (perhaps more than anyone else) has carefully avoided getting in touch with me. Sava Kosanovich, Tesla's nephew in New York, tells me he has seen some of O'Neill's book---and that it seems all right, though rather dull and prosey.

If O'Neill's book does not cover completely what I know about Tesla, and what I feel about his genius, there is always room for another book.

Right now I am trying to interest one of the better magazines in a long article about Tesla.

Do you propose to give this material you speak of to Mr. O'Neill, or just lend it to him as long as he needs it for purposes of his book? If you are only going to lend it to him, then it would not interfere in the slightest with anything I, or anyone else, would be able to do later. By all means, you should let him have it.

Did you happen to meet Kosanovich while you were in New York? He was, until a short time ago, Minister of State of the Jugoslav Government, and is a very nice fellow. Tesla liked him, although he did not like his other nephew, Trbojevich. Kosanovich has been over to visit me several times. He is the administrator of Tesla's belongings (some forty trunks of books, papers and what-not, still in a storage warehouse), although he may be called suddenly from the country, and in that case wants me to take the job.

As I told you over the telephone, I first learned of Tesla's death quite accidentally. A neighbor, who had heard me speak of Tesla, had read about it in the newspapers and called me to tell me about it. It was about ten o'clock in the morning that I learned of it. I called the New Yorker immediately, but no one seemed to know any details. Then I remembered the name Kosanovich, which Professor Radosavljevich had mentioned to me about a year before. I tracked him down through Jugoslav agencies, and finally located him at the New Yorker, alone and hardly knowing what to do. (He had also learned of it through a friend who had read of it in the newspaper) I rushed over to the New Yorker, where Tesla was still in bed, where he had died the night before.

You probably read of the funeral services, finally held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Probably fifteen hundred attended, mostly Jugoslavs---members of societies. Prof. Scott came down from Yale, and Alexanderson from Schenectady. I accompanied the body, with Kosanovich and Subasich, Governor-General of Croatia, to the Ferncliff cemetery. The body was left there in a little chapel. As music played, I thought of the irony of it all. Here lay the remains of the great Tesla, a man who had laid many of the very foundations of the modern world. He died penniless. I was the only American and only personal friend there.

Well, to change the topic, how are you doing with your Red Cross work? Have you still any dogs?

I am getting along about as usual, though quite rushed with work. Did you happen to see some rather childish pictures of mine, under the caption Kitchen Chemistry, in the ~~November~~ October 4 issue of LIFE? I expect to have a simple layout, also, in the Saturday Evening Post for January 1. A book publisher, too, is after me to do a book on simple science, which it wants in a hurry. I escaped the war job (in which, I'm afraid, red-tape would have kept me from accomplishing much). What I am doing now is considered just as essential

High-schbol kids in the neighborhood, and some of my friends who are on leave from the services, use my place as a sort of informal club-house and U.S.O. I am supposed to keep them supplied with records, magazines, food, and study material. I have a little chemical lab in the kitchen, where we perform experiments. Recently, a group comes around to study astronomy---as far as they can get with naked eye and opera glasses. It all means work, and expense, but it also means companionship and fun, and kids can really teach you a lot.

I think this is the longest letter I have written in ten years, and I hope it makes up a little for my long silence. It seems to get more and more difficult for me to write letters (perhaps because my work of writing gives me a sort of writing phobia), especially letters which mean a lot to me and to which I should give thought. (I wrote to a close relative of mine the other day, for the first time in fifteen years!)

I hope that you and your mother are well and happy. Write again, please, when you can.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

25th January 1943

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Enclosed is my check for $10.00 for the flowers which you so kindly got for me for Mr. Tesla's funeral. I had been waiting to send it until you wrote, & if I owe you more than this, please let me know.

I am counting on you to tell me all & any interesting details about Mr. Tesla. I saw the accounts in the Herald-Tribune. The chief thing they could think of to say about him in the Boston paper was that he was a vegetarian!

So let me know your plans, as I am interested to hear what you are going to do. There doesn't seem to be any possibility of my getting to New York soon.

With thanks & kindest regards,

Sincerely,
Margaret C. Behrend

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

11th January 1943

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

It was certainly kind & thoughtful of you to telephone me about Mr. Tesla. My New York paper didn't arrive until yesterday, so I should not have known until then. I am waiting with interest for a letter from you telling more details about Mr. Tesla, the services, etc. And I also want to know how much you spent for flowers for me, so that I can at least reimburse you for them.

And I am also very interested to hear more about what you have been doing, & what your plans are. You certainly ought to be able to use your advanced knowledge of photography in some way valuable to the war effort.

As I told you, there is very little news of myself. It is remote here so that when I say I am a Lieut. in the Red Cross Motor Corps it means nothing, as there is at present literally nothing for us to do. A new air~~port~~ field is about to be opened outside of Aiken, & that may give us a little work, but nothing to mention.

On account of meat & gasoline rationing I have had to cut down my dog family, & have now only the old faithful Jubilee, the Shetland sheepdog, Mouse, & a new Cocker named May. I spent most of last summer while at Beverly Farms getting ~~two~~ good homes

for the two collies & the bedlington. My collie, Heather, died last spring. From now on, if we are able to travel north & south the dogs will have to be carried or shipped by train, as it won't be possible to motor, I should think.

Mother came down the 1st November & has been here ever since; I hope she will stay all winter, but it is awfully quiet for her.

The accounts of the weather in the north make us doubly grateful to be here, for it is easy to keep the house comfortably warm, & the temperature doesn't touch freezing very often.

I hope you will write soon.

With very best wishes for the New Year,

Sincerely,

Margaret C. Belmont

Thank you for your nice Christmas card.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

21st November 1943

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Mother said she talked with you on the telephone in New York, after I had left, & I wish I might have seen you while there, but my plans were uncertain & I was able to stay only a few days. While there, a Mr. O'Neill came to see me in regard to his proposed book on Tesla; I had read an excellent article on Tesla by Mr. O'Neill in the Herald-Tribune after Mr. Tesla's death; it was written with great understanding, both as to the man & the value of his work. Now, I am about to let Mr. O'Neill have a few Tesla items, photos, etc., but before sending them, I want to ask you how you would feel about this book. Are you yourself contemplating the writing of a book on Tesla? If so, would the two interfere with each other, or not? Please write me frankly how you feel on the subject, & let me hear from you promptly, as I would like to further

a work on Tesla in whatever small way I am able - the material I have is very limited, & not important, I regret to say.

It is a long time since I have heard from you & you were at last accounts on the verge of some work for the war. Let me know how you are making out.

With travel as it is, there isn't much prospect of my leaving here for months.

Do write me soon.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

14th December 1941

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I was glad to hear from you after all this time. You sound as though your work kept you very busy, & it must be extremely interesting.

The reason you could not reach me at Beverly Farms last summer was that we did not go there. Last winter I was laid up with a badly broken right arm & wrist which kept me tied up here into June. Then Mother & I went to Newport, & I came back here earlier than usual. I am now almost back to normal, but was useless for a long time.

I am sorry you have no news of Mr. Tesla. Don't you think you can find him sometime & see how he is?

If you have time to make those pictures sometime, I shall be grateful to have them, but things are now in such a confused state, that everything is uncertain.

I want to get some sort of war work to do, but am at a loss just where to go. Here the Red Cross has nothing much beyond sewing & knitting, which may be useful, but there are plenty who do it.

All my dogs are well & seem entirely untroubled by the state of the world!

I am glad you enjoyed the copy of "Antiques"; I thought the editor did a good job on the article.

I hope you have a good winter & keep well.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

4th December 1940

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

The pictures are wonderful & I am thrilled to have them. They certainly seem a miracle after all the struggle to get them. As to the colored ~~ff~~ ones, I am returning all of them to you - will you please get duplicates of any you want, & then send the complete set to me again. I want to pay for all, & also for the rental of films

2, 18, 23, 26, 35, 36, & 44.

I think I can get copies made here very quickly & I want them before Christmas.

No, I never have tried Colored photography - I am ashamed of my idleness in the camera line, but I am really afraid of the camera, for some reason. It overawes me, it is so clever!

At the moment I don't think Mother is writing any poetry. She has been doing a lot of research & written a lot on Governor Gore & his times, prior to painting the pictures for her exhibition. I am glad you liked the pictures. I ran up very unexpectedly for two nights just before the show closed, but had no time to get in touch with you. I shall expect to go again to New York in February, & hope to see you then.

Mother is coming down here about the middle of the month, & I hope will spend the rest of the winter with me.

Please send me a fair (to you) bill for all the colored pictures & for using the other films, which I will return later.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

MRS. B. A. BEHREND
~~110 CLIFF ROAD~~
~~WELLESLEY HILLS~~
MASSACHUSETTS

Hale Street
Beverly Farms

8th October 1939

Dear Mr. Sweezy:-

It is certainly a shock to find your last letter to me dated the 12th August. How so much time has elapsed without my replying I can't imagine. I was glad to hear from you. All you wrote of Mr. Tesla was interesting, but tragic. I wish it were possible to see him, but as you say, it is a situation where nothing can be done to help, & to even try would be to hurt him & make him escape altogether.

From my view of the ship at the World's Fair, which I visited last May, I should not think that to have designed it would be cause

for credit – the reverse!
The laboratory is happily settled & much appreciated at Clemson, & I feel very pleased at the outcome. I can go there easily from Aiken.
I've just had word that all my belongings from Wellesley Hills have reached Aiken safely, are unloaded, & all in place in my house. It seems like a miracle. Tomorrow morning I start in the car with two dogs, & the others will be shipped down in a week. It would be pleasant to hear that you were coming south, & I think you'd find it interesting country. If you do come, of course you will let me know, & my address is:

Care Mrs J. B. Salley

KALMIA HILL

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

20th March 1939

Dear Mr. Snoezy:-

As you see, I am again in the south; in fact, I am about to settle here, for I have just bought a house - a glimpse of which is enclosed. I expect to move down next fall with all my belongings, & will try to sell my Wellesley Hills house. I shall expect always to spend summers in the north, as usual.

The other day I went out to Clemson & found the laboratory wonderfully laid out, & am very much pleased about it.

Do you know anyone who has a good second-hand 135 mm. F.4 ~~lens~~ lens for Contax (telephoto), & what price they ask. If so, would you let

me know at once here, as Julian Sally is anxious to get one.

I shall be here till about the middle of next month, & then will be at Wellesley Hills till I go to Beverly Farms.

Are you having anything to do with the World's Fair at N.Y.?

Hope you are well.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

20th February 1938

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I hated to have to telegraph you not to come to-day, but I caught another cold - my fourth in succession, & have been in bed again since Friday night. There is a regular blizzard howling outside, so it's really lucky you didn't try to come.

Now I'm trying my utmost to get into shape to leave on the 1st March by motor for Aiken, S.C., & to stay there about a month & see if I can't get properly cured of this germ.

So won't you try to arrange to come to Boston after my return (about the 1st April). April is a much better month for this part of the world. If you had time & wanted to, there are some photographs I'd love to have taken - principally of the dogs & perhaps an interior or two.

But speaking of photographs - there

is one I should adore to have. You have probably read in the papers of the little hermit thrush that has stayed two winters at the florists, Christatos & Koster 907 (or 709) Madison Ave. I had not heard of it, but saw it perched on a branch when I went there for flowers. I always go there, but they do not know me by name, as I pay cash. However, if they'd let you photograph him, I should be thrilled to have a copy. The bird leaves, I believe, about the 1st May, for the summer!

My address will be

Willcox's,
Aiken, South Carolina

I should be glad to hear from you.

I hope everything will go well with you, & I feel so very sorry about your Mother.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret C. Behrend

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
(110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.)

Hale Street
Beverly Farms

31st August 1938

Dear Mr. Swezey -

Many thanks for your letter of the 25th. I am still so excited about the pictures that I can hardly bear to eliminate any from my order! Your "terms" are so vague that you may still make them more definite, after you see the size of my order!

How much does a standard Jetty enlarger cost you? I should think it would be most useful.

The size of pictures you sent is perfectly satisfactory. Now: may I have

25 #3
12 each #1, #4, #5, #7, #12, #26, #22
6 " #16, #17, #19

Please retain all films, as I may want some more.

As to #3, I would very much like to have some of these on postcards - good quality but not glazed, as you can't write on them. In fact, I'd like any of the pictures on postcards. So, when you have time, you can go right ahead, the more the merrier.

There was a dogshow here on Saturday at which I got 3 - 1sts & 2 - reserve winners.

I may get a Bedlington for a present, in which case I will need more pictures!

We expect to be here for about another month, so if you come again in this direction, please let me hear from you. I'll be going back to my home in Wellesley Hills from here, as usual.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Belmont

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

Hale Street
Beverly Farms

24th August 1938

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Thanks for your letter & for the marvellous photographs. You sound as though you had a quite interesting trip in these regions, & I am only sorry that we did not see more of you.

I am through my hospital siege now & beginning to get around again.

As to the photographs, they are wonderful, & I never expect to have any better, or as good. I want dozens of most of them. Now, won't you please promise that you will allow me at least to pay for their cost, though I'd prefer to pay you well for them. If you won't consent, then I shall have to do without them, which would be a blow! If you would let me buy the films I could get them printed myself, but you do much better work. Mother loves the "High Trees", which she calls this place, & I think she'd like to use some as Christmas cards.

Let me know that you'll make some arrangement about the pictures, &

I'll then send you the numbers of my favorites.
They are marvellous.

If I am able, I shall spend Labor Day weekend in Lenox, & then return here. I do not know just when I shall move back to Wellesley Hills.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

22nd April 1935

My dear Mr. Swezey:-

I must be owing you a letter, I think. I went over to New York early this month & had expected surely to see you there, but was taken very ill & spent a week in bed at the Plaza before I was able to return home. Since then I have been in bed until the last few days when I get up & crawl around for a few hours. However, if we can get some real spring weather some of my energy will return, I trust, & then all will be well again.

In March, 4 of my five dogs had distemper, & it was very wearing. Poor little Jupiter died - the black & white cocker who was so shy. The rest, however, are now flourishing.

A week ago yesterday, the Pierces of Springfield, Vermont, who were visiting in Lexington, came over to dinner, & I was able to be up while they were here. We had a good

talk on astronomy, etc. He went to the pouring of the second disk at Corning. You will certainly enjoy a visit with them sometime. It is in August, you know, that they have the great meeting at Stellafane, & you ought to go then - I guess you would get plenty of material to write about.

You may like to read the enclosed clipping about the Benson Animal Farm. Apparently things are booming there, as I often read of new arrivals by boat at Boston.

When are you coming to Boston again? Our plans are rather unsettled, as Mother has in mind going to Paris early in June, in which case I should stay here rather than go down to Beverly Farms, until her return, as I could keep busier here. But nothing is settled yet.

Are you feeling better, & are you writing your book? Let me hear from you when you have time.

Professor Jackson sent me some of these little pamphlets, & you may like to have this one.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

18th August 1935

Hale Street
Beverly Farms
Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I thank you very much for your interesting letter of the 8th, & for all its contents.

The early clippings about my husband I am glad indeed to have, as I do not remember to have seen them, but I am quite sure I have the photograph of the Allis-Chalmers group.

Many thanks for the prints of the photographs you took last year - I still think I am way down at the bottom of the amateur photographers, & have not tried since taking the samples I sent you. As to your success, many congratulations! I think your winning picture is wonderful & very smart.

I hope Mr. Tesla is making out all right, & I wish you could see him & find out how he really is. He sounds cheerful, but is he really all right - that is the question? You wrote me a long time ago that you had had an interesting telephone conversation with him & would tell me about it in your next

letter, but you never did, & now it is doubtless forgotten.

Yes, Mother returned safely, & we are down here at Beverly Farms, but as we were a month late in coming, the summer seems to be ending before it really starts. We expect to go back to my house earlier than usual, towards the end of September, as Mother wants to do some painting up there.

There are five dogs in the family now, as you guess. Fortunately they all behave quite well, or we would be swamped. They all are perfectly beautiful, but impossible to photograph to advantage, it seems to me.

A short time ago I had a letter from Mr. St. Clair of the G. E. Co., who had just been up to the amateur astronomical meet at Springfield, Vermont, saying that Mr. Shapley would like to see my husband's laboratory, so I joined Mr. St. Clair at Lynn, & we picked up Mr. S. & another man at Cambridge & went out to my house for the morning. It was amusing & interesting, but I do not change my opinion of Mr. S., & he appeared to be even more ignorant of the tools at the laboratory than I am.

Is there any chance of your coming in this direction before winter sets in? Of course you would let me know beforehand. Let me hear from you again. With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

Won't you let me reimburse you for those photographs? I'd feel much better, having asked for them — what is the name of your boys' boating organization?

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

19th February 1935

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I found your letter of the 4th waiting for me on my return from New York. The paper looks very businesslike & impressive, & I'm sorry I don't know how to get the ear of Mr. Lambert — he spends a good deal of time in Boston, I believe. If I ever get any ideas on the subject, I will let you know.

Are you feeling better? It is too bad you had that trouble, & I trust it is all a thing of the past now. I was sorry not to see you in New York, but I had a most hectic time, Mother having "booked me up" from beginning to end. How I survived I do not know, but as a matter of fact I feel very well, & much stimulated. I dropped in to see my friends at Zeiss one morning to inquire about their little camera, which is swell — they say, of course, it is better than the Leitz, but that I hardly believe. With the lens which they recommend for my use, it would cost $216.- so I shall not have one. I have a lot of literature on the subject which I shall study when things get calm again.

All my dogs are flourishing; I had a great time at the Westminster Show with my friend, Mrs Ilch, from Red Bank, N.J. She got 19 blue ribbons, besides winners, best of winners, best of breed, best working dog & brace – out of 95 collies – not so bad! If you ever go near the New York American, I'd awfully like the early morning edition of the 13th February – I could not get one there, & don't know how to go about it here.

Mother says we are going over to New York again later on – I do not know, but, if so, I shall hope to see you then. Is there any prospect of your coming to Boston? I do hope you will undertake the task of writing that book, though it does sound pretty terrific.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Beluend.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

19th December 1934

Dear Mr. Sweezy:-

I ought to have answered your last letter before this, but as I had news of you from Mother the time got away from me. I like the four pictures of your pup, & only wish you had kept him!

Mother certainly enjoyed seeing you, & I think your idea of photographing the exhibition, & the execution thereof, was grand. It gave me an excellent idea of the whole layout of the exhibition. I wanted to get over very much, but couldn't make it.

If you should be coming to Boston in January, why not try to include the 13th, & then you could go to the lecture at M. I. T. on high-speed photography? I will have some tickets, & intend to go, if possible.

My five dogs keep me pretty busy, but I enjoy them very much. The two puppies are huge already.

I hope you will have a very pleasant Christmas with your Mother,

I hope it won't be too long before I see you again. It is much too cold to go up to Benson's animal farm now, & he does not have nearly the variety of animals that there are when it is warm & they can be out-of-doors. And as for Springfield, it must be frozen up now till spring.

With very best wishes for the holidays & kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

20th January 1935

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Thank you for your letter. While we were sorry not to see you here last weekend to take in the M. I. T. lecture on high-speed photography, I can only say by way of consolation to you that the lecture (to me) was a disappointment; in fact, it could hardly have been less interesting than it was, but then, I am doubtless wrong, as it was jammed, had been given also on Friday & Saturday & was to have been given again Sunday evening. There were relatively few pictures shown & the apparatus was so poor that they looked like the earliest form of pictures - the reproductions in the magazines are far more interesting. So I do not know how you would find the Van de Graaff lecture on the 10th March - it is a pretty abstruse subject, at best.

I am sorry to hear that you have been "under the weather"; I trust that you are now quite well again.

You certainly landed a job when you got started on that slip project - it must be interesting, but very occupying. You ought to add Gerard Lambert to your list of patrons; if

you could get his ear, I believe you could get his help.

We are having real winter, with cold & a good deal of snow. Mother is quite contented just now, & is painting & writing most of the time. She says we are going to New York next month, about the 6th, for a week's spree. I don't know about it, but it looks as though we might get there, & will stay at the Cosmopolitan Club. The Westminster Show takes place on the 11th 12th & 13th & I should probably spend most of that time there with my friend, Mrs. Clap.

After Christmas I spent about two weeks in bed with a cold, which was annoying, but it has about gone now.

The dogs are all well, thank you: you know I now have five!

I sent a Christmas card to Mr. Tesla & was delighted & amazed to receive a note from him which I will show you sometime.

You haven't sent me the squirrel picture yet!

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

110 Cliff Road,
Wellesley Hills,
Mass.

19th Dec. 1934

Dear Mr Swezey;

The photographs are delightful & I thank you again for taking them. Your Christmas card also I thank you for. It was pleasant

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

24th November 1934

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I am ashamed not to have answered your letter of the 26th October long before this. I thank you for sending the photographs of Mr. Tesla's Long Island laboratory - I did not get down to Long Island on my visit & shall have to give it up now till after winter.

I was interested to hear about your training ship project. Of course if you could tackle such people as Gerard Lambert, Harold & W. K. Vanderbilt & get away with it you would be all fixed. Off hand I can't think of ~~any~~ anybody I know, but Mother might give you some ideas.

What became of your pup? I have acquired two more - blue merle collie pups - very young. They will never be successfully photographed till you try it with your Leica. I do think the photographs you took are wonderful. You may be interested to see that they advertise in "L'Illustration".

Mother is in New York now at the Cosmopolitan Club; she went over last Sunday, & you will hear from her soon if you have not already done so.

There is no particular news here - things just don't seem to happen around Boston. I don't

expect to get to New York during Mother's show, though I wish I might.

Is there any prospect of your coming to Boston?

Mr. St. Clair dropped in for a few minutes the other day, & is coming out soon to see the laboratory.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

Hale Street

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

Beverly Farms

3rd October 1934

Dear Mr. Sweezey:-

Mother, By Jupiter, & I went down to Cape Cod on a few days' visit, & on our return here, we found your letter, the poetry magazines, "Boys' Life", the "Lydian" article, & the marvelous photographs, for all of which please accept our enthusiastic thanks. We enjoyed your visit with us very much, & certainly hope that you can come again. You mention the possibility, & I wonder just when you think of coming. In case you think of the near future, I mention certain ideas we have in mind, viz:- on the 18th & 19th I expect to be at Wellesley Hills with a crew to clean up & hunt the spiders there - & I will return to Beverly Farms on the 19th to remain till approximately the 22nd 23rd when we will move, en masse, to Wellesley Hills. I have an engagement on the 29th, & then thought I might go to Long Island over the following week-end, but this latter idea is still pretty indefinite. Mother expects to go to New York about the middle of November to stay about a month, for her show which opens on the 3rd December. Of this I will let you know more definitely later on.

I am sorry about the mal-de-mer - from which it has also been my lot to suffer!

Did the photo of Tesla's laboratory come out so that it is of use to you? If not, you must try it again. I think the dog photographs are very remarkable - & the little one of Jupiter must have given you special satisfaction. I am thrilled to have them all.

I have read the article about (or including) Sh. Holton with much interest (though I do feel their ideas are highly charged with imagination!) & I was much excited over "Salvage" - it must be a fascinating business.

At last we have some heavenly weather, though it was pretty chilly on the beach yesterday. The weather was <u>wretched</u> all the time we were at the Cape - right by the Canal, by the way, at Monument Beach.

The portrait of Mother is finished & I like it very much - we are going to a lunch in its honor to-day!

You were good to take all the pains about the poetry magazines & suggestions, & Mother certainly appreciates it. - I think she is going to write you, & she looks forward to seeing you in New York, if not before. If you have any ideas about going to Nashua, Springfield, Mt., etc. in conjunction with visiting us, let us know, & I know they can be worked out.

I hope that you found your Mother well, & that she did not miss you too much.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

With kindest regards from both Mother & myself.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
ROND POINT
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

5th November 1940

Dear Mr. Suezey:-

Many thanks for your letter of the 30th October, enclosing the colored pictures of the dogs. I think they came out remarkably well - I can take them to a friend of mine to be projected on a screen, so as to get a good view of them, - they are wonderful. I did not realize you were just starting in on color. Now, of course, I can hardly wait to see the other dog photographs!

All you wrote of your friend "Joe" was very interesting, & I do hope he is able to go to Brown.

Mother's exhibition opens on the 18th November at the Fifteen Gallery on West 57th Street, not far from 5th Avenue, but you will receive a card for it, & will doubtless see her there, too. I wish I could go, but I have house guests for a month, so cannot leave.

The south is as fascinating to me as

ever. I am glad to be back here. Yesterday I went up to Clemson & saw the laboratory, which they are still thrilled about.

Some day I expect you will be turning up here in the south, & I shall be glad to see you.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

I wish you could get some news of Mr. Teda.

Hale Street
Beverly Farms
7th September 1934

HARBOR STREET
MANCHESTER
MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Mother & I will be delighted to see you on the 22nd. As I recall it, the boat gets into Boston around 7 a.m. If you will go to the Ritz Carlton on Arlington Street I will meet you in the waiting room on the 2nd floor between 9 & 9:30 a.m. & we can go out to Wellesley Hills directly. Or if you have business to attend to in the morning, you could meet

me at the Ritz at 1 p.m. for lunch + we would go out to Wellesley Hills afterwards, & come down to Beverly Farms in time for dinner. Just let me know whether you had rather be met at 9-9:30 a.m. or 1 p.m. on the 22nd.

With kind regards, + looking forward with pleasure to seeing you,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

Hale Street

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly Farms

15th September 1934

Hear Mr. Swezey:-

I read the other evening in the paper of the sudden death of Mr. John M. Pierce's younger boy. He & others, including his brother, John, were climbing Mt. Washington, & in some way Jerry slipped in a stream & was washed over a fall & was killed. They must be devastated by the tragedy - Jerry was an unusually charming & fascinating boy.

I thought you ought to know this in case you are thinking of going up to Springfield, Vermont.

I am looking forward to seeing you in a week's time. Unless we have some Indian summer there won't be any bathing, so a sweater or top coat will be more comfortable than a bathing suit!

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend

CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
PASADENA

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

January 8, 1936

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
161 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 4th, and to say in reply that I have a dim recollection of having had a letter addressed to Dr. Hale passed on to me, and of having decided that I knew nothing about the situation and therefore having passed it on to Dr. John Anderson, who presumably did have some knowledge of the laboratory in question. I assume now, though I am not clear about this, that your inquiry was as to whether the Institute wished to purchase Dr. Behrend's so-called precision tool laboratory. I think that it is quite unlikely that we should be able to do this, even if it were useful to us, but with my present ignorance I have no judgment even as to its possible utility. The fact that you have not yet received reply probably indicates that no one who has seen the letter could see the utility, either. If I am wrong in my vague memory as to what the letter was about, kindly inform me and I will do my best to look it up.

Very sincerely yours,

RAM:IH

Robert A. Millikan

Hale Street
Beverly Farms

Mrs. B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

2nd July 1934

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I should have answered your letter long ago & then it wouldn't have gotten mislaid. I am very, very sorry about your Mother's accident, & trust that she has now fully recovered.

I saw your article about pouring the 200-inch lense, & thought it interesting. I can't believe, however, that the telescope will ever be very satisfactory & would bet that Zeiss could beat it any time.

We came down here the 7th June & are all settled. Mother went to New York last night on the through train. There is a train from N. Y. direct to Beverly Farms with no changing every Friday night & it returns on Sunday nights. For the N. Y. tired business man!

A few days ago some one telephoned me from the Waltham Watch Company & said they were doing a lot of studying about Tesla (doubtless looking for ideas to steal) & wanted to know if I had a copy of "Nikola Tesla - Inventions

(Electrical World)

Writings & Researches" by T. C. Martin, about 1900. I said I doubtless had a copy but would not sell it & suggested they try some booksellers. Do you know anything about the book – I can't look anything up down here. I doubt that I should want to get them a copy, but thought I'd try & find out what they're up to.

No, there aren't farms in Beverly Farms – it is just a summer resort, but a very nice one, & if you could manage to pay us a few days' visit, I'm sure it would do you good & give us much pleasure. If you think you could come sometime, let me know when it would be convenient for you, & we will arrange it. Don't come the week of the 4th – 11th August, as there won't be room then, & I think the week end of the 21st would be crowded, too.

Now, I am not sure of your address, so if you receive this safely, please let me know. I hope that you are well, & that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you here. How is Mr. Tesla?

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

which I almost thought had become non-existant. We ought to be at home again in a week or so.

Your trip to Tennessee will be fascinating, & I hope you can take it.

I wonder all about your experience at Corning at the pouring of the 200-inch. They tried over 2 years to fuse quartz & it couldn't ~~be~~ be done. I wonder if that surface in glass can remain accurate under changing temperature conditions. What do you think? I say "no". If anyone could do it, it would be Zeiss.

Mr. St. Clair, in charge of the optical department of the G.E. Co. at Lynn, Mass., knows a lot about telescopes & has made several for himself on the side. He is awfully nice, if you ever want to ask any questions, but you will find no one nicer than Mr. Pierce

WILLCOX'S
AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

2nd April 1934

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Your letter was forwarded to me at Charleston & I was glad to get it. As you see, I am on that celebrated southern trip, & thus far have navigated successfully. We spent a few days in Washington on the way down. The Folger Shakespeare Library was a fascinating place, & I found much more of interest there than I had expected. We are going to stop there again on the trip back, which, I regret to say, starts to-morrow.

We found here the spring weather

at Springfield, Vermont.

It will be good to get home again, in spite of a fine time here, & I shall hope to hear from you again before long. don't forget that we shall be glad to see you at Wellesley Hills if you can spare the time, & we shall certainly hope to see you during the summer at Beverly Farms.

This southern atmosphere makes one frightfully lazy & so I must stop writing.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Belmont.

My friend's dog (one of them) was runner-up to the best cocker at N.Y. among other things.

110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
9th February 1934

HARBOR STREET
MANCHESTER
MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Mr. Swegey:-

I expect to go over to next Sunday, the 11th with a friend, Mrs. Clap, who is showing Cocker Spaniels at the Westminster Show. We shall stop at the Hotel Lincoln, that being convenient to the Madison Square Garden. We expect to return Wednesday midnight.

Homefield, Torquay. 8.5.19.

Dear Mr. Behrend,

I have y^{rs} of 23.4.19. and a previous letter wh I d^{d} not reply, being extremely ill, so sent you Göttingens Hon. Ph.D$_{r}$ to go on with. It may be very valuable some day, being from Kaiser Bill, who is nearly as bad as Wilson.

Owing to Wilson's coming into the War so late, things have been v. bad here both as regards food and fuel. I was entirely unable to get wholesome food wh is necessary for me, nor even invalid's food, and was therefore starved internally of the food wh. sh^{d} have warmed one inside, and starved of warmth externally as well by coal wh. was not Household coal at all, but required a furnace to consume it. The fires wanted attention night and day about every 2 hours to be thoroughly raked out, and made up again, or they just turned to coke and went out. The heat value was small in any case. I was forced to have one gas fire, in my bedroom, horrid gas, and poisonous. Then there was my gouty rheumatism to be attended to, and nursed. So I have lived through the winter fully dressed, getting a little sleep by snatches, between my journeys to attend to the fires, getting about 3 hours sleep of a sort in the 24. Then, although the Armistice had been signed, and the Gov^{t} had enormous stores of food, they released it very slowly. No sugar or butter to speak off, eggs unprocurable, ditto butchers meat, bread uneatable, and so on. Finally I was poisoned by some of Wilson's Chicago bacon. It was a dreadful biz. ... Now, however, I can buy invalids food, at a cost about 6 times as much as I used to pay for wholesome rump steak, beef fat, potatos, first class biscuits, and unlimited sugar. With the warm weather I am recovering rapidly and expect to be able to work out of doors in the fresh air v. soon. Till Sept^{m}, when I suppose there will be more trouble. I have been unable to attend to biz. affairs, and am not up to the mark yet, and cannot reply properly at present to your 2 letters. I perceive that you are hurt, for wh. I am very sorry indeed. (I say nothing of my own feelings.) You are a practician, and a practical man, and I believe warm hearted, and desirous to help me, but you dont understand me, and you cannot help me properly by going against my wishes. More later.

Yours sincerely

Oliver Heaviside.

P.S. Wilson has all registered letters opened.
If you didnt register, they may escape that ignominy. Some of your unregistered letters did.

told me a funny story about his visit to the U.S. some years ago. He had mentioned me, and received this startling information:- "Heaviside? Is he still living? I thought he was one of the classics!" Now that is real fame, isnt it? And I may live 20 years more if I can keep out the rheumatism and damp cold which is the plague of England, and have the pleasure of hearing such remarks again. "Is he still living? I thot he was one of the classics!" So you see there are compensations. ... I dare say I am better known as a classic in the U.S. than in Britain.

For information of Censor. Kaiser Bill is one of the best friends we have ever had, because he is waking us up.

Homefield, Torquay. 24 June 1918

Dear Mr. Behrend,

I duly received a letter from house, and then the official documents and another private letter, but thought the engraving mentioned w^{d} soon come, so delayed replying. But it surprised me that in such a goahead country you keep up the old fashion. A printed form is enough in England, or even merely the official letter.

I observe that there is a different interpretation attached to the meaning of explicit acknowledgement in the U.S. from that current here. But that matters nothing now. An engineer writing in the El^{n} once said that my description and directions only wanted to be put into the conventional language of patents to make a patent. But there is a rather funny notion prevalent that an invention is not an invention unless it is patented, and then it is the patentees invention.

As regards your proposition about a book, I really couldn't do it. I have neither the time nor the inclination; the spirit doesnt move that way - I want to get on with vol 4 of E.M.T. and may be able to do it by and bye. It is a question of health, and freedom from disturbance and petty worries, and too much other work. At present a domestic calamity (the old lady with whom I have lived for 9 1/2 years went mad, and has gone away to be taken care of in a family) throws a great amount of work upon me, viz. to get the house, very much neglected, into order and rearranged to suit my convenience, and to try to sell in a profitable way portions of the stock to recompense me for my great money loss through her. So even vol 4 is at a stop now, and it is slow work for an old man in any case.

Now if you took vol. 4 instead of the book you propose it would do very well for me, but then my conditions w^{d} be far too stringent I think to meet your desires, payment in advance, like a retaining fee, and yet to send copy at my own convenience, etc. etc.!

You said something about busts or statues or something. But you didnt mention torchlight processions with brass bands and illuminations of the sky, wh. I have read about. Well, never mind, I will try to do without them. There are many worse off than I am, though the war has punished me severely.

Yours v. truly

Oliver Heaviside

Copy of letter from Oliver Heaviside

Homefield, Torquay. 20.2.18

Mr. B. A. Behrend, Brookline, Mass.

Dear Sir,

I duly rec d yrs of 24 Jan. and also two communications you sent to Prof. J. Perry, wh. he sent on to me. I have given them attentive considn.

Honours in genl. I think honours have been v. much overdone. The more honours, the less value. It is depreciating the currency, and I hope the U.S.A. will not be led into imitating Britain in this respect. As regards scientific honours I think that if a sci. man has recd one or two good honours to "recognise" him, nothing useful in genl. is gained by their multiplication, and the effect may even be the other way. And yet it is v. unpleasant to refuse them. It makes me wish I had stopped at the tail F.R.S., with perhaps a good Hon. Ph.D. to balance the tail, by giving one the title of Dr. For there are doctors in nearly every street (or there wd be but for the war, wh. has improved the public health and lowered the death rate), and so people do attach some sort of consequence to the title, whilst F.R.S. means nothing at all, being less than F.R.H.S., to which our respected gardening townsman belongs by paying a guinea. Of late years there has been a perfect flood of new honours, and even the women have caught the plague.

Now on the other side of the personal aspect, You state that well up to a certain point, your great Institute of 8000 members desires to do honour to me if I will do honour to it. That is right so far as the recognition that the honour is, or shd be, quite mutual. If I were offered a Dukedom, I might take it, having already an estate, properly mortgaged up to its full capacity, and I shd think I was doing the tribe of Dukes an honour by joining it; besides that, in private, I shd derive great amusement from the transaction, and eat my rations with more zest.

But then, how do you propose to carry out the "official recognition"? The value of the work I have done was long ago well recognized, beginning with Rayleigh, Fitzgerald, Kelvin, Lodge and other big men. In time, after much ridicule, it even permeated the P.O. The great and ineffable Preece was ultimately goaded into saying that he did not see that Heaviside had anything to do with it; and his jackal Kemp declared that it was something quite different, and that Heaviside's way had been proved to be a failure. After that, what can your 8000 do to honour me?

I took notice that although no one questioned that the loading coil system was my invention <u>before</u> Pupin sold his patents, (tho' it was sometimes laughed at by some practicians who miscalled themselves practical men), yet <u>after</u>, a great change quickly occurred, and I was repudiated in a most emphatic manner. Now, being an innocent

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

15th December 1933.

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I was glad to have your letters of the 5th and 13th December.

First, let me say that I am very sorry to hear that your father is so ill, and I hope that he may really get well; it is sad to have the people we care for ill.

Shortly after receiving your first letter, I happened to be at the M. I. T., and mentioned about Mr. Tesla to Mrs. Maynard - it was she who sent Mr. Kennott & Mr. Swainson to see me. I asked her if it might be possible for the M. I. T. to take an article, or articles, from Mr. Tesla, for publication in some of their journals, and I am enclosing a letter which she has just sent me for you to use as you like.

Incidentally, she told me that the M. I. T. has just established its own press "The Technology Press," I believe it is called, & are going to publish books, etc.

It is going to be very interesting to see what happens about Mr. Tesla & Messrs. Kennott & Swainson. If there are any dinners to be paid for, I trust that the M. I. T. boys will do it - they are able to, I am sure.

If you are able to arrange a meeting, do let me know what goes on; I should like to hear about it, however it turns out! But I hope you are not going to be put to a lot of work & worry.

My Mother is still in Paris, & writes that she expects to return in January. I may possibly go over to New York to meet her, in which case I will let you know, in the hope that I may perhaps see you. The whole idea is very vague, however, as Mother is most uncertain in her plans, & I ought not to go, anyway.

With kind regards, and best wishes for Christmas & the New Year,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM N. SEAVER
LIBRARIAN

BERTHA P. TRULL
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

THE INSTITUTE LIBRARY

MIRIAN S. SMITH
REFERENCE LIBRARIAN

KATHARINE MAYNARD
VAIL LIBRARIAN
Electrical Engineering

MARGUERITE CHAMBERLAIN
EASTMAN LIBRARIAN
Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics

December 12, 1933

Dear Mrs. Behrend:

I spoke to the TECHNOLOGY REVIEW editor about the possibility of securing an article from Mr. Tesla, and he said he would like the opportunity of looking over any manuscript that he cared to submit, and if they found it suitable for publication they would make payment for it. He didn't indicate the amount, and said he couldn't guarantee to take it, but he seemed interested and would be willing to negotiate through you or any third person if you thought it best that he should not correspond with Mr. Tesla direct.

The editor is Mr. J. R. Killian, Jr., and his office is in Room 11-203 - second floor near the Massachusetts Avenue entrance. He said he saw a newspaper interview with Tesla, or an article by him in a newspaper, last year which he thought was a little wandering; that is, it touched upon public affairs and other than scientific subjects, and he intimated he would prefer something directly related to Tesla's own past work. I pass this on, however, merely to indicate a general attitude, and you will of course do just what you think best about pursuing the subject further.

Sincerely yours,

Katharine Maynard

KM

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

8 Lowell Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
31st May 1933.

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Have I ever answered your letter of the 2nd March? The reason I cannot remember is that I have spent most of the time since then in the hospital, but am now supposed to have recovered from a serious operation. Among other things, you asked about the Heaviside exhibit, which continued into this month, & is now dismantled, & the books, etc., back with me. Did I send you a copy of the Technology Review with an article by the Rail Librarian, Mrs. Maynard? If not, I will send you one, if you will let me know. Did I send you the two copies of my husband's "Induction Motor" book for the two gentlemen with unpronounceable names? If not, I will do so immediately on your telling me.

I am now able to get out, & go regularly to Wellesley Hills, which is a help. Mother plans to go for the summer again to Manchester about the 9th June, & I shall be with her. My address thereafter will be Harbor Street, Manchester, Massachusetts, & the telephone: Manchester, Mass. 970; I give you this in

case you should come to Boston so that you could reach me. As I shall be back & forth frequently I could surely see you if you were in this vicinity.

I hope that Mr. Tesla keeps well & that you are able to see him.

Professor Wiener's Heaviside article did not get published, after all. I am going there to dinner to-night & may get some more news.

It was awfully nice to have seen you in New York. With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Behrend.

Dear Mrs. Behrend:

Please excuse me for not writing before. I have tried several times, but words seemed so clumsy and inadequate.

after his sudden illness, and then a long period of recovery, which must have toward the end the promise of the beginning of a new life

After your husband's long period of recovery, which toward the end seemed to hold the promise of the beginning of a new life, his sudden passing must certainly have been a shock. When I received your telegram, and, a few minutes later, received a telephone call from Mr. Tesla, not only was I shocked and grieved, but my conscience hurt me. Why hadn't I written before, why hadn't I done something positive to help, even if only a little, to relieve the pain which Mr. Behrend was then became so clear that Mr. Behrend had suffered.

Mr. Tesla expressed to me the same troubling of conscience. When he first heard of your husband's illness, he told me, he had the promting and desire to go at once to visit him and to carry to him words of encouragement and cheer; that he did not, shall always be his regret, for the fact that he did not, he shall never forgive himself.

It is useless now to recall such things. We can only be grateful that your husband was a man of high achievement and large spirit, whose physical passing cannot be associated with the ordinary conception of death.

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York
March 24, 1933

Mr. Nikola Trbojevich
71 Glendale Avenue
Highland Park, Michigan

Dear Mr. Trbojevich:

For several years I have been intending to write to you. Some correspondence which you had with Mr. B. A. Behrend in 1927---which comes to me in today's mail, from Mrs. Behrend---crystallizes my intention. So here is my first letter of contact.

Since some very young year I have been an admirer of your illustrious uncle, Nikola Tesla. For the last ten or eleven years I have known him personally, and have gone about with him quite frequently. One of my deepest ambitions is to help preserve the prolific genius of this Titan for the generations to come.

During my friendship with Tesla I have written about a dozen popular articles about his life and work. With the help of Professor Radosavljevich, I collected a book of greetings from world-known engineers and scientists for Tesla's seventy-fifth anniversary. It has always been my great hope that I could gather enough material to form the basis of a worthy biography. (Have you seen Slavko Boksan's recent German work, "Nikola Tesla und Sein Werk"?)

Separately, I am sending you a copy of the Nasa Posts, which issue is devoted entirely to Tesla's jubilee. Mr. Boksan writes me that copies have been sent to the libraries of two thousand Universities, all over the world.

Have you seen Mr. Tesla in recent years? Have you ever heard any stories of his very early life? Do you know if he has any other close relatives in this country? In Jugoslavia?

I ask you these questions because, although he has always talked freely with me about technical matters, he has always been reticent about his family and friends. And it is quite necessary---if I am ever to be able to do a biography---that I should follow every possible clue that might lead to information about his life.

With hopes that we may occasionally exchange views about your uncle, and with thanks for any information you may be able to give me, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

8 Lowell Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
21st March 1933.

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Your last letter reached me at the hospital where I had to go unexpectedly for a small operation. I am now crawling around, & this accounts for the delay in answering your letter.

When I go to the house tomorrow I will get the correspondence about which I told you, from Tesla's nephew; will you please return it to me after you finish with it? I am also sending you the two copies of my husband's book; they go singly, as they are wrapped already.

This Tech Review contains an article by Mrs. Maynard, the librarian at the Vail Library, on the Heaviside exhibit. I can't find out yet whether Professor Wiener is re-writing his article - Bush's (vice-pres. of M.I.T.) comment on it was "Too true to be good" - written across it! The exhibit is still on & they want to continue it for a while. They are giving a dinner, etc., at the M.I.T. for Prof. Elihu Thompson, & want it then - Jewett & a lot of the Telephone Crowd will be there. They wanted to know if Tesla would go, if invited - to the dinner!!

I don't know when I shall ever get to England with the Heaviside material.

It was a pleasure & stimulation to see you in New York, & it would be very nice to see you here in Boston. Be sure to let me know ahead when you

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS MASSACHUSETTS

8 Fowell Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
6th February 1933.

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I am planning to go over to New York on Thursday, the 9th, to meet my Mother, who is due from Europe on the "Berengaria" on Friday.

Would you care to take dinner with me at the Cosmopolitan Club, 122 East 66th Street, N.Y.C., on Thursday at 7 o'clock? Perhaps you would send me a line to the Club, & if it is not convenient for you, please do not hesitate to say so.

With kind regards.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Behrend.

I found the Heaviside article & sent you a copy of the magazine this morning.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

8 Sowell Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
8th January 1933.

Dear Mr. Sweezey:-

I took the Heaviside books over to the Vail Library at the M. I. T. on Thursday, & while I was there, Mrs. Maynard, the librarian, showed me a magazine she had just received about Tesla. I took the name of it (as much as I could decipher) to tell you about it, & also the date of the London "Electrician" in which is a review of a book on Tesla*, as I thought you would be interested to know of them. On my return here, I found your interesting letter on my desk, and also a copy of the magazine! Mrs. Maynard had the book review copied for me, & I enclose a copy, which you need not return. I hope that the book is translated into English, & if you hear that it has been, do let me know, but don't send me a copy.

I hope that you may perhaps see the Heaviside material; I do not know when I can take it to England, which I want to do. At present only the books from his library are at the M. I. T. & it will take them some time to digest the notes written in, etc. I ~~cannot~~ can't let them have but one letter, I think, as they are too frank in discussing some of those who deprived him of his just deserts. Then I have an honorary degree ~~diploma~~ bestowed on him by "Kaiser Bill"! And 7 photographs. If there is any write up on the exhibit at the M. I. T., I will send you a copy. I may be able to find at the house tomorrow a magazine (a spare copy) containing Appleyard's articles

* This is the same book which you wrote about.

on Heaviside; in which case I will send it to you.

I am certainly delighted to have the Tesla number, which you sent, and I thank you for it. In going over things at our house in Wellesley Hills, I have found a number of Tesla's letters to my husband, as well as at least two more photographs of him, besides the two in the laboratory. When next you come to Boston you will like to go out to the house again, I am sure.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Behrend.

was predicting great steps forward in radio were imminent. Eskil Berg I know, & my husband thought him extremely capable - much more so than his much more advertised brother, Ernst. Somehow I don't think the other person deserves classification with Berg, - he made a fortune in G. E. stock, to be sure, etc.

Returning to electric ships, it was my husband who designed the (through Westinghouse) equipment of the U. S. S. Tennessee & I am not sure which others, during the war.

About a month ago I had a call one evening from two Tech. students, Messrs. Kengott & Swainson, whom Mrs. Maynard, the M. I. T. librarian had referred to me in regard to Tesla.

110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills.

HARBOR STREET
MANCHESTER
MASSACHUSETTS

19th November 1933.

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

A copy of "Popular Science" for November, containing a very interesting article by you on Electric Ships, reminds me again that I have not written to you for a long time.

I thank you for sending the magazine, & was not surprised to see Tesla's name in your article. When listening at the radio, at the opening of the N. B. C. studios in the R. C. A. building a little while ago, I was surprised & pleased to hear the speaker refer to Tesla - that he

I think I wrote you that they would come out sometime. They are working on some of Tesla's lines, & seemed particularly anxious to know more of him, etc. I told them what I could, & advised them to get in touch with you sometime, as you could help them & advise them much more than I. I have not heard from them since, & perhaps they are waiting till their Christmas holidays to go over to New York.

As I am now doing volunteer work every morning at the Free Hospital for Women, I am a still worse correspondent than usual. It seemed impossible for me not to have more occupation than housekeeping (at which I am very poor) & so I am going to do this work, which is very interesting, for the winter.

Hoping that you are well, and with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Behrend.

if you ever knew him to be in need, I would want to know it, & would try to see if I could not do at least a little.

I am always tempted to go over to New York as it is so stimulating & full of interests, & I try to resist the temptation. However, when I succumb I will most certainly let you know, as I should like to see you.

At the present time I am working on an exhibition of Heaviside material. I think you know that of the few books from his library which escaped destruction, some are at the Institution of El. Engineers in London, & my husband owned I believe the only others - some 35-40 volumes. I have decided to give them all to the Institution in memory of my husband, & thus unite the Heaviside material. The Mass. Institute of Technology is very much interested in it, & I have agreed to let them have the books, photographs, perhaps some correspondence, etc., for an exhibition before the material goes to

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS MASSACHUSETTS

8 Lowell Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts
30th December 1932.

Dear Mr. Sweezey:-

It was very kind of you to write me at Christmas, and I thank you for your letter.

I mailed you this morning, by parcel post insured, a copy of my husband's induction motor book. We had a number of spare copies, & any time you know where one would be appreciated, do let me know.

In regard to the question you asked about Tesla, I cannot tell you anything further than what my husband told you, as I do not know. I might accidentally learn more, & if so, I would let you know it. How is Mr. Tesla getting along? Do you think he is making both ends meet? I wish I were in a position to see that he did not want for anything, but of course

London, and next week I shall take it in to them. I presume it will take some time to get it all arranged. The books are full of interesting & amusing notes by Heaviside.

As my Mother left a fortnight ago for Paris, I have to keep busier than ever so as not to think how very lonely I am. Our winter, which set out to be very severe, has become very mild, & that makes my frequent trips to Wellesley Hills easier.

I hope you will write me again when you have time.

With kindest regards, & hoping that the New Year will be a pleasant & successful one for you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Behrend.

On the subject of Oliver Heaviside I could write extensively of my husband's interest in him, for to him is due all recognition he received in this country, & largely in England. He never wrote a book on Heaviside, but had considerable material for it, & spoke always of it, wishing to find the right person to work on it. He had considerable correspondence with Heaviside, intensely interesting, & owns I believe all the books in this country from his library; those which escaped destruction in England are at the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London, where eventually I hope to take all those which we have.

There is a great deal I could tell you about my husband's interest in Heaviside. These two pamphlets enclosed you will like to have.

When you next are in Boston I hope

HARBOR STREET
MANCHESTER
MASSACHUSETTS

3rd August 1932

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

I thank you for your kind letter of the 30th July.

It is interesting to hear about the new book about Mr. Tesla's work; I am unfortunately handicapped, I am ashamed to admit, by being unable to read German.

In regard to the celebration for Mr. Sprague: it seems to me to be another of those examples where the heavy hand of Commercialism & publicity replaces the kindly spirit & tribute such as you displayed in carrying out the birthday greetings to Mr. Tesla. Having known both Mr. Tesla & Mr. Sprague intimately, I am sure my husband would say it were sacrilege to mention their names together. Please destroy this- I am sometimes indiscreet.

we may be able to talk of these things. I will let you know when next I am in New York. it will not be for sometime, I expect.

After you have seen the book on Mr. Tesla's work, which you mentioned, I would appreciate it if you would let me know of reference to my husband.

When next you see Mr. Tesla, kindly convey to him my very kindest regards.

Thanking you again for your kindness in writing, I am

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Behrend.

If you can find a copy in some library of the 2nd July issue of London "Nature" you will find in it a short "appreciation" of my husband by his most intimate friend, Allan Fuld, of England. I have no spare copies, & cannot secure them in this country, so cannot send you one.

Mrs. B. A. Behrend
110 Cliff Road
Wellesley Hills
Mass.

13th June 1932.

My dear Mr. Sweezey:-

I have never acknowledged your kind letter of the 12th April, & can only offer as excuse the fact that I have not been very well, & have had to neglect things which ought to have been done. I do appreciate all your kindness to my husband and to me, and I hope that when you are in Boston you will always let me know.

I should always appreciate hearing of Mr. Tesla, and trust that his health is now good & that he is comfortable. Will you give him my kindest regards when next you talk with him?

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Behrend.

(Copy)

Jan 19, 1932.

Dear Mr. Behrend;

A week ago you had improved considerably, and I hope that improvement has continued considerably. When one's mind is active it is hard to lie still: minutes seem so long; one wants to do something to relieve the pressure and the momotony. But quiet rest is sustaining and healing. Sometimes when my body is overtired ---yet my mind is struggling with what seem momentous problems, unwilling to give up the fight; fearful, perhaps, that by so doing it may lose all that it had gained---I remember my first lesson in swimming, how my instructor had told me to lie perfectly still on the water---no kicking no struggling, just perfectly still---that by so doing the water would sustain me---and I remember the sense of restful confidence that suffused me when I realized that what the teacher said was true. I then give up the mental struggling, relax my mind and muscles, give myself completely to the kind care of rest and dreamless sleep; confident that I will be sustained, that I will awaken fit and whole. And I find that this complete relaxation works. I know you will, too.

Please excuse this badly written excuse for a note. I want only to remind you that I do not forget you, and that I am looking forward to the day when we can meet again and have a real chat---of greater length and substance than we were able to have before.

With repeated kind wishes

Very sincerely,

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

Newton Hospital,
Newton, Massachusetts.
11th January 1932

Dear Mr. Sweezy;-

It was very, very kind of you to write those lovely letters to us, & my husband was deeply touched.

He seems to-day to show considerable improvement, and is quite cheerful. He does not like to have to lie absolutely quiet from day to day, but certainly his progress should reward him. There has been no return of the hemorrhage, & everything is very encouraging. I shall stay right here at the hospital.

My husband received a wonderful telegram from Mr. Tesla, & I did thank you for it - that was a fine thing for you to do. I am enclosing a note to Mr. Tesla, & ask you to supply the address, as I am not sure of it.

If it is not asking too much, it would be very kind of you to write again. It is these things which will arouse my good husband to a real desire to live, & it must be.

With many thanks, and with very kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Behrend

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

Newton Hospital
Newton, Massachusetts.
8th January 1932.

Dear Mr. Sweyey:-

Won't you write my husband the letter you promised for 1932, as he was suddenly stricken with internal hemorrhages & we are working to keep him cheerful. He is better, but weak. He has enjoyed his correspondence with you & your visit & I know you will forgive me for writing you to ask this favor.

Our house is closed & I stay here, too.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Behrend.

T. 3/26/32

BEHREND, INVENTOR, TAKES HIS OWN LIFE

Noted Engineer, Recently in a Hospital, Shoots Himself in His Home at Wellesley, Mass.

RECEIVED OVER 70 PATENTS

Designed Some of the Largest Electrical Machinery and Was Author of Works on Technical Subjects.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLESLEY, Mass., March 25.—After telling his chauffeur to wait outside, Bernard Arthur Behrend, 56, internationally noted engineer and electrical inventor, entered his home at 110 Cliff Road, Wellesley Hills, today and committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart.

Ill health was held by friends to have been the motive. Mr. Behrend recently had been a patient at the Cambridge Hospital and other hospitals.

Charles McGinnis, the chauffeur, drove him from Cambridge to the house at 11 this morning. McGinnis waited until 1 o'clock, became alarmed, found it locked and notified the police.

Charles B. Timmons, motorcycle officer, broke in and found Behrend's body in an upstairs room, a revolver beside him. One bullet had been discharged.

A few minutes after the discovery of his body his wife drove to the house unaware of the tragedy. She was prostrated with grief.

Received Over 70 Patents.

Bernard Arthur Behrend, one of the foremost consulting engineers in the country, was born at Villeneuve, Switzerland, May 9, 1875, a son of Moritz and Rebecca Wolf Behrend. After studying with a private tutor and in England, he entered the University and Polytechnic Institute of Berlin, graduating with the degree of C. E. in 1894.

Coming to the United States when a young man, Mr. Behrend became chief engineer of the Bullock Electric Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati and later chief electrical engineer and consulting engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Company and Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd., of Montreal. He afterward was employed as advisory engineer by the Westinghouse Company.

He was the inventor of numerous electrical devices and machinery and the designer of some of the largest electrical machinery manufactured. More than seventy patents were granted to him on his inventions.

Mr. Behrend was a non-resident lecturer at McGill University, Montreal; at the University of Wisconsin and at Leland Stanford Junior University.

A gold medal was awarded at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 to Mr. Behrend and he received the John Scott medal at the Franklin Institute in 1912.

He wrote extensively on professional topics. Among his publications were "The Induction Motor—Its Theory and Design," issued in 1900 and later translated into French and German. Another edition, "The Induction Motor and Other Alternating Current Motors," was published in 1922.

He contributed about thirty monographs on professional topics to leading American and European engineering journals, chiefly on the theory of alternating currents, motors and generators.

In 1931 Mr. Behrend received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Institute of Technology at Darmstadt for his work in developing induction machines, particularly multiphase and monophase types.

He was a member of the International Electrical Congress which met at St. Louis in 1904, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, former senior vice president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Physical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His clubs were the Engineers of New York and Boston, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Club.

In 1926 he married Margaret Plummer Chase.

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Received at

148 GREENPOINT AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER
11	

NAG3 27=TDB CAMBRIDGE MASS MAR 26 1045A

KENNETH M SWEZEY=

163 MILTON ST BROOKLYN NY=

:THANKS YOUR MESSAGE IF MR TESLA ABLE WILL YOU ACCOMPANY HIM SERVICES TRINITY CHURCH BOSTON MONDAY MARCH TWENTY EIGHT TWO PM COULD HE BE HONORARY PALL BEARER=

MARGARET BEHREND.

1056A.

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

NOTED INVENTOR ENDS HIS LIFE

Behrend Instrumental in Harnessing Power of Niagara Falls

Locked in his home at 110 Cliff road, Wellesley Hills, while his chauffeur waited outside yesterday noon, Bernard Arthur Behrend, 56, internationally known as a civil and electrical engineer and inventor, ended his life with a bullet through the heart.

Relatives said he had been in failing health for some time and was despondent over his failure to respond to treatment at several hospitals.

Recently, while he had been receiving medical attention at a Cambridge hospital, he had been living with his wife, Mrs. Margaret Behrend, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Percy Chase, at 11 Clement circle, Cambridge. The home at Wellesley Hills had been closed for several months.

Yesterday he directed Charles McGinnis, his chauffeur, to drive him to Wellesley Hills, and when they reached his home at 11 A. M., asked the driver to wait outside for a moment while he went inside.

McGinnis waited for more than two hours, then tried the front door of the house, which he found locked. All windows and doors on the ground floor were locked, and repeated knocking at doors and windows failed to get a response from inside.

Alarmed by the silence of his employer, McGinnis drove to the Wellesley police station, reported his apprehension and returned to the house accompanied by Chief of Police William J. Fleming and Motorcycle Patrolman Charles B. Timmons.

Timmons broke in the front door and he and Chief Fleming found Behrend's body in an upstairs room with a bullet wound in the breast. On the floor was a revolver from which one bullet had been discharged.

So far as could be learned, he left no note, although Dr. Frederic A. Stanwood, assistant medical examiner of Norfolk county, who examined the body, refused to discuss the suicide.

A few minutes after the discovery of his body Mrs. Behrend arrived at the [illegible] to meet her husband.

She was prostrated when she learned that he had ended his life.

Behrend was the inventor and designer of some of the largest electrical machinery now in use in the world, and was largely responsible for the building of plants which permitted the harnessing of the power of Niagara Falls. Last March he received the honorary degree of doctor of engineering from the University of Darmstadt, Germany, and he was a member of leading American organizations of civil and electrical engineers.

Born at Villeneuve, Switzerland, May 8, 1875, he received his early education from a private tutor and at schools in England and in 1894 was graduated from the Civil Engineering University and Polytechnic Institu[illegible] at Berlin, Germany.

Several years later he came to this country and became chief engineer for the Bullock Manufacturing Company at Cincinnati and later chief electrician and consulting engineer for the Allis-Chalmers Company and Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd., of Montreal; advisory engineer for the Westinghouse company and non-resident lecturer at McGill University, the University of Wisconsin and Leland Stanford, Jr. University.

He was principally known for his designs for some of the largest electrical machinery ever made, and it was principally for this work that he was awarded a gold medal at the St. Louis exposition of 1904 and the John Scott medal at the Franklin Institute of 1912.

He was also the author of books and monographs dealing particularly with alternating currents, motors and generators and had obtained patents on more than 70 inventions.

He was a member of the committee on organization of the international electrical congress at St. Louis in 1904, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, senior vice-president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the American Physical Society, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers' clubs of New York and Boston and the Pittsburgh Athletic Club.

His widow, formerly Margaret Plummer Chase of Cambridge, whom he married in 1926, survives him. Funeral arrangements are not complete.

DEPRESSED HE GETS

Boston Traveller
3/26/32

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Received at 242 BROADWAY. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NAU147 6=TDB CAMBRIDGE MASS 25 729P

1932 MAR 25 PM 7 44

KENNETH M SWEZEY=

163 MILTON ST BROOKLYN NY:

=MY HUSBAND DIED SUDDENLY THIS MORNING=

MARGARET BEHREND..

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

Newton Hospital
Newton, Massachusetts.
10th February 1932.

Dear Mr. Sweezey:-

We both are grateful to you for your nice letter of the 8th, which finds my husband still here, but progressing fairly well. It is slow work with occasional set-backs, but there is really no cause to complain, & I even think, or dare to think, that we might be able to leave here in about two weeks - providing the gain continues at this pace.

It is so very kind of you to write, for your letters are cheering.

Will you tell Mr. Tesla we appreciate his interest. Is he well, and all right these gloomy days?

I will try to let you know when we leave here, & where we shall go, but our house address is always safe to use if you are in doubt as to our whereabouts.

My husband and I send you our very kindest regards & wish also to be remembered to your friend "Bill". We are looking forward to another visit from you both.

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Behrend.

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

11 Clement Circle
Cambridge, Massachusetts
3rd March 1932

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

Many thanks for your very kind letter to my husband, and also for sending him the book. As yet he cannot read, but as he is recovering well, I hope before long that reading will again be possible, and he will then enjoy the thoughts of the book and its sender. He was greatly touched by your lovely inscription.

Each day I see progress in my husband's condition; he cannot see it, and still suffers greatly in his mind, increased by the fact that there is still so little that he can do to make the time pass quickly. We shall stay here indefinitely, until he feels entirely well and wants to go elsewhere. He speaks of you frequently, and we look forward to the pleasure of seeing you again.

With kindest regards from us both,

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Behrend

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jan. 9, 1932.

Dear Mr. Behrend:

Just a minute ago I put down the telephone receiver, after a long conversation with our friend, Tesla--a one-sided conversation, chiefly, with you-can-guess-who doing most of the talking. Tesla seemed quite enthusiastic, and talked about tube-lighting (the possibilities of which the G. E. is just beginning to seriously recognize), radio, and a plan for deriving power from the heat of the earth. He was irritated, of course, by the publicity recently given Marconi on the thirtieth anniversary of the first transAtlantic radio transmission. Tesla recalled how he had once asked Pupin: "How can a man like Marconi be so stupid?" Pupin replied: "Oh, Marconi's only a woodchopper!" The question was thus settled for all time.

Several times Tesla spoke of you---asked when I had last heard from you, how you were, and so on. He remarked, in passing, that if the committees had not been "fixed", and the members had not been such "jackasses", you, of all men, should long ago have received the Edison Medal. Perhaps, though, you were too capable, too honest!

A month ago, on the occasion of being refused for the fourteenth time the loan of the book of greetings (I still haven't been able to borrow it), I asked him if he would be "mad" if I called him again the following week to repeat my request (he had always stalled me off with "next week"). He laughed. "Mad? No! You are a persistent admirer---you are like a man in love with a woman, and she can't shake him off!"

Since I visited you, I have received a number of letters to, or regarding, Tesla. The two which I enclose I thought might be of particular interest to you.

The knowledge that you had been stricken with illness came to me as an unhappy surprise. I hope that this finds you stronger and well on the way to recovery. The world, especially now, cannot spare men with your spirit and ability.

With kindest wishes to you and your lovely wife,

Sincerely,

Kenneth Swezey

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

FELLOW AM. INSTITUTE EL. ENGINEERS
AM. ACADEMY ARTS & SCIENCES
MEMBER AM. SOCIETY CIVIL ENGINEERS
AM. SOCIETY MECH. ENGINEERS

CONSULTING ENGINEER

June 3, 1931

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey,
159 Milton Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dea Mr. Swezey:

I gladly comply with your request and enclose herewith a letter of congratulations for Mr. Tesla.

I am sorry Berresford feels as he does, I am sure I should most welcome his joining us and you are at liberty to say to him that I regret he should impugn such sentiments to me who have been his life-long friend.

Hoping you will pay us a visit some time, I am

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Behrend

BAB/B
Encl.

P. S. : I shall leave here the 5th June for a trip to Cleveland and Erie, returning about the 15th.

159 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jan 27, 1931.

Dear Mr. Behrend;

I had been under the impression that Tesla would be seventy-four this year---that is the age arrived at from the birth date in Who's Who. I had my douots when Professor Radosavljevitch said that he would be seventy-five. So I got in touch with Tesla and asked him; he confirmed the latter figure. When I received your letter this morning I became again doubtful, and wondered if some mistake had not been made. I again called Tesla. He told me that he had long been under the impression that he was a year younger, until five years ago the Serbian government held a national seventieth anniversary, after having looked up the original records. I have two Serbian publications here which both record his birth date as 1856.

What you say about the difficulty in getting significant names is very true. I realize it. Perhaps, however, my previous letter gave you a wrong impression of what I propose to do. The volume is not to be a printed volume but merely a collection of personally inscribed greetings bound together and given to Tesla as a birthday memento. The inscriptions will probably in most cases be very short, and will be valued more in their spirit than in precisely what they say. No, I would not attempt to collect a volume of testimonials for publication from among the living. There are too few who have even a faint idea of what Tesla has achieved.

I hope this letter clears away some of your misgivings, because I know you are earnest in your desire to see that Tesla gets his proper acknowledgment.

Very sincerely yours,

Kenneth Swezey

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

Jan. 25, 1931

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I believe you are in error about Mr. Tesla's age. He was born in 1857 according to several references.

The more honor to Tesla the better I shall like it! Whether your idea is practicable I cannot say. You can count on me for any work I can do.

But are not almost all the important spokesmen dead? And you must avoid, at all cost, having the shams and pretenders issue letters about matters they know nothing.

I shall do all you want me to but I am surely at sea when you ask me to name men who could write such letters, intelligently, I mean.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Behrend

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

Newton Hospital
Newton, Massachusetts.
22nd January 1932.

Dear Mr. Swezey:-

My husband and I are both very grateful to you for your lovely letters of the 19th.

I can report to you that my husband is gaining, & while it is slow, it nevertheless is quite steady. Your advice to him on how to relax & keep horrible thoughts out of one's mind, is very helpful and timely, for that is the hardest part of the battle for him. Especially so, when the days are gloomy.

But I do feel that there is much improvement, & while no one can say how long it is going to take to get him all well again, I know that we will get there eventually.

We have both spoken so often of the pleasure it gave us to meet you here, & we look forward to a real visit when we are back in our house.

With very kindest regards from us both,

Sincerely yours,
Margaret Behrend.

159 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Jan 19, 1951.

Dear Mr. Behrend;

Please excuse me for not having got in touch with you earlier. The work I have been doing has required so much time of me that I could not see my way clear as yet to begin that labor which I mentioned to you and which I so much desire to do.

However, I learn that Tesla's seventy-fifth anniversary comes this year---in July--- and I have already begun preparations for a volume of greetings, to be presented to him at that time.

I have talked the plan over with several of Tesla's friends, and we have decided to have bound in a nice binding several hundred sheets, each containing an individual greeting---written by State officials, friends, scientists, and particularly men who have been intimately connected with the development of the electrical, radio, and power industry.

If it were not for Tesla's present dislike for personal publicity, a celebration much greater than this could be planned. I'm sure that many people would co-operate. But, under the circumstances, I think the book idea would be most appreciated.

Could you make any suggestions that might help me in the selection of names of men in the engineering profession? I would like to put a moderate limit on the number, yet slight no one whose name would be of significance to Tesla. And there are probably quite a number of names connected with the industry in earlier days that I do not know of.

Sincerely yours,

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS
MASS.

Aug. 21/30

MUZEJ
NIKOLE TESLE

Dear Mr. Tesla:-

Do you remember how, over thirty years ago you demonstrated here and in the Royal Institution of London the experiments & phenomena of shot waves described in the enclosed bulletin?

It would be interesting to see your statements as then published in parallel columns with these "claims" of novelty.

I am, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Behrend

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

FELLOW AM. INSTITUTE E. E. ENGINEERS
AM. ACADEMY ARTS & SCIENCES
MEMBER AM. SOCIETY CIVIL ENGINEERS
AM. SOCIETY MECH. ENGINEERS

CONSULTING ENGINEER

June 25, 1930

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey,
159 Milton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Dear Mr. Swezey:

In reply to your letter of June 23rd I take pleasure in assuring you that you may rely on me in regard to co-operation leading to an appreciation of Nikola Tesla and his great experimental work.

I am sending you a copy of my book on alternating current motors in which there are a number of references to Tesla.

Mr. Thomas C. Martin wrote a biography of Tesla which we have here in the library. I sent Tesla some time ago a copy of "Pioneers of Wireless" which had a chapter on him.

The best thing for you to do would be to come up here for a day next fall and discuss the subject you have in mind. I should like to have you do this before embarking on an extensive biography. I know the period of 1890 to date pretty well through personal contact with the industry. I believe I am the last survivor of the early designers of Tesla motors.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Behrend

BAB/B

May 13,1927

PERSONAL

Mr. Nikola Trbojevich,
Mechanical Engineer,
71 Glendale Avenue,
Highland Park, Michigan.

Dear Mr. Trbojevich:-

I have just received your letter of the 11th May and copies of your papers which appeared in the American Machinist and in Machinery. I am certainly appreciative of your courtesy and, not knowing how to express it otherwise at this moment, am sending you under separate cover, with my compliments, a book of mine on electric motors. I fear it will be of little use to you.

There is something in your method of tratment which reminds me of the theory of the induction motor. Nikola Tesla invented the motor in 1888 but no one knew what to do with it and how to design it. Then the new "kinematic"relation, the "circle diagram" was discovered and from that time on the development of the induction motor made progress in leaps and bounds.

Now, in my opinion, you have done the same thing for spiral bevel gears and your work takes a worthy place beside that of Maag. I am far from having mastered the theory at this moment but, as an older man conversant with the methods of exploitation of talent in engineering, I advise you to bring this matter before the public in season and out of season, not to let it sleep as I did when, 32 years ago I discovered the theory of the induction motor now in general use. Do not do it, you have a great thing and if you broadcast it in a short small book you secure for yourself not only publicity and recognition, but also you carry clear thinking into a field in which everything appears muddled. You will have no difficulty in finding a publisher, Erik Oberg is a fine fellow,

Nikola Trbojevich
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
71 GLENDALE AVE.
HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN

Mr. B. A. Behrend,
110 Cliff Road,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

May 11, 1927.

Dear Mr. Behrend -

Your letter of the 7th was forwarded to me by the National Twist Drill Company. I am no longer in their employ, and all patents on the spiral bevel and hyperboloidel gearing which you mention in your letter, are now owned exclusively by the Gleason Works, Rochester, N.Y., who will no doubt give you any further information on the subject you may require.

As far as I am aware only the part of the invention relating to hyperboloidel gearing was utilized by the Gleason Works in the form of the new "hypoid" rear axle gear, now adopted by Packard and Marmon. Spiral bevel gears are not hobbed in this country. It seems that a German firm, Klingenschmidt, is making hobbing machines on that principle in Germany. However, those machines could not be imported very well into this country because of the existing patents owned by the Gleason Works.

I thank you very much for your favorable opinion of the article. It is unfortunate that I was unable to complete the work so enthusiastically begun, but what could I do? I became so deeply entangled in difficulties of an entirely unexpected nature that I simply had to stop working along those lines.

I am sending you the copies of the articles which you requested. Would be glad to meet you personally when you come to Detroit next time.

Yours very truly,

Nikola Trbojevich

May 7,1927

Mr. Nikola Trobjevich,
Mechanical Engineer,
National Twist Drill & Tool Co.,
Detroit, Michigan.

My dear Sir:-

There appeared in "Machinery" for November 1923 a most fascinating article on cutting accurate spiral bevel gears by means of a hobbing process. Unfortunately, we have mislaid copies of "Mechanical Engineering" where we believe, your paper also appeared. Perhaps it may be possible for you to furnish us some reprints for which we shall be only too happy to pay whatever you desire.

The writer has a great interest in scientific methods for the demonstration of principles though his work is large electrical designing. In our own laboratory we are often called upon to give information on new types of gearing and we are woefully ignorant of the theory of the more complex forms of gearing. While our friend Buckingham is writing on spur gears, we are really more anxious to have someone like you discuss the more intricate forms. Why don't you write a small treatise on the subject? It would find a great response.

With renewed thanks for your courtesy in replying to this letter, we are

Yours very truly,

Consulting Engineer.

BAB/B

HEMLOCK 4241-M

Nikola Trbojevich
MECHANICAL ENGINEER
71 GLENDALE AVE.
HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN

May 23, 1927.

Mr. B. A. Behrend,
110 Cliff Road,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Dear Mr. Behrend -

Your letter of the 13th together with the book duly received and would have replied sooner but for the fact that I had to leave town on an urgent matter. I thank you very kindly for the book and the letter, and believe me, Sir, that I praise your friendship very highly.

In reading over your book it came to me that I have heard of you many years ago in connection with the "Behrend diagram". That diagram left in my mind a vague impression that it was about the same thing in electrodynamics as is the Zeuner diagram in thermodynamics. Of course, I am probably wrong, and from this you can see how little I know of such things.

Your remark that my way of thinking and methods of deduction are similar to those of Mr. Tesla was extremely complimentary to me, and at the same time I was amazed to see that anyone could possess such a deep insight into the secret workings of the human mind as you seem to possess. Do you know, dear Sir, that Mr. Tesla and myself are very nearly related by blood in that I am his sister's son, i.e. his nephew. Now, how on earth could you pick me out from thousands of others and compare me with Tesla? It is almost uncanny. You must tell about this to Mr. Tesla when you next meet him, he certainly will enjoy this.

Thanking you, dear Sir, once more for your kindness and trusting that I will hear from you again, I am,

Respectfully yours,

Nikola Trbojevich

P. S. I am inclosing a few snapshots of myself and Mr. Tesla's youngest grand nephew, Jackie. You can pass some of these to Mr. Tesla, as I am sorry to say we two somehow lost track of each other and have not been corresponding for years.

Nov.29, 1929

Professor Vannevar Bush,
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

MUZEJ

Dear Professor Bush:-

I have your request for a photograph of Oliver Heaviside for the series of portraits which you are arranging in one of your important rooms.

As I may have told you Oliver Heaviside was unalterably opposed to the use of his picture. My photographs of him were given me by relatives and friends with the proviso that their permission is to be secured in the event of any "public" use of these interesting pictures. I shall submit your request to my friends in England and I hope that permission may be granted for the purpose outlined by you.

May I, in this connection, make a plea often made elsewhere, that proper recognition be made of the brilliant pioneer work of Tesla? I base my suggestion, nay, my demand for justice, upon the plain facts in the case. Only a tyro in electrical engineering can deny to Tesla the glorious prestige of discovery in power transmission and radio communication beside which the claims of Edison in regard to power distribution seem, indeed, almost trivial. I have always felt like this on the subject and I embrace this timely opportunity to claim justice for a man to whom the industry owes so much.

Yours sincerely,

B. A. BEHREND
110 CLIFF ROAD
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

FELLOW AM. INSTITUTE E.E. ENGINEERS
AM. ACADEMY ARTS & SCIENCES
MEMBER AM. SOCIETY CIVIL ENGINEERS
AM. SOCIETY MECH. ENGINEERS

CONSULTING ENGINEER

Nov. 28, 1929

Nikola Tesla, Esq.,
Hotel Pennsylvania,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Tesla:-

I was greatly pleased with your letter of November 12th as I am strongly convinced of the entire justice of your statement.

I am happy that any utterance of mine should be held worth repeating by you in this, or any other, connection.

The "propaganda" in behalf of the amiable and materially successful Mr. Edison has much to be said for on purely sentimental and national grounds. That there is no basis for a high scientific or inventive reputation in that quarter goes without saying. However, I feel that I should prefer to see unjust glory, or undeserved glory, go to him rather than to another sage in Lynn!

With kindest wishes and regards from Mrs. Behrend and Myself, I am, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

B. A. Behrend

Encl.

JAN.17,1920.

Dear Mr. Tesla:-

Many thanks for your kind letter and the photographs. It is agreat privilege to receive them, and especially in this gracious manner. Time will bring into bolder relief your brilliant discoveries, and future generations will class your name with that of Faraday.

Thanking you again for sending me your picture, I am, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

B.A.Behrend

Nikola Tesla, Esq.,
8West 40th St., New York.

Honored and dear Mr. Swezey,

The Yugoslav society for the advancement of science and technology "Nikola Tesla" has chosen you for its honorary member. With this the society wishes to express acknowledgement and gratitude for all you have done throughout the years for the name and the accomplishments of Nikola Tesla.

Thanks to you, the American public renewed the memories of Tesla, just in the time when many began forgetting the boundless historical significance of his discoveries for contemporary science and technology. You are one of the few to become Tesla's personal friend and that just in the time when he, tired from work and the struggle for the realization of his ideas, toward the end of his life withdrew into himself.

There is much evidence in the Museum pointing to the fact that Tesla truly appreciated you. By knowing what kind of a person he was, we know what kind of a person you are, for Tesla liked good and noble people, those prepared to sacrifice all for humane goals. In becoming close to Tesla you have become close to our country. We are particularly pleased that you have come into our midst, to see this Museum and our country and that our cooperation in the future will be even closer than in the past. We consider that this is only one expression of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our and your people, coope ation which was expressed in Tesla's personality, cooperation to which he always devoted himself so tirelessly. I am specially happy that I can personally hand you this diploma in the name of our Society and to wish you on this occasion, on behalf of all of us, the best of health and success in your future work.

TESLA

ČASOPIS JUGOSLOVENSKOG DRUŠTVA ZA ŠIRENJE I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE »NIKOLA TESLA«

ZAGREB, Berislavićeva ulica 6 Tel. br. 23-002 Tekući račun bro 400-73-3-714 ~~40-KB-6-Ž-714~~ kod Gradske štedionice u Zagrebu

No S/-338/60 Zagreb, 13 V 1960

Dear Mr.Swezey,

I thank you very much for your kind letter and enclosed material from your article on Nikola Tesla.

As you probably have seen, it appeared in our periodical No 2/60 in "Association activities" on page 57.

I hope that you will further on remain our friendly cooperator and remain, dear Mr.Swezey, with kindest regards

Yours truly,

(Branko Popov)

PERIODICAL OF THE YUGOSLAV SOCIETY FOR WIDESPRAD AND EPROMOTING SCIENCE AND TECHNICS
SOCIETE YOUGOSLAVE POUR LE EXTENSION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA SCIENCE ET DE LA TEHNIQUE

February 22, 1960

Mr. Branko Popov
Secretary
Drustvo "Nikola Tesla"
Zagreb, Jugoslavia

Dear Branko,

Thank you for your nice card and greetings. I think of you and Ante often and am always glad when I hear from you. If you are still in contact with Ante, tell him that I appreciate his letters and will write to him soon.

I am enclosing something I thought might interest you and the "Drustvo," and perhaps might be mentioned in your magazine. It is something about our Tesla from a new schoolbook on geometry. As this book will probably eventually be used by hundreds of thousands of American students, it should do a great deal to relate Tesla's name to the young science of automation. I shall send a complete copy of the book to the Tesla Museum.

With kindest regards to you and the hope that you are well and happy,

Do videnja,

Kenneth Swezey

enclosed:

1. title page of "High School Geometry" Kenniston and Tulley
2. Copy of reference, "An Amazing Year of Anniversaries"
3. " " letter from Gim

Nov (?) 1962

TESLA

ČASOPIS JUGOSLOVENSKOG DRUŠTVA ZA ŠIRENJE I UNAPREĐENJE
NAUKE I TEHNIKE »NIKOLA TESLA«

ZAGREB, Dalmatinska 12/3-II, tel. 33-239 [illegible] kod Gradske štedionice u Zagrebu.

Dear Mr. Swezey,

I was on holiday till now and so I can only to-day answer your letter of 7.8.62. Of the contents of jour letter I informed instantly the president of our society in Beograd Predrag Đurđević and our general secretary Miloš Crevar.
I am glad that you still remember our encounter and I wish to let you know that Rodin got married in the meantime.
My English knowledge walks lamely but I solved this problem in the way that I got a secretary who knows a little bit more. And how is your serbo-croatian?
With kind regards, sincerely yours

Mr Kenneth M.Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
USA

PERIODICAL OF THE YUGOSLAV SOCIETY FOR WIDESPRAD AND EPROMOTING SCIENCE AND TECHNICS
SOCIETE YOUGOSLAVE POUR LE EXTENSION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA SCIENCE ET DE LA TEHNIQUE

March 29, 1959

Dr. Todor Todorovic
Editor TESLA
Kr. Milutina 75
Belgrade

Dear Dr. Todorovic:

Zdravo!

I have the original photos of many of the illustrations in my books, but do not have all of them.

However, Mihajlo Mesarovic tell me that you do not intend to use all of the experiments in my books, but will eliminate some which would be difficult to perform with materials easily obtainable in Yugoslavia.

If this is so, would you please send me a list of the page numbers of the experiments you do intend to use. I will then send you immediately all the photos I have that correspond with these numbers. Be sure to tell me which book (After-Dinner Science or Science Magic) the numbers refer to.

It is still very cold in New York. Today, Easter, was below 0 deg. C.

I hope you are all well.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Swezey

TESLA

ČASOPIS JUGOSLOVENSKOG DRUŠTVA ZA ŠIRENJE I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE »NIKOLA TESLA«

BEOGRAD, Kneza Miloša 10 Pošt. fah 359 Tel.: 30-641, 21-880 Tek. rč. kod Narodne banke br. 103-T-431, Beograd

Beograd, 26 February 1959

Mr Kenneth M. S w e z e y
163 Milton Street

B r o o k l y n 22, New York

Thank you for your letters of 19 January and 17 February 1959, and especially for photo and informations about Winter general meeting of American Institute of Electrical Engineers, which I use for the next number of our TESLA review.

I reply my question: can you send us one photo of you for our next edition of your publication "Science magic" and if it is possible photoes of experiments for this book.

With thanks again and kind regards to you.

Sincerely,

(Dr T. Todorović)
Kr.Milutina 75

Kralj

Dear Mr. Gwercy,

today I received from Zagreb your congratulations for Christmas. Thanks for that. Just in the time of Christmas I wanted to send you congratulations for Christmas and the new year, I could not because I had not your address with me. On the beginning of New year I received it from Branko and now I am happy to write you these few sentences.

I believed that you wrote me before, but that the letter was lost. Now I must change opinion and with impatience I wait the letter. The answer interest me, because in the my last letter there were many things about Tesla. I think that he has fall into oblivion in the american literature. About this more in next letter, but now I want to write you something about my life in the Army.

Yes, is true that now I am in Army. With military life I began four months ago. Army and me are two things absolutely different, but I must stay here until September of this year. Possibly I will meet some interesting things in funny military life. About events and accidents I shall tell you at first meeting, with more humore that at our first meeting at

zagreb, where I tell to you some funs. You know well that I am from Dalmatian. The story about Dalmatian man I think that you did not forgot. We are with fast excitements, and for that I must be cautious if I want preserve my nerves As a matter of fact this time in the Army is lost for me, because I can do nothing usefully, and my hands are crushed.

As someone asks me, what you want to do with world's armies: My answer will be: Dismiss!

In place where I am now is not so bad, but I am separated from civilization. This is bigest torture for me. The Mostar is like Kruševac, because the theirs closets are very similar. I had some adventure with closet in Kruševac, as you in the Mostar. Do you remember it.

On the end of march perhaps I will change the place of my military service, but where I will go I do not know.

In your last letter you wrote me dose my address of ~~to~~ zagreb is my home address. No, my home address is: ING. A. R.

ŠIBENIK
PRVIĆ LUKA

In Prvić Luka lives my family. Where I will live ~~(during)~~ after Army I shall write you, but during my stay in the Army please write me on my home address.

All the best in your future life

Kruševac, 24.01.1959.

Yours Sincerely
Ante

Honored and dear Mr. Swezey,

The Yugoslav society for the advancement of science and technology "Nikola Tesla" has chosen you for its honorary member. With this the society wishes to express acknowledgement and gratitude for all you have done throughout the years for the name and the accomplishments of Nikola Tesla.

Thanks to you, the American public renewed the memories of Tesla, just in the time when many began forgetting the boundless historical significance of his discoveries for contemporary science and technology. You are one of the few to become Tesla's personal friend and that just in the time when he, tired from work and the struggle for the realization of his ideas, toward the end of his life withdrew into himself.

There is much evidence in the Museum pointing to the fact that Tesla truly appreciated you. By knowing what kind of a person he was, we know what kind of a person you are, for Tesla liked good and noble people, those prepared to sacrifice all for humane goals. In becoming close to Tesla you have become close to our country. We are particularly pleased that you have come into our midst, to see this Museum and our country and that our cooparation in the future will be even closer than in the past. We consider that this is only one expression of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our and your people, cooperation which ~~he always~~ was expressed in Tesla's personality, cooperation to which he always devoted himself so tirelessly. I am specially happy that I can personally hand you this diploma in the name of our Society and to wish you on this occasion, on behalf of all of us, the best of health and success in your future work.

February 17, 1959

Dr. Todor Todorović
Društvo "Nikola Tesla"
Belgrade

Dear Dr. Todorović,

I thought that this photograph and information might make a little news note for your good magazine.

As you may know, Mihajlo Mesarović(and his wife and child) came to the U.S. last September, under a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, to do research for one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The other two Yugoslav gentlemen in the photograph, Dushan Bajović and Slobodan Despotović, arrived in America about three days before I met them, to begin a six-month tour of America in which they will study problems of high-voltage electrical transmission and distribution. (I believe they will have fun, too!) I believe they are guests of the International Cooperation Administration of the U.S. State Department.

The photo was taken after attending the "President's Luncheon" of the Winter General Meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, on Feb. 2, 1959. Although about 6,500 engineers attended the entire Meeting, which lasted from Feb 2 to Feb 6, this special luncheon included only about 60 invited guests. E.C. Starr, Richard Sogge, and I were seated with the Yugoslav guests because of our visits to Yugoslavia.

The Meeting was held in the Hotel Statler-Hilton. This is the same hotel, formerly called the "Hotel Pennsylvania", where Tesla lived for many years.

On Feb. 4, Mihajlo Mesarović presented a paper, prepared jointly by him and Dr. Ilija Obradović, "Measurement of the Transfer Functions ~~on Voltage~~ in the Electric Power Systems Using Spontaneous Power Variations," before the AIEE members.

After the luncheon, and the meeting which followed I took Mihajlo and my two new Yugoslav friends through the Pennsylvania Station, the main Post Office, Macy's department store, up to Times Square and Rockefeller Center. Then I brought them home for some dinner, showed them some Tesla material I had, played some high-fidelity recordings, and demonstrated some experiments from my books. We had a happy time. I expect to see M.M. occasionally, and the other two fellows upon their return from their tour.

With kindest regards,

Kenneth Sanger

Zagreb, Octobre 16th 1958

Ma dear Mr. Swezey,

I was very glad as I got your book "English through pictures" and I thank you very much. This book will give me much help, because I have already all records for learning the language. The only thing is, that I unfortunately have so little time. As you see, dear Mr.Swezey, the good will for learning English is here and so I hope to be able to speak with you a little bit, when you next come to Yougoslavia.

My friend Ante Rodin successfully finished his study and he is now in the Army during 10 months.

Your two beautiful books found very much liking and our society is preparing several publications in connection with these books. I hope they will be very good and beautiful.

Once more, dear Mr.Swezey, many thanks for the book nad I remain

Yours sincerely,

Branko Popov
Secretary
Z A G R E B
Berislavićeva 6/I.

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
U.S.A.
May 23, 1958

Dear Dr. Todorović,

Here, at last, are prints of the photo I took of you at Avala, and also a copy of the article about Tesla which I had just finished when I arrived in Yugoslavia last October. The photograph has better color values in the original transparency, but the prints may serve at least as a souvenir of a happy day (the photo with me in it was not good). Please give one of the prints to Mr. Nikolaievič.

The article appears in the current issue of the magazine SCIENCE, which is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. This organization includes about 60,000 of the very top scientists in America as well as others throughout the world, and has several hundred other scientific societies affiliated with it. Because of the prestige of the magazine, and the fact that this article will be permanently indexed in the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, the Biographical Index, as well as in scientific indexes, I am sure that the article will help re-establish Tesla's name in its rightful place in the literature of science and technology of the future.

I have sent another copy to Dr. Korać, and am sending additional copies to both of you to distribute as you think best.

I have sent out enquiries to several companies and to the U. S. Information Service in Washington for possible help in obtaining films for use in your future exhibitions. I expect to have some definite information for you soon.

Several weeks ago, at a farewell party to Mr. Svete, a departing consul here, I met a Branka Todorović, niece of Prof. Žepić, who told me she had given piano lessons to your son. She was delighted to hear that I had met you, and wanted me to send you her best regards.

I still remember fondly the wonderful time I had in Yugoslavia, and all the kind friends I met there, and I am certainly looking forward to the time I can come again.

With my best regards to you and your family, and to all the other members of the Društvo who were so good to me,

Sincerely,

Kenneth Swezey

P.S.: Upomoć! Where are my opanci? Without them, I must go around barefoot! K.S.

May (?) '58

Dear Mr. Swezey,

When I came back from Italy I found your letter with a nice present – two photos, which call up me on your delay in Croatia and on my first meeting with you on the railway station.
You surprised me with the photos. The colours of the photos are beautiful, but the colours of my face is like midnight. Many thanks for them and I hope that they shall fulfil a page of my records. I gave the photos to Branko and he is delighted with them. He said me express to Mr. Swezey & our dear Kenneth best wishes for his future life, and many thanks for the photos.
Just to day I got my diplome work and I am happy. Possible it will finished in the summer or autumn. Now I have much to do – learning and working, because I have other obligations in the Society of Tesla, and I must lear English. All these things are important and good but I am in trouble with time.
Before my departing abroad I was in Beograd in museum Tesla. There I lost

some days looking for a books, and after the „museum dust" I was some days at home on Adriatic coast, where I took many fresh air.
The travel was very tiresome through Italy, because the weather was bad specialy on return home. Through Italy I passed three thousand kilometers from north to south enjoying the nature and architecture of old building. Indeed Italy is very interesting country where everybody can see many nice things.
Now after some beautiful days which I spent on the north I must take books again. The weather in Zagreb is terrible. Just to day on the first day of the april is very bad. Instead of spring beginning the „winter".
Branko and me are not so well, but also not too bad. Life is running forth and always bring something quite unexected.
We want to see you again soon. We sent you, but a late the photos and other things. Possible you have received them.
Please drop some lines when you have time
I wish you very good health and long life with lucky days
Your Sincerlly
Ante

Zeb april 1th 1958.

»NIKOLA TESLA«

JUGOSLOVENSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ŠIRENJE I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE

BEOGRAD, Kneza Miloša broj 10
Pošt. fah 359 Telefoni: 30-641, 21-880
Tekući račun kod Narodne banke broj
103-T-341, Beograd

27/1-1958
165

Mr Kenneth M. S w e z e y
N e w Y o r k - Brooklyn 22, Milton Street 163

Thank you for your kind letter and photoes. I hope that I shall soon get the colored photoes. Especially thank you very much for your wish to help us in our Film-festival. We invited 38, but 24 countries send us their 260 scientific and technicals films, from which we choosed 25 from 14 countries in definitive. The Film-festival beggins 5 to 28/II-1958 in 8 biggest cities of Yugoslavia, including Beograd, Zagreb and others. As we hope to organize a similar Festival the next year, we hope that you will help us again. We have not interest in record-playars, but we have a great interest for subscriptions of our TESLA review in USA, about it we wrote to Jugoslovenska knjiga but without answer bis today.

Especially we have interest to obtain in the nex time photoes and film-strips about AUTOMATION and ELECTRONICS with their applications in industries plants, POWER or photoes of fuel, hydro and nuclear electrics stations and other applications of modern power (solar, wind etc)for our mobile exhibitions and publications in 30 biggest cities in Yugoslavia.

We enclose you a new copy of our TESLA review, with a report of your visit in our country and hope thath you got back to your routine life. We enjoy ourselves in hope to see you aigain with us in 1959. My family and I and my friends send jou our best wishes for 1958!

Sincerely yours,

(Dr T Todorović)

Encl. TESLA review

YUGOSLAV ASSOCIATION FOR WIDESPREAD AND PROMOTING THE SCIENCE AND TECHNICS
SOCIETE YOUGOSLAVE POUR LE EXTENSION ET DEVELOPPEMENT DE LA SCIENCE ET DE LA TEHNIQUE

January 13, 1958

Dr. Todor Todorovic
Drustvo "Nikola Tesla"
Knez Milosa 10, Beograd

Dear Doctor Todorovic:

Happy New Year! At last I am home and trying desperately to get back to routine life on earth. Already I am dreaming of the things I want to do and see on my next visit to Yugoslavia!

While in Zagreb, I visited the U. S. Information Service there and discovered that it had quite an extensive film-lending service, and also a service in which portable record-players and all kinds of records are loaned to organizations. I introduced my good escorts Branko Popov and Ante Rodin to the heads of these services and Branko and Ante seemed glad to know of this possibility.

From Mr. Mason, I have since learned that such films, record-players and records are also available in Beograd. Do you know of them? Would any of the films be of use in your technical fair?

If you will tell me specifically what fields you are particularly interested in, I shall try to locate other films here. Where will this fair be? And When? And who will participate?

To help you find new material for your magazine "Tesla", I thought it might be helpful if you subscribed to several American technical and trade magazines. I questioned Mr. Mason about the possibility of your doing this and he informs me that if you want to do so the matter can be arranged through Jugoslovenska Knjiga and the International Media Guaranty Fund, paying for the subscriptions in dinars at the rate of 300 to the dollar. He tells me that it might be easier to subscribe in the name of an individual engineer than in the name of the organization. I shall send you a few samples of magazines that might interest you.

I am enclosing prints of the photo I took of my friends at the Beograd station---for you, Jovan Nikolajevic, Mr. Crevar, and your other good member whose hand I often shook but whose name I never knew. As soon as I can have them made, I shall send you color prints of the picture I took at Avala.

With kindest wishes to you all,

Sincerely,

Dear Mr. Swezey,

We received your card. Many thanks for the greeting and good wishes. We are glad, that you had good impression during your visit here. We are sorry that you have not had more time to stay in Zagreb, so you have not been able to see all, what we wanted to show you. Excuse to us, if the jouorny throught the Lika, has been tiresome. An other time it will be surely more comfortable.

The picture and the rest of the things we did not send to you earlyer, becouse we were waiting your arrival home. Now we have to do it immediately. Next time we shall write long letter, becouse now we are very busy with preparing the meeting of Tesla Society in Croatia.

We wish you good succes in your future life and work. Also we waiting your next letter about Tesla with impatience.

With best wishes and kindest regards

Sincerely Yours

Zagreb, december 2o, 1957

JUGOSLOVENSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ŠIRENJE
I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE
»NIKOLA TESLA«
Savezni odbor

Br. 694

Beograd 14.XI.1957
Knez Miloša 10, Pošt. fah 359
Telefoni: 30-641 i 21-880

UPRAVI CARINE
Z a g r e b

Ovim potvrdjujemo da je gospodin KENNETH SWEZEY iz Njujorka, bio gost Jugoslovenskog društva za širenje i unapredjenje nauke i tehnike "NIKOLA TESLA" u Jugoslaviji, gde je zbog zas luga za popularisanje imena i dela Nikole Tesle u SAD, proglašen i počasnim članom Jugoslovenskog društva za širenje i unapredjenje nauke i tehnike "NIKOLA TESLA".

Sve stvari narodne radinosti koje nosi sa sobom, dobio je kao poklon ovog Društva.

Jugoslovensko društvo za širenje i unapredjenje nauke i tehnike "Nikola Tesla" SAVEZNI ODBOR

Glavni sekretar,
(Miloš Crevar)

August 7, 1957

Ing. Dušan Zarić
Director Valjaonica Bakra
Sevojno, Jugoslavia

Dear Mr. Zarić:

When you showed me that beautiful book of photographs of the Tesla celebrations in Yugoslavia, I did not realize you were leaving it with me as a gift. Please accept my belated thanks for that kindness. I shall treasure the book along with my other mementos of the great Tesla.

Next Wednesday I am leaving New York for England, and from there will crocc to the Continent and gradually get down to Yugoslavia, hoping to arrive there by the latter part of September. After all these years, I am at last hoping to visit the land of Tesla's birth and to meet some of his good countrymen.

I am looking forward to meeting you again.

With best regards and thanks again,

Sincerely,

June 8, 1957

Dr. T. Todorović
Jugoslovensko društvo
za unapredjenje nauke i tehnike
"Nikola Tesla"
Milosa Velikog 10, Beograd

Dear Dr. Todorović:

Thank you for your letter of April 23 and the copies of your fine magazine "TESLA" which I have been receiving regularly.

By coincidence, your letter arrived the same day on which I had a visit from Ing. Dušan Zarić, a colleague from Yugoslavia, and several friends from the Yugoslav Information Center in New York. Mr. Zarić suggested that he would answer your letter in greater detail when he arrives back in Yugoslavia, which will be soon.

For more than thirty years I have been wishing to visit the country of the great Tesla's birth. I never actually worked with him, but have studied his works exhaustively and knew him as a close personal friend for the last nineteen years of his life. It was I who organized his 75th anniversary and procured the letters from engineers and scientists which are now in the Tesla Museum.

At last, I think I will be able to come. If all goes well, I hope to be in Belgrade this fall--- perhaps in September. I hope to then have the pleasure of meeting you and the other Yugoslav scientists and engineers who have done such a splendid job of keeping Tesla's memory alive.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

JUGOSLOVENSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ŠIRENJE
I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE
»NIKOLA TESLA«
Savezni odbor

Beograd, 8.XI.1957
Knez Miloša 10, Pošt. fah 359
Telefoni: 30-641 i 21-880

Gospodinu
KENNETH SWEZEY,
počasnom članu Jugoslovenskog društva "Nikola Tesla"
N J U J O R K

U vezi razgovora od danas naših članova Saveznog odbora Ing.Predraga Djurdjevića, Josipa Gizdića, Ing.Dušana Zarića i Miloša Crevara, pozivamo Vas i ovim putem da nas kao naš gost i o našem trošku posetite naredne godine, ili kada Vi to izrazite želju.

S obzirom na naše mogućnosti i devizne propise ove zemlje, mi ćemo snositi sve Vaše troškove puta od granice do granice u Jugoslaviji, a jugoslovenskim brodovima i od Njujorka do Njujorka, kao i sve troškove smeštaja i ostalog prevoza.

S drugarskim pozdravom,
Pretsednik,
(Ing.Predrag Djurdjević)

November 8,1957

The Yugoslav Association for
promoting Science and Technics "Nikola Tesla"

Kneza Milosa 10
B e o g r a d.

In consideration that I know tha aims of the Yugoslav Association of"Nikola Tesla ", I wish also to manifest my loyality to those tasks, and I want to grant the Association with the Authors' Rights to the following books:

1. Science Magic, by Kenneth M. Swezey.
McGraw-Hill Book Co.Inc.,New York-London-Toronto
1952.

2. After Dinner Science, by Kenneth M.Swezey.
McGraw-Hill Book Co.Inc.,New York-London-Toronto
1948.

/Kenneth M.Swezey/
Author

jugošped

INTERNAZIONALE SPEDITION
UND ÖFFENTLICHE LAGERHÄUSER

Drahtanschrift: Jugošped, Zagreb
Telephon: 35-230, 39-850, 34-484
Fernschreiber: 02-122

Kenneth M.Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22
New York, USA

Ihr Zeichen:

Unser Zeichen: 853-128, Ko/oq

ZAGREB UL. 8. MAJA No. 15 13. 2. 1958

P. O. B. 300

Betr.: 1 Kiste Ölgemälde 16 kg

Im Auftrage von Herrn Popov Branko, Zagreb, Berislavićeva 6, haben wir obige Sendung mit Schiff "Hrvatska" an Ihre Adresse abgesandt. In der Beilage übermitteln wir Ihnen 3 originale und 2 Kopien des Konnossements No.6 mit welchen Dokumenten Sie nach Eintreffen des Dampfers "Hrvatska" obige Sendung übernehmen wollen.

Hochachtungsvoll

„Jugošped"
Poduzeće za međunarodnu spedi[illegible]

Beilagen: B/L No.6 3/2

PAR AVION RECCOMM!

translation of speech made with presentation of diploma of honorary membership in the "Yugoslav Society for the Promotion and Advancement of Science 'Nikola Tesla'."

(Belgrade, Oct. 1957)

Honored and dear Mr. Swezey,

The Yugoslav society for the advancement of science and technology "Nikola Tesla" has chosen you for its honorary member. With this the society wishes to express acknowledgement and gratitude for all you have done throughout the years for the name and the accomplishments of Nikola Tesla.

Thanks to you, the American public renewed the memories of Tesla, just in the time when many began forgetting the boundless historical significance of his discoveries for contemporary science and technology. You are one of the few to become Tesla's personal friend and that just in the time when he, tired from work and the struggle for the realization of his ideas, toward the end of his life withdrew into himself.

There is much evidence in the Museum pointing to the fact that Tesla truly appreciated you. By knowing what kind of a person he was, we know what kind of a person you are, for Tesla liked good and noble people, those prepared to sacrifice all for humane goals. In becoming close to Tesla you have become close to our country. We are particularly pleased that you have come into our midst, to see this Museum and our country and that our cooparation in the future will be even closer than in the past. We consider that this is only one expression of the traditional friendship and cooperation between our and your people, cooperation which was expressed in Tesla's personality, cooperation to which he always devoted himself so tirelessly. I am specially happy that I can personally hand you this diploma in the name of our Society and to wish you on this occasion, on behalf of all of us, the best of health and success in your future work.

U. S. NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE I. E. C.
70 EAST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

COPY

570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.
February 18, 1957

Mr. Ing. Dusan Zaric
President of the Republic of Serbia Committee
of the Yugoslav Association "Nikola Tesla"
c/o Copper Rolling Mill
Sevojno, Yugoslavia

Dear Mr. Zaric:

By direction of President M. S. Coover of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers I convey to you and your associates greetings and most sincere appreciation of the AIEE for the painting of the birthplace of Nikola Tesla and the gracious sentiments you expressed on the occasion of presenting the painting to me in Sevojno, July 1956.

A formal presentation of the painting as a gift from the Republic of Serbia Committee of the Yugoslav Association "Nikola Tesla" was made on the occasion of the Luncheon Session for the Edison Medalist at the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Institute in New York, N. Y.

I am enclosing a picture showing the presentation of the painting to President Coover. He expressed the thanks of the Institute and stated that the painting would be displayed in a suitable place in the AIEE Headquarters building.

Yours very truly,

R C Sogge

R. C. Sogge
Fellow - AIEE

cc: Prof. A. Damianovitch - General Secretary, Comite National Yougoslave "Nikola Tesla"
Miss Karla Duhar - Yugoslav Films
President M. S. Coover - AIEE
N. S. Hibshmann - Secretary, AIEE
K. M. Swezey - Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUGOSLOVENSKO DRUŠTVO
ZA UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE
„N I K O L A T E S L A"
Savezna uprava

Beograd, 24.I.1957
Poštanski fah 359 Telefoni 26-325 i 21-880
Tekući račun kod Nar. banke br. 103-T-341

KENNETH M.SWEZEY,
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22
New York

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous remettre sous ce pli 2 exemplaires de notre périodique "TESLA", avec des etudes et rapports sur la loo-e anniversaire de Nikola Tesla.

Vu que notre périodique a pour but le progrès scientifique et technique, nous espérons que vous nous preterez votre collaboration et, dans cette attente, nous vous présentons nos meilleurs voeux et beaĉoup de succès en 1957.

Rédacteur,
(Dr.T.Todorović)

Secrétaire,
(M. Crevar)

YOUGOSLAV ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE SCIENCE AND TECHNICS
„NIKOLA TESLA"

udi bez kojih bi
ao u teškoj borbi
le.

U.S. SCIENTIFIC WRITER BECOMES MEMBER OF NIKOLA TESLA ASSOCIATION

American scientific writer Kenneth Swezey (left) receives a diploma making him an honorary member of the Nikola Tesla Association of Yugoslavia, for his contribution to recent U.S. celebrations dedicated to Nikola Tesla.

Milano - Piazza Duomo

MILANO
The Dom Square
Place du Dôme
Der Dom Platz

Dear Mr. Kenneth,

from Italia I want you all best.

Your friend

Rocky

Mr

Kenneth M. Swezey

163 Milton Str.

Brooklyn 22

New York

Amerika

ZAGREB, Trg žrtava fašizma
Avijonski snimak

June 4th

Dear friend,

after strenuous week end I have still energy to write you three sentences.

I shall never forget our first meeting in the railway station and I always remember my kind friend with thanks and affection. I will be happy to see you again. Write to me when you can, but not only three sentences as I wrote you.

All best yours
Ante

Snimio K. Ocvirek

ЗАГРЕБ 1

»Foto-Tehnika«, Zagreb, Il

Mr.
Kenneth Ovezey
Brooklyn 22
163 Milton Street
New York
USA AMERICA

BLED 12/8-59

Dear Mr Sweezey,

Thank you for your card. I remain till the end of this year in TESLA. Then I change my jobb and pass to Chemical Federation of Yugoslavia and I think it will be an interesent job.

Soon I leave from here for 15 days vacation to Paris. If you have something interessent in popularization of chemic please send it to me.

My son, my wife and I send to you our best wishes

TODOROVIĆ

2707

BEOGRAD 15-IX 1959 BEOGRAD 2

PUTNIK — ZAGREB — FOTOSLUZBA
Snimak: D. Griestach

Mr KENNETH SWEZY

163 Milton Street

Brooklyn 22. N.York

U.S.A.

ОТЕЛЬ
МОСКВА

БЕОГРАД — Хотел „Москва"
BEOGRAD — Hotel „Moskva"

B-59

БЕОГРАД 29-XII 1957 11-12 BEOGRAD

Издање и израда: „Задружне књиге" — Београд
Снимио: Б. Грисбах

Dear Mr Swezey,

My family and I send to you our best wishess for New Year. I am glad to hear that you met our Branka Todorovich. We get a Christmas card from her but we have no her adress. If you see her and her husband, please send her our best regards.

Did you get your opanke? Can you send us a photoes for your book „Science magic".

We think see you again.

Yours sincerely
Todor, Irene Todorovich
& George

Ma

KENNETH M. SWEZEY

163, Milton Street

BROOKLYN - N. YORK

U.S. AMERICA

Б-157

AVIONOM
PAR AVION

23/XII-60

Hallo Mr Swezey!

With best wishess for Christmas & New Year, I have to inform you that your book must be published in 1961.

I work with M. Nikolayevich in Serbian society „Tesla".

Yours sincerely

Stadonimir

75, Kr. Mihutina

Црно-бела фотографија израда „Задружне књиге" — Београд
Снимио: М. Мрђанка

РЕПРОДУКЦИЈА ЗАБРАЊЕНА

BEOGRAD 2

Mr

Kenneth Swezey

163 Milton Street

Brooklyn 22

New York

USA

БЕОГРАД — Нови сајам
BEOGRAD — Novi sajam

Б-131

27/XII-59

Издање и израда Фото-служба „Задружне књиге" — Београд
Снимио: М. Марјанов

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Thank you for your greetings and we also send to you our best wishes for 1960!

I am new member of Organizing Committee of International Chemical Exhibition, which will take place in Belgrad, in all halls of Belgrad's Fair, which photos I send you.

About the printing of your book, you can obtain information from President ing. P. Đurđević of TESLA Association - Belgrade, Kn. Miloša 10. I have no more connections with them.

Yours sincerely,

NB. I will be glade if you send some copies of chemical films for my Exhibition.

РЕПРОДУКЦИЈА ЗАБРАЊЕНА

Mr

Keneth Swezey

Milton Street 163

Brooklyn 22

NEW YORK

U. S. A.

1960

Best wishes

for

Christmas

and the happy

New Year Robin

Dear Mr. Kenneth, in your last letter I saw that you will write me one letter but till to day I had not received anything. What did happen I do not know, but if you remember I sent to you one letter in the beginning of this year,
May be you did not received it!
Now I am in Zagreb again. The service in the Army finished three months ago. I have a job at the Packaging Institute. Often I am with Branko and we ask one another ~~what~~ what is with our dear friend Mr. Kenneth! The answer is always, he forgot us! We do not know what is the reason for that, but if you have time please write me. I shall be very happy if I receive a letter from you. I hope that you are well.

With kind regards and best wishes for your future life

Your Ante

Zagreb, 10.12.1959.

Best wishes
for
Christmas
and the
New Year

Your
Ante

Branko Popović
1961

JUGOSLOVENSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ŠIRENJE I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE

»NIKOLA TESLA«

JUGOSLOVENSKO DRUŠTVO ZA ŠIRENJE I UNAPREĐENJE NAUKE I TEHNIKE „N I K O L A T E S L A“
I MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE U BEOGRADU

MOLE VAS DA NA DAN 1 NOVEMBRA, U 19 ČASOVA, PRISUSTVUJETE PRIJEMU U PROSTORIJAMA MUZEJA NIKOLE TESLE, UL. PROLETERSKIH BRIGADA 51, U ČAST GOSPODINA **KENNETHA SWEZEYA,** *PISCA I PUBLICISTE IZ NJUJORKA, LIČNOG PRIJATELJA NIKOLE TESLE I NEUMORNOG ISTRAŽIVAČA I POPULARIZATORA NJEGOVOG DELA. GOSPODINU KENNETHU SWEZEYU ĆE OVOM PRILIKOM BITI PREDATA DIPLOMA POČASNOG ČLANA JUGOSLOVENSKOG DRUŠTVA „NIKOLA TESLA“*

BEOGRAD — Savezna Narodna Skupština

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Thank you for your letter. I am not sure that I shall need your photos because the situation in our Society is not clear, so perhaps I will have to leave my office in TESLA. I hope that the situation will be clear in one month, and in any case I will inform you if I stay in TESLA. Mr Nikolayevich is in the same position as I and Mr. Messarovich now all about our situation.

I hope you are well and please greet Mr. Messarovich and his Branka. My family and I send to you our best wishes and hope to hear some good news from you.

Yours sincerely

Tosorovich

Snimak: D. Frković

»Foto-Tehnika«, Zagreb, Ilica 36

KENNETH M. SWEZEY

163 Milton Street

BROOKLYN 22, N. YORK

U S A

JUGOSLAVENSKA LINIJSKA PLOVIDBA

RIJEKA

Line ..... Voyage No. 2/58

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..... or order

the following goods or packages, in apparent good order and condition unless otherwise stated in this Bill of Lading, on the conditions, stipulation, and exceptions of this Bill of Lading all of which the shipper, consignee and holder of this Bill of Lading accept and agree to by the mere acceptance of this Bill of Lading, whether the same are printed or written or stamped or otherwise inserted in, or attached to this Bill of Lading, either on the face or on the back and even thougt the same be contrary to the law, regulations or custom of the port of shipment, transhipment, destination or elsewhere, and even if this Bill of Lading has not been signed by shipper.

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Marks	Numbers	Packing	No. of Packages	DECLARATION OF CONTENTS	Kg.	m 3	Rate
KENNETH M. SWEZEY 163 MILTON STREET BROOKLYN 22 NEW YORK USA.		Case	1	OIL PICTURE " ON BOARD "	16.-	0,035	m/t $. 27,75

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2% Collecting commission .....

TOTAL ..... $. 29,15

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NOTIFY ADDRESS .....

without engagement for the carrier, other transporters and/or agents to notify in case of shippers or receivers neglecting to fulfil their obligations arising under this Bill of Lading.

SIGNED ..... THREE *originals of the same tenor and date, one of which accomplished the others to stand void.*

RIJEKA, *the* 7. 11. 1958 *19*.....

For the Master

N. L. - I. — Rijeka 2410—57

February 12, 1963

Miss Frances Kimmerle
Secretary-Treasurer
Medallic Art Company
325 East 45th St., N.Y. 17

Dear Miss Kimmerle:

I have in my file a letter written by you to Miss Charlotte Muzar (who was then secretary to the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States), dated April 30, 1953, concerning the preparation of a replica of the Edison Medal that had been awarded to Nikola Tesla. The original had been lost after Tesla's death.

Could you tell me if the prices quoted in that letter have since changed, and if so what the cost of replicas in both gold and bronze would be today?

I notice in recent literature of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers that a small gold medal now accompanies the large one. Does the small gold one substitute for the bronze? At what year was the change made?

There is no immediate prospect of having the medal duplicated, but one may turn up at any time, and for that reason I should like to have the data on hand.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

Tesla Edison Medal

memo from Steve Kennedy

Lost Property Bureau, Police Dept
Lt. John P. O'Brien, CA 6-2067

License Dept
~~137 Centre St~~ 80 Lafayette St
~~WO 6-5400~~ WO 4-5656

Geo E. Mayhew

real estate

11 N. Pearl St

Albany 62-4345

Residence " 77-2144

Schdh. Ctn

KENNETH M. SWEZEY
163 MILTON STREET BROOKLYN 22, NEW YORK

February 12, 1963

Department of Licenses
New York City
80 Lafayette Street
New York 13, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

My friend, former Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy, has suggested that perhaps you might be able to provide me with a name that would help me in solving a matter of local history.

Do you have the full name and address of the last proprietor of H. Stern, Inc., pawnbrokers, which, I believe, went out of business in 1955, at 872 Sixth Avenue, New York City?

I believe that up until this time, the business had been run by three brothers, but that two died, causing the remaining one finally to give up.

Thank you very much for any help you may be able to give.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth M. Swezey

899

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

$ 1.00

DEPARTMENT OF

2-28 19 63

Received from Kenneth M. Swezey

Address 163 Milton St. Bklyn

The Sum of One Dollars

For: Info. Request

PAWN

6443

By Yetta Gershater

Title Clerk

R.F. 374—4.5 sets-702118(62) 447

FILL OUT IN DUPLICATE
AND RETURN BOTH COPIES

THE CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES
80 Lafayette Street
New York 13, N.Y.

It is requested that the following information be furnished, payment for which the sum of $ 1.00 is attached. ($1.00 fee for each search requested.)

Do you have the full name and home address of the last proprietor of H. Stern, Inc., pawnbrokers, which, I believe, went out of business in 1955? The business address was 872 Sixth Ave., N.Y.C. Originally it was run by three brothers. Two died. It is the name of the remaining one that I want.

Name and address of person requesting information:

Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street, Brooklyn 22, N.Y.

In reply to your request for information concerning a record of this Department, the following information is submitted:

June 4, 1963

A search of this department's records indicates that H. Stern, Inc., of 872 Sixth Avenue, New York, NY, made application for Pawnbroker's License #6443 about 1915. The records were destroyed in 1962.

Cashier's receipt Number 899 Issued 2-28

HARRY HARLEM
SECRETARY
608 EIGHTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
TEL. PENNSYLVANIA 6-1680

61

DAVID F. COHEN
PRESIDENT
~~35~~ BROADWAY
NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
TEL. DIGBY 4-3070

Pawnbrokers' Association
City of New York

February 11th, 1963

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

In reply to yours of January 26th, I regret that we are unable to supply the desired information.

According to our records, the firm of H. Stern, Inc. at 872 Sixth Avenue, New York City, has been out of business since 1955, after the death of two of the three brothers who operated the business.

Very truly yours,

DFC/ts

President

MEDALLIC ART COMPANY
325 EAST 45TH STREET · NEW YORK

FRANCES K. TREES
VICE PRESIDENT-TREASURER

March 13, 1963

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

This is in reply to your letter of February 12 making inquiry about a replica of the Edison medal. Thank you for sending us a copy of your article on Nikola Tesla which is most interesting. I often wish we knew more about many of the recipients of the fine awards we prepare for various scientific organizations.

A replica of the Edison medal today would cost $435 which includes a case, but any engraving would be extra at the rate of 20¢ a letter. In addition, a 10% federal excise tax would apply on the charge for the gold medal.

The charge for a bronze replica of the large size Edison medal would be $35 including a case with the engraving additional at 20¢ a letter.

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers has been giving the small gold replica of the Edison medal to the recipient since 1956. I imagine it does substitute for the bronze medal as we are no longer making bronze replicas for them.

We trust this is the information you need at this time.

Sincerely yours,

Frances K. Trees

Mrs. Clyde C. Trees
Vice President-Treasurer

tb

TELEPHONE: OREGON 9-1616 CABLE ADDRESS: MEDALLICOM

January 26, 1963

Mr. George E. Mayakis
11 North Pearl Street
Albany, New York

Dear Mr. Mayakis:

Several years ago, Dr. Veljko Korać, Director of the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, wrote me that you had offered to sell to the Museum the Edison Medal that had been awarded to Tesla by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1917 (the 1916 award).

As a personal friend of Tesla, who has written a great deal about him and who finally helped settle his estate, I was glad to know that the medal had been found. Some of Tesla's belongings may still be scattered, with their whereabouts unknown.

It would be splendid if the medal could be exhibited in the Nikola Tesla Museum. But Dr. Korać felt, as I do, that the real honor and value in a case such as this is in the awarding of the medal rather than in the medal itself. That is the chief reason the Museum has never attempted, thus far, even to have the medal duplicated----a matter that could be arranged at nominal cost.

Because of sentiment attached to it, the original would naturally be more desirable than a duplicate. But this brings up the question: are you sure that medal in your possession actually is the original? Are you able to trace its history ever since it left Tesla's hands?

If you can definitely establish the medal's genuineness, and are willing to sell it at a price more in keeping with its actual value, there may be the possibility that the Museum would reconsider it for its collection. I don't know at the moment where the money would come from, but I feel that it might be raised by engineering friends who have a high esteem for Tesla's memory.

Yours very truly,

January 26, 1963

Pawnbrokers Assoc. of the City of New York
608 8th Avenue, New York 18, N.Y.

Gentlemen:

Do you know if any of the members of the firm of H. Stern, Inc., formerly at 872 Sixth Avenue, or any employee who might have been with it in 1941, are still living, and, if so, where I might get in touch with them?

I am writing some biographical material about one of their former clients and feel that one of these gentlemen, if available, might be able to give me a word of needed information.

Thank you for any help you may be able to give.

Yours very truly,

Kenneth M. Sangey

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE
BEOGRAD, Proleterskih brigada 51

Beograd, December 195

Mr.
George E. Mayakis
11.No.Pearl Street
Albany, New York

Dear Mr. Mayakis

We are very grateful for your prompt reply to our letter.

As your offer exceeds all our expectancies and possibilities we suggest you to present Tesla's Edison Medal to the Nikola Tesla Museum. We would appreciate this gift very much.

Awaiting your decision, we remain

Sincerely yours
Radmila Bakalović
Archivist
Nikola Tesla Museum

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE
BEOGRAD, Proleterskih brigada 51

Mr.
George Mayakis
11 No. Pearl Street

Albany, New York

Dear Sir,

We have pleasure to advise you that we received, through the Yougoslav Embassy in Washington, the copy of your letter, informing us that you would be prepared to sell over Edison medal awarded to Nikola Tesla which was lost in the hotel New Yorker after the death of Nikola Tesla.

We are very happy to learn that this medal was found and we would like to have it in our possession.

We would, therefore, appreciate it very much if you would let us know as soon as convenient the amount which you would like ask to reimburse for this medal.

This medal should be presented to our Embassy in Washington.

Awaiting your early reply, we remain

Sincerely yours,

11 No. Pearl Street
Albany, New York
August 7, 1958

Mr. Joseph Defranceski, Press Counselor
Embassy of the F.P.R. of Yugoslavia
1520 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Mr. Defranceski:

In a recent letter written to your embassy by Mr. Benjamin Wolman, attorney of this city, reference is made to the Nikola Tesla Medal awarded by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS to Mr. Tesla in 1916.

I am the proud possessor of this medal which, pursuant to your request in your letter of August 4th, addressed to Mr. Wolman, I describe as follows:
2/inches and 3/4 in diameter and 1/8 inch in thickness.
Approximately 125 p.w. of 24 Karat gold.
In perfect condition in original presentation case.
Inscribed to NIKOLA TESLA 1916.

Of course, the proper repository of such a beautiful and unique memento of your country's most illustrious and famous scientist, a benefactor to all humanity for ages to come, is the NIKOLA TESLA MUSEUM in Belgrade.

I, who am neither a member of the proud Yugoslav nationality nor possessor of the resources of a great government made a great personal financial sacrifice to rescue this beautiful medal from the oblivion of a coin dealer's shop. Naturally and morally your country is entitled to this honor and I shall be happy to consider an offer from your government for it.

Sincerely yours,
George E. Mayakis
George E. Mayakis

P.S. Photos of obverse and reverse of coin are being sent under separate cover.
GEM

BENJAMIN S. WOLMAN
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
150 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3-5856

July 30, 1958

Hon. Yugoslav Ambassador to United States
Yugoslav Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the current issue of True Magazine there is an interesting article by George Scullin on your great countryman, Nikola Tesla, titled "The Man Who Invented the Twentieth Century". Mr. Scullin in his article refers to a medal presented to Mr. Tesla in 1916 by the Edison Foundation in recognition of his achievements in electricity. By coincidence I have a client who is in possession of that very medal. What makes this medal more significant is the fact that Mr. Tesla turned down a Nobel prize.

I understand that there is a State Museum in Belgrade dedicated to the memory of Mr. Tesla and his acievements. It seems to me that the proper place for this medal should be in this Museum.

If your Government is interested in its acquisition, I shall be pleased to negotiate with its present owner.

Respectfully Yours,

Benjamin S. Wolman

BENJAMIN S. WOLMAN

BSW/b

11 No. Pearl Street
Albany, New York
United States of America
November 12, 1958

Dr. Veljko Korać, Director
Nikola Tesla Museum
Beograd, Proleterskih brigada 51
Yugoslavia

Dear Dr. Korac:

Your kind letter of recent date indicating to me that you would like to acquire the "NIKOLA TESLA MEDAL" has been duly received.

I have noted your request that the medal be presented to the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington.

I shall be very happy to make this presentation to your embassy upon your agreement to purchase this medal from me for the sum of thirty thousand dollars($30,000), U.S.A. currency.

Upon learning from you that you are willing to make this purchase, I will proceed to your embassy in Washington to consummate the transfer.

Sincerely yours,

George E. Mayakis

FRASER

THOMAS ALVA EDISON MDCCCXCV
AWARDED BY
INSTITVTE
ENGINEERS
ACHIEVEMENT
TO NIKOLA TESLA

March 4, 1955

Dallas S. Townsend, Esq.
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Townsend:

Back in 1943, the local Alien Property Custodian searched through the property of the late electrical inventor, Nikola Tesla, stored at that time in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse in New York City. Tesla had been a naturalized American for more than fifty years, but I believe that the search was made on the grounds that the property was to be sent to Yugoslavia, through Tesla's nephew and heir, Mr. Sava Kosanovich (Mr. Kosanovich had been a Minister in the Royal Yugoslav Government, later became the Yugoslav Ambassador to the United States from the present government, and is now a Minister serving in Belgrade). According to the attorney who handled the Tesla estate, Mr. Philip Wittenberg, the Alien Property Custodian assured him that nothing of interest to the A.P.C. had been found and nothing had been withheld.

In gathering background material to help in a nation-wide celebration of Tesla's hundredth birthday next year---which will be participated in by leading scientific and engineering societies, museums, and universities---I have just discovered that Tesla's solid gold Edison Medal (probably the only thing of pecuniary value in Tesla's belongings) is missing.

As a friend who had known Tesla well during his last twenty years, I was with Mr. Kosanovich in Tesla's room in the Hotel New Yorker on the day Tesla died. A safe expert was called in to unlock Tesla's safe. Among its contents, I remember well, were several honorary degrees, a volume of greetings which I had gathered for him on his seventy-fifth birthday, a bunch of keys, and the Edison Medal. We kept out the book of greetings (I mentioned this at the time to the assistant manager of the hotel and later to the Alien Property Custodian), but everything else, including the medal and the keys, was replaced and the safe was locked.

Except when it was opened by the Alien Property Custodian, the safe was never reopened

until it arrived in Belgrade (where Tesla's property was to be installed in a special Tesla Museum) and was there opened by Mr. Kosanovich. According to his former secretary, both the bunch of keys and the medal were missing. The keys were later found in a tin box outside the safe; the medal was never found.

Evidently the medal was either stolen by someone during the time the search was being made by the Alien Property Custodian, or else it may have deliberately been withheld by that agency. Do you know if the latter could have been the case?

Mr. Kosanovich has been granted permission by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (who gave Tesla the medal) to have the medal duplicated---but the cost, it turns out, will be nearly four hundred dollars! Mr. Kosanovich had intended to have this duplicate made at the expense of the Tesla Museum, and to say nothing about it. To me, however, it seems outrageous---that the United States, Tesla's adopted country, to which he had given billions of dollars' worth of inventive genius, should treat him so shabbily, even in death. If the medal doesn't turn up, I want to try to get fellow-Americans at least to pay for a duplicate.

I realize that a long time has elapsed since the medal disappeared, and that therefore you may have no records whatever that might concern it. But I'm just taking the chance that you may have some clue.

With thanks and best regards,

Sincerely,

WITTENBERG, CARRINGTON & FARNSWORTH

70 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK
NO. 18, N.Y.
LACKAWANNA 4-5121

PHILIP WITTENBERG

SIDNEY KRAMER
IRVING LIKE

February 16th, 1955.

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey,
163 Milton Street,
Brooklyn 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I have your letter of February 12th. I do remember you.

It is indeed regretful that the Edison medal should have disappeared. I would suggest that you write the office of Alien Property, which is now administered by the Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice, Constitution Avenue and 10th Street N.W., Washington, D. C. The man in charge, unless there has been a very recent change, is Dallas S. Townsend.

May I make this suggestion that if the medal were to be duplicated it might be possible to use the obverse side of the medal as an anniversary medal and to sell it to the public, in this way not only honoring Tesla but also raising funds for the anniversary.

With kind regards,

Cordially yours,

PW:MM

February 12, 1955

Philip Wittenberg, Esq.
70 West 40th Street
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wittenberg:

Perhaps you remember me as the friend of the late Nikola Tesla, who, on several occasions, visited you with Tesla's nephew, Sava Kosanovich, and talked with you over the telephone about the disposition of the Tesla estate.

Right now I am helping organize an international celebration of the centennial of Tesla's birth, which will take place in July of next year. Leading engineering and scientific societies of this country, as well as the press and a number of industrial organizations, are expected to participate.

In gathering data for this centennial, I have just discovered something which, even at this late date, I think should be investigated. Miss Charlotte Muzar, formerly secretary to Mr. Kosanovich, and now secretary to the present Ambassador from Yugoslavia, tells me that Tesla's solid gold Edison Medal (probably the only thing of pecuniary value in all his belongings) was not in the safe or elsewhere among his things when they were opened in Belgrade, to be installed in the Tesla Museum there.

I was with Mr. Kosanovich and Miss Muzar in Tesla's room in the New Yorker on the day Tesla died. A safe expert unlocked Tesla's safe. Among its contents, I remember well, were several honorary degrees, a volume of greetings from pioneer scientists which I had gathered for him on his seventy-fifth birthday, a bunch of keys, and the Edison Medal. We kept out the book of greetings, but everything else, including the medal and the keys, was replaced and the safe was locked. Except when it was opened by the Alien Property Custodian, the safe was never reopened until it arrived in Belgrade and was there opened by Mr. Kosanovich. According to Miss Muzar, both the bunch of keys and the medal were missing. The keys were later found in a tin box outside the safe; the medal was never found.

Evidently the medal was either stolen by someone during the search by the Alien Property Custodian, or else it was deliberately confiscated by that agency. In clearing the Tesla belongings, did this agency claim to h have kept anything? Do you know if there is anyone now connected with the Government to which you or I could make inquiry?

Mr. Kosanovich, through Miss Muzar, has been granted permission by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (who gave Tesla the medal) to have the medal duplicated---but the cost, it turns out, will be nearly four hundred dollars! Kosanovich had intended to have this duplicate made, at the expense of the Tesla Museum, and to say nothing more about it. But, to me, the idea seems outrageous---that the United States, the country to which Tesla had given billions of dollars worth of inventive genius, should treat him so shabbily, even in death. If inquiry doesn't turn up the medal, I want to try to get fellow-Americans at least to pay for a duplicate.

I realize that a long time has elapsed since the medal disappeared, and that therefore you may not have a thing to suggest concerning it. But I'm just taking the chance.

With thanks and best regards,

Sincerely,

Mr Swezy

Dear sir:

I see your magazine article of Mr Tesla; in Science Digest - Mr Tesla was a great electrician and I write - do you have Mr Tesla signature of his name in his handwriting that I could secure to keep?

I have a book Experiments in High Volage and Hi Freq - with a newspaper writeup of him

Would you like to buy the book

What was your work with Mr Tesla?

Your reply appreciated

M E L Reeser

RFD 2

Wichita 15

Kansas

Editor of the
New York World-Telegram.

I see in your issue of today an interview between your staff writer Mr. Joseph Mitchell and Mr. Rufus Dawes, the President of the Century of Progress Exhibtion in Chicago. In that interview Mr. Dawes is represented as making certain statements with regard to my connection with the Century of Progress Fair. These statements need correction. Will you kindly permit me to straighten them out as follows:

In the first place I am not dead yet, but very much alive, just as alive as I was on February 1st, 1928, when I first met Mr. Dawes in Chicago and discussed with him his earliest ideas regarding the present Chicago World's Fair. I told him that a World's Fair in Chicago for the purpose of celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the Charter of the City of Chicago did not seem to me as desirable, because world's fairs, as far as I know, were out of fashion. I suggested to him that the best way to celebrate Chicago's hundredth anniversary as a chartered City would be, in my opinion, an exhibition showing the scientific and industrial progress during the last century. I pointed out to him then that our present advancement in science and the industries dates from the year when Chicago received its City Charter. This suggestion of mine appealed to him very much, and he asked me to suggest to him the scientific men who could aid

him in the development of my suggestion. I suggested Professor George Ellery Hale of the Mount Wilson Observatory, a native of Chicago, and Robert A. Millikan a professor at the University of Chicago for many years, but at that time associated with the California Institute of Technology, and above all I recommended to him to put himself in touch with the National Research Council in Washington. He did all this and the National Research Council organized a committee to aid Mr. Dawes. This committee is responsible for the splendid Science Hall and its exhibits at the Century of Progress Exposition and for the name Century of Progress.

Michael Pupin.

Columbia University,
June 16, 1933.

Clark University
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS 01610

ASSISTANT
ESIDENT

December 23, 1970

ert L. Trbovich
ayton Drive
.l, Maryland 20021

Trbovich:

I have your letter of December 7 in which you suggest the construction
rmanent pavilion commemorating Robert H. Goddard in connection with the
bicentennial in 1976. As you may know, the University strongly supports
that honor Dr. Goddard in an appropriate way. The series of ideas you
veloped is most interesting and there is no doubt that the fact that 1976
the 50th anniversary of Dr. Goddard's historic launch of the world's
quid fuel rocket adds to the timeliness.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts Commission on the centennial was
d temporarily, as I understand it, following the Senate hearings earlier
r. Mr. Gilbert Hood, who was a member of that Commission, is now serving
inator for planning and I would suggest that you bring your ideas to his
n directly. I think it is important at this point for suggestions such
, which offer wide-spread ramifications if carried to their fullest,
e closely coordinated with the overall planning of the Massachusetts
Mr. Hood's address is 500 Rutherford Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02129. I
ggest also that you might approach a national organization such as the
Space Club or the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics
liminary basis with your suggestions. The National Space Club has been
ly effective and dedicated in service to Dr. Goddard's memory over the

You may be interested to know something of what the University has
honor Dr. Goddard. Clark's new $5.4 million library is named in his
d features a special four-room commemorative wing, which houses the Goddard
This section includes a public exhibition room in which Dr. Goddard's life
is graphically portrayed. This exhibit was accomplished with the assist-
the Smithsonian Institution. Also, as you may know, the Library has been
ed by Congress as the site for the national memorial to Dr. Goddard.
the memorial, a non-representational sculpture, has not yet been funded.

historic Auburn launch site has now been designated by Congress
nal landmark. This is due primarily to the interest and good work
urn Rotary Club which over the years has cinducted a number of
n honor of Robert Goddard.

I hope this letter has been helpful to you. Let me thank you again
nterest in commemorating Robert Goddard's pioneering work during
's bicentennial celebration.

Sincerely,

Arnold C. Bailey

Arnold C. Bailey

your records, Dr. Glenn W. Ferguson succeeded Dr. Frederick H.
president of Clark University last July. I note that your letter
ed to Dr. Jackson.

Robert L. Trbovich
1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Md., 20021

December 7, 1970

Mr. Frederick H. Jackson
President
Clark University
950 Main Street
Worcester, Mass., 01610

Dear Sir:

This letter concerns itself with a project that hopefully will gain your interest and support, as it has much to do with your university and city. In a word, a project dealing with your possible participation in the celebration of our nation's bicentennial in 1976.

Although we are engulfed in a "time of troubles" on campus, off campus, spiritually, economically etc., this may just be the challange needed to rekindle and reawaken that which is needed to respond to that challenge - namely, our "raison d'être." This letter is written by an American who readily admits that, on balance, he has taken far more from his country than he has given, and whose work in this regard is, in a sense, a labor of conscience.

However, to make more sense chronologically and otherwise, may I suggest that you first read the Niagara Falls-Buffalo proposal attached herewith - and then return to this letter. Thank you.

What you have read in the N. Falls proposal has been received very well, especially by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (copy of a letter from IEEE attached), but my attempt to use the 1971 anniversaary seems to have run out of time, and 1976 now seems the logical choice. That decided, I thence continued work on other projects which had become self-evident in 1969 but had to be put off until I had the energy and time to tackle them, i.e., other US scientific-technical firsts which seem to ring a bell almost automatically: Kitty Hawk, Lindbergh's flight, Goddard's rockets. Others may have other preferences, but in an air-space era these seemed first to me - possibly because I recalled the enthusiastic interest they evoked from the CAP youngsters to whom I taught air-space history in 1966.

As you have already guessed this proposal concerns your own Robert H. Goddard, and, more precisely, the event called the "Kitty Hawk of the Space Age," i.e. his March 1926 liquid fuel rocket feat - but with one pleasantly surprising aspect: by excellent planning on somebody's (?) part, 1976 also happens to be the 50th anniversary of Goddard's feat. Actually this circumstance is not crucial - yet, on the other hand, it does offer food for thought. Another fortunate coincidence: Boston is one of the four cities assigned a major role in the Bicentennial (ARBC Report, July 1970, Senate Doc. No. 91-76, entitled "America's 200th Anniversary;" a fine report to obtain)

Thus I suggest that the Worcester-Auburn site (Aunt Ellie's farm if still possible) is ideal for a permanent pavilion of the type proposed for N. Falls, harmoniously fitted into Boston's bicentennial planning.

The contents and themes of the pavilion are not mine to discuss -you have in your midst people far better equipped than I to do so. But I do hope you will consult a man who appears eminently qualified for a task of this kind: Mr. Bradford Washburn, director of Boston's Museum of Science. An article about him stated: "...he and his staff have lent their talents and programs...and have helped to launch new museums...from Bridgport, Conn. to Portland, Ore." Top planners of the Seattle pavilion also immediately come to mind. You will agree, of course, that everything connected with the Bicentennial should be done in the best of taste, and/rejection of the neon-light, circus type approach. with

On the other hand these pavilions should not be forbidding or cold, scientifically or inspirationally. In short, their total message probably should be a perfectly blended overview of humanities and the sciences as encountered in the past and present - and shaped by a 200-year experiment - and as projected toward the future. After all, we just need to recall Franklin or Jefferson - two founding fathers who displayed great evidence of such a balance in their day - as a good point of departure. In more recent times, for example, M. I. Pupin departed from his scientific pursuits to write and inspire others to think on the reasons for America's greatness,i.e., beyond the view of the mere materialist, or scientist, or whatever ones immediate narrow specialization happens to be. If you detect herein a defense of the generalist - I plead guilty - sometimes even I suspect that "sweeping generizations" also have a niche in the general scheme of things. Forgive me.

Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh, who has played a great role in aviation's unfolding story, had,also provided his personal support to Goddard, as you know, at a time when Goddard needed support - and financing. Historically speaking it is hard to think of anyone better able than he to recall the myriads of details woven into US air-space history. I hope he can be pursuaded to join this noble venture.

The 40 miles between you and Boston might appear to be an obstacle at first glance - yet that might also be a blessing in disguise. How? Well, to be brief, the lack of work for highly educated people in your general area might be improved if much new employment can be generated (by work assignments developed from a large-scale undertaking such as a permament pavilion) But, even better, consider the fact that fairs, pavilions and exhibits traditionally also display and test new products, inventions, and ideas : therefore why not add a really new type of vehicle to the Bostom-N. York corridor, i.e. why not plan a monorail line between Boston and Worcester (using, for example, the Mass. Trnpk right-of-way). Prior to 1976 the line could be used as an experimental test line, and after 1976 probably as a commuter line. Incidentally, in December 1969 John A. Vople, Secretary of Transportation, wrote that the US had what appeared to be a fine new

monorail vehicle almost ready for tests: The LIM (based on the electric linear motor). Maybe that design could be adapted to your area. By the way, France already has at least one 65-mile monorail. (A similar line could easily be span the 60-odd miles between Norfolk and Kitty Hawk, i.e., if the existing pavilion were improved and enlarged by 1976, it would be well worth the investment. That area could also use US-built air cushion vehicles similar to the huge SR.N4 of Britain, which could easily cross the sand and water flats of the area. Perhaps this is the cure needed for the moribund Ch. Bay Bridge-Tunnel)

Once again I recommend animated, high-quality type films using the latest techniques be used in conjunction with the pavilions. I shall not dwell on the details, many of which are self-evident, but I would stress that the Disney Studios seem able to provide great assistance in this regard.

Please do not think me rude, but may I suggest that since you know the type of leaders in your area available for a project of this sort, that I leave you the task of reproducing any or all of my materials and passing the copies to them - presuming that you feel this project has sufficient merit. If you find this impossible, I will gladly pursue any other course you suggest, including speaking to any group of your choosing. As you know, projects of this kind are basically organized and administered by a non-profit commission made up of local leaders who, in turn, if they desire, can approve the introduction of outside financing, assistance etc., to aid their gov't, industry, etc.

Permit me to end this letter - rambling though it be I have still left many rough edges and fuzziness, since I am lazy and compose at the typewriter - otherwise the letters would never be finished.

Today is the anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor - somehow I cannot help but wonder, in passing, just how far postwar Japan would have progressed had they been occupied by the Soviet Union or Communist China, instead of the USA! Maybe the answer to that query sums up what the Bicentennial is all about.

Please accept my very best wishes,

Yours truly,

Robert L. Trbovich

P.S. I have kept the ARBC informed of most of my projects (some are still only vaguely formulated since they are not in the science and technology area - the area of my initial efforts) Their address: American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, 736 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20276. The letter I have from them was signed by Mr. M. L. Spector, Executive Director.

1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Md. 20021

May 6, 1970

Dear Mr. Crone:

Thank you for you letter of April 17. Please forgive me for a tardy reply, but the stark fact is that time-wise my head is barely above water.

I hoped to include in this letter some opinions of the Edison Electric Institute (following a lunch two weeks ago with people from the NAEC here in D.C.) regarding the 1971 prospects -- as of this date no news to report. By the way, the Dept. of Commerce reply was very positive (but only after I prepare the groundwork) They will participate.

I can only agree that your long-range, well-rounded approach is the most desirable and feasible, and I question it not. Still, as I told NAEC, one must weight the value of even only a modest 75th anniv. exhibit because of one fortuitous circumstance, i.e. there is presently under construction in Niagara Falls a huge, well-appointed "Convention Center" costing 20 million dollars -- its opening next summer could certainly be enhanced by an exhibit of magnitutide.

Thank you for your gracious offer regarding my godfather, M. Pupin. Mother finally located the case with his papers just a few days ago. The papers are quite substantial, and in two languages. I enclose some copies (note the Chicago Fair letter !) It took us two hours just to get a very rough idea of what we had, much less to read it all.

Please accept my warm thanks for all you have done to help this matter upward and forward — your encouragement came none to soon, for I was rapidly running out of steam(i.e. as much as can be generated by 1 "manpower")

Yours truly, and in haste,

Robert L. Trbovich

Robert L. Trbovich

Westinghouse Electric Corporation

W E Shoupp
Vice President
Research

Research & Development Center
Beulah Road
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15235

April 30, 1970

Mr. Robert L. Trbovich
1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

Dear Mr. Trbovich:

Thank you for your letter dated March 29, 1970 concerning your proposed exhibition-fair to be held in Buffalo in 1971.

We appreciate your thinking of Westinghouse and wish you success in this venture.

Sincerely,

WEShoupp

THE INSTITUTE OF
ELECTRICAL AND
ELECTRONICS
ENGINEERS, INC.

345 EAST 47TH STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017 AREA CODE 212 752-6800

April 17, 1970

Mr. Robert L. Trbovich
1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

Dear Mr. Trbovich:

As Dr. Emberson mentioned in his letter to you of April 10, he referred a copy of your proposal for an electrical exhibition and fair to the IEEE History Committee. The Chairman of the History Committee has discussed this with me, and we feel that there would be insufficient time to arrange for a well organized commemorative fair to be held in mid 1971.

The Institute has been asked to make suggestions for the 1976 American Bicentennial Celebration. Being considered are a number of possible ways that the contributions of electrical/electronics engineering can be suitably recognized. The idea of a special exhibition on electric power certainly merits consideration in these deliberations.

We note with interest that your godfather was M.I. Pupin. If you have any memorabilia of Pupin that you wish housed in a suitable museum, I am sure that members of the History Committee would be glad to make suggestions and cooperate in any way they could.

Sincerely,

W.R. Crone
Staff Secretary
IEEE History Committee

WRC/cec

cc: Morris Hooven
R.M. Emberson

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
Washington, D.C. 20230

April 8, 1970

Mr. Robert L. Trbovich
1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Maryland 20021

Dear Mr. Trbovich:

Dr. Myron Tribus has asked me to thank you for your letter of March 29 and both attachments describing your plan for a proposed exhibition-fair to commemorate the birth of the age of modern electric power. I did not notice the Edison Electric Institute as one of your addressees and I would like to suggest that you send your material to that organization. The Institute clearly could mobilize the resources (financial, staff, national and local support, and money) that will be needed to put on such an ambitious event as you propose. I also agree that success or failure depends on the speed with which a non-profit committee is organized in the Niagra Falls-Buffalo area. I assume that you are working with some individuals or groups there.

Have you been in touch with the Museum of Electricity at Schenectady? That Institution, whose annual reports I have noticed, should be able to provide some assistance and might even be the mechanism for sponsoring the exhibition.

Once you have a non-profit committee organized, then the Department of Commerce will be glad to cooperate with it, I feel sure. Please get in touch with me at that time.

Sincerely yours,

Odom Fanning

Odom Fanning
Special Assistant for Public Information

990 Beacon Road
Rockledge, Fla. 32955

Sept. 20 '70

Dear Mr. Sweezey,

I'm the person who called you some time ago about Nikola Tesla. Mr. Sheeley is the engineer I told you about who is trying to prove Tesla's idea of transmitting electrical power through the earth. He has built a secondary and tower which will have a metal ball about 2 feet in diameter on it. He still hasn't ordered the capacitors or power supplies. I firmly believe he has a good chance to make it work.

He told me to ask you if you got any notes in Yugoslavia on this idea that isn't in the book called Lectures, Patents, and Articles by Nikola Tesla. We would also like to know of any information of the people you know of who tried it before.

Sincerely
John Bass

P.S. I will keep you informed of any progress.

answered Oct 27

Mr. Kenneth Swezey

163 Milton Street

Brooklyn, New York 11222

5 Sept 69

Dear Mr. Swezey,

I would like very much to visit with you and discuss one of our mutual interests, Nikola Tesla, next week. I plan to depart for NewYork early on the tenth to arrive shortly after noon, and spend the rest of that day and the next looking at the Wardenclyffe site, taking pictures and visiting with you. I would also like to photograph any of the pictures and material you have on hand to add to my collection. If either the tenth or eleventh is inconvenient for any reason, please let me know so I might rearrange my visit by your schedule.

Sincerely,

W. M. Kolb

P.S. My home phone is 301 248 2824. My address has changed to: Apt 8, 1206 Palmer Road, Oxon Hill, Md. 20022.

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
YALE UNIVERSITY

Electron Accelerator Laboratory
Mail Address:
Yale University
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Shipping Address:
51 Sachem Street
New Haven, Connecticut

March 7, 1963

Dear sir;

Of late i have become very interested in the work of Nikola Tesla. Especially his experiments with high frequency electrical currents, i have corresponded with various people on this matter but it seems that very little of his scheme or results were ever put in print in the specific, Today i received a brief letter from the American Institute of Physics, a copy of which i am inclosing suggesting correspondence with you on the matter, I understand that he was carring out some very interesting work in colorado , what ever became of his apparatus?

Any information you can supply me with will be greatly appreciated.

I remain very truly yours

William C MacLaughlin III

Project on the History of Recent Physics in the United States

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

335 EAST 45 STREET, NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK MURRAY HILL 5-1940

UNDER A GRANT FROM THE NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

PROJECT DIRECTOR: W. JAMES KING

Advisory Committee

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The Rockefeller Institute

March 4, 1963

Professor William C. MacLaughlin III
Electron Accelerator Laboratory
Department of Physics
Yale University
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Professor MacLaughlin:

In answer to your inquiry of February 27, 1963, I would suggest that you write to the Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Jugoslavia and also to Mr. Ken Swezey, 163 Milton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

May I ask why you require this information?

Sincerely yours,

W James King

W. James King
Project Director

WJK/hh

March 22, 1963

Mr. William C. MacLaughlin III
Electron Accelerator Laboratory
Yale University
New Haven 11, Connecticut

Dear Mr. MacLaughlin:

Except for his lectures at Columbia College, the Royal Institution, and the Franklin Institute (1891-1893), published at the time in electrical magazines and republished in T. C. Martin's "Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla," (1894), and again in a memorial volume "Nikola Tesla---Lectures, Patents, Articles," published in 1956 by the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade (available in the New York Public Library and the Engineering Societies Library), Tesla published nothing about his high-frequency work until after his return from Colorado Springs in 1900. He then described his Colorado experiments in an article for the layman in the June, 1900 issue of The Century Magazine.

You have probably already seen this material. I'm enclosing an article of mine from SCIENCE for any additional help it may be.

Tesla's equipment at Colorado Springs was finally dismantled and sold for junk to satisfy some unpaid bills. That was a recurring experience with him.

I'm sorry I can't be of more specific help. Good luck in whatever you are attempting!

Sincerely,

KOLB

3 June 1970

ar Mr. Swezey,

st a thank you for your kind hospitality in allowing us to
sit with you and share your table. We had no trouble leaving
w York as per your directions and the remainder of our trip
s equally enjoyable.

e pictures you provided were most exciting to me personally
d Hiroko thinks of you whenever she hears the Man of LaManchia.
ease visit us whenever you can find the time and let me know
I can help you in any way.

Rusty

S. The pictures turned out quite good.

April ? 1970

Dear Mr. Swezey

I think of you as my key ally.
You are the most informed person
in the entire country on the key
aspects of this proposal.
I only hope you have better luck than
I in getting it off the ground.

Hoping to meet you in the near
future(even if this proposal fails)

Warmly, and in haste -
R.L. Trbovich

Telephones:
home 301 894-1556
work 202 967-8411

Robert L. Trbovich
1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Md., 20021

March 29, 1970

(Sirs):

is my pleasure to write to you as one of several individuals
corporate bodies, listed below, who by direct historic link
/or personal position are related to the proposal made herein.

le the enclosed summary is more detailed, allow me here to pre-
t the proposal's bare bones, namely: a quest for allies and
ders to help organize and participate in an exhibition-fair (to
n ca. July 1971) intended to commemorate the anniversary of two
arkable events that took place on American soil some 75 years
and, in sum, gave us the birth of the age of modern electric
er. These events, climaxing a worldwide race for cheap, usable
er, culminated in the first successful large-scale generation of
ctric power that was industrially practical (Niagara Falls, 1895)
first large-scale transmission of electric power over a long
tance (22 miles to Buffalo, Nov. 1896). These events ended the
of localized, crude steam and electric power and announced the
ival of cheap, plentiful and marvelously flexible electric power.
o ended was the bitter, yet, in retrospect, quite humourous
ttle of the Currents," and the final triumph of a.c. over d.c.
petent authors have called these events the start of the "Second
ustrial Revolution." To back their views one need not give reams
data (e.g. the power industry has doubled every decade since 1912)
need merely recall a major power failure (e.g. the 1965 N.Y. blackout)

uld the fair be held in 1971--or should we wait until 1996? I
gest that since we live in an era marked by the unfortunate pro-
sity to focus on the frivolous and the negative, we must not dis-
d any genuine occasion that will "accentuate the positive." More-
r, there are other immediate benefits to consider--i.e. a perma-
t science pavilion should be planned to survive this fair (recent
cedent: 1962 Seattle Fair) using the broadened theme: Man Har-
ses Energy. Imagine its value to myriads of kids visiting the Falls.

ally, let us consider the distinct possibility of relating this
r to the 1976 Am.Rev.Bicentennial. While also counterweighing
er events (e.g. 1970 Lenin Centennial) the 1971 fair could serve
a stage-setter for 1976, and its permanent pavilion might well
ome one of many associated subelements of the Bicentennial. Are
, after all, their themes already intertwined? America's indu-
ial strength and standards stem directly from the fruitful soil
a balanced social and governmental miracle-- a "New World," ad-
tedly imperfect, but offering new hope to fulfill a way of life
nded on personal freedom, private property, competitive free en-
prise and, above all, trust in the Lord.

ase consider the above facts, and act accordingly. I write to
as a private citizen, on my own initiative. My regular position
that of a cataloger at the Library of Congress.

Cordially,

Robert Trbovich

pies to: Dr. L. Du Bridge, Mr. K. Swezey, Mr. W.E. Miller, Dr.
Tribus; Am.Inst.Electrical Eng.; Westinghouse Corp.; Carborundum
; Aluminum Co. of Am.; Chambers of Commerce (N. Falls & Buffalo);

1971 Electric Power Fair
(Summary)

Historical context:
Among the many meetings held worldwide in 1956 celebrating the Tesla Centennial, the October meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE) stands out. That meeting sparked a wave of historical research, and much of it focused on the electric power breakthru of 1895-96 at Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y. Here, in telegraphic style, are the salient features of that breakthru:
1) During the 18th and 19th centuries the best brains of the world's industrial countries were engaged in a furious race for cheap, plentiful and universally usable power. The available water, steam or early electric power just could not do the job.
2) International commission organized in London (1890) offers large prize for practical means of tapping some 120,000 hp of N. Falls. Commission dissolved in 1891 after rejecting all entries
3) Electric power feats at Telluride, Colo. (June 1891) and in Germany (112-mile transmission test; August 1891) presage the success of the Westinghouse-Tesla team (USA).
4) Westinghouse bid wins contract to light 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Outstanding results acclaimed. Initial contract for Niagara Power Plant signed in Oct. 1893 with N. Falls Power Co. (owned by Schoellkopf family) calls for Westinghouse Co. to manufacture three 5,000 hp generators.
5) Niagara PP completed in 1895, and in Nov. 1896 the first large-scale transmission of 11,000 volt, three-phase current to Buffalo was an accomplished fact.
6) In less than a generation the world's largest electrochemical industrial complex sprang up in the N. Falls-Buffalo area. Two of America's great companies owe much to that breakthru:
   a) Aluminum Company of America (then: Pittsburgh Reduction Co.) was finally able to use the Hall Process economically. Mass-produced aluminum made its confident debut on the world scene; and the
   b) Carborundum Co. of N. Falls - whose great role in American industrial life is known to all.

Writing about the 1895-96 events, Mr. K. Swezey wrote the following in a 1958 article: "...The total contribution of Tesla's induction motor and his polyphase system for the universal distribution of electric power, encompasses much more than the tremendous growth of the electric industry which these inventions made possible. To properly evaluate it, one must consider the vast revolution in industry, economy and everyday living which plentiful electric power, available everywhere, has been instrumental in bringing about."

This year (1970) the Edison Eletcric Institute was quoted as follows:"... Change since the beginning of the electric age less than 100 years ago will pale next to the changes...by the year 2000...Whole new industries will develop... and a vast outpouring of electricity will be provided by the electric light and power industry." They estimate the year 2000 total US power output in a range of 6 to 10 trillion kw-hours.

Practical possiblities:
Permit me to quote from a letter which I wrote in Oct. 1969 about this proposal:
"...The United States of America can and should, take considerable pride, in the limits of good taste, in the role this country has played to promote and to fulfill the historic events which we here consider.
What I propose therefore is an exhibit which will befit the magnitude

(Cont. p. 2)

of these events, and thus will focus on the general theme of harnessing energy to serve mankind. Naturally that theme also encompasses man's past, present and future efforts related to the theme.

Apart from the 75th anniversary aspects one can easily envisage the concomitant planning toward a permanent pavilion similar to the U.S. Science Exhibit which evolved with the 1962 Seattle Fair. In point of fact the philosophy behind this proposal parallels the sentiments in the final report of Dr. A. Spilhaus, U.S. Commissioner of that fair: "... Another source of gratification is that the permanent science pavilion anddits contents will continue to bring scientific enlightenment to people of all ages...and focus the attention of youth on science, creating in them the desire to participate in its many fields."

The excellent, detailed reports of Dr. Spilhaus' team are available. They could cut in half the lead-time needed for a similar undertaking.*

The economic prospects and real impact of this fair and pavilion on the Northeast US-Canada region seem more favorable than those of Seattle. The American side of the Falls needs to make up for the fact that the major towers for viewing the Falls are in Canada, since their view is better.
The 1971 Fair could be centered in one area (Grand Island) and have side events both in Buffalo and N. Falls. The permanent pavilion could have its own site (e.g. a low-silhouette structure at the back of Goat Island) or be located in the central area.

Now I end this proposal by telling you how it all started:
Although not of scientific bent, and barely a scholar, I took more than casual interest in the Tesla events since I too am an American of Serbian extraction (1st generation) and , by chance, my godfather was also a well-known American inventor (Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia Univ.). My original, sparetime approach, centered on writing a film on the story of electricity, which I began in 1968. It is to be a 30-40 minute color film (produced by the Disney Studios) and incorporating advanced computorized science film techniques now past the experimental stage. Such a film would add much to the permanent pavilion. (Just picture the scene with Franklin and his kite!) The idea for a fair first came to me in Aug. 1969.

Please help this proposal to stay alive.

I pledge my continued support to anyone who also thinks that the 1895-96 events deserve more than perfunctory notice.

/Robert Trbovich

Robert L. Trbovich

1808 Clayton Dr.
Oxon Hill, Md.
20021

* 15 months should suffice for a small to medium sized fair. Success or failure, however, will depend on the speed with which a non-profit committee is organized in the N. Falls-Buffalo area — a clearinghouse for action & ideas (and a small Dept of Commerce committee to handle the gov't part — ie permanent pavilion)

April 17, 1970

Mr. R. L. Trbovich
1808 Clayton Drive
Oxon Hill, Md. 20021

Dear Mr. Trbvich,

I am in great sympathy with your idea for an electrical power fair, and I admire your idealism and optimism. But as one who has fought periodically--alone, and with others--for many years for all sorts of commemorations involving electric power and its historic beginnings at Niagara, I, unfortunately, can't offer much hope.

One of my last projects was an attempt to save the original big power house at Niagara--which was in operation from 1895 until a few years ago--as a memorial and an electrical museum. An electrical historical society and some of the top politicians of New York State rooted for it, the Niagara Falls community was aroused, attempts were made to have it named a National Historical Monument, the power company that owned the station passively held it for a few extra years to see what might happen.

After at least five years of efforts, nothing came of it. The electric and other companies that might share credit in such an undertaking were not willing to share --each wanted everything or nothing. Local politicians and businessmen fought among themselves for credit in promoting the matter. The final outcome was that the stone entrance to the power house was moved to Goat Island and set up as a "Power Portal." A Canadian power company got one of the original generators to feature it in a projected electrical museum in Canada (which has still not materialized) and the Smithsonian got another (which is still in storage because it weighs 80 tons and is so large that nobody knows where to put it). The plant itself was destroyed. At about the same time ambitious plans were projected for another electrical museum to be built north of Schenectady, but that, too, apparently fell through for lack of backing.

The electric power companies in New York are, also, right now in a bad predicament. They are at once trying to get people to add new electrical equipment but at the same time are trying to restrain them from using it for lack of sufficient power supply! They are, too, trying to fight the reputation they have gotten for either destroying the scenery, causing atomic hazards, ~~and~~ or polluting the atmosphere! I doubt that at present they are in any great mood for cheers!

The story of why I am pessimistic is far too long to be set down in a letter. Perhaps I could explain in more detail if we could talk together. Right now I don't know just when this could be, as I'm quite busy and work all night every night. But some time it can be arranged.

I notice in one of your enclosures that you mention that your god-father was Michael Pupin. In the early days, he and Tesla were good friends, but in later years they became rather bitter enemies. Did you know that one of Tesla's sisters' married name was Trbojević--almost the same as yours?

With best regards,

Kenneth M. Swezey

106 Palo Pinto
San Antonio, Texas
78216
April 5, 1970

Dear Mr. Swezey,

I understand that you knew Nikola Tesla. You were mentioned as a friend of his in the book, Lightning In His Hand The Life Story Of Nikola Tesla. I would be most indebted if you could tell me something about him and his experiments. I was able to obtain your address from Inez Hunt, one of the authors of the book. I am very glad I have found someone who knew this great man. I became intrested in Nikola Tesla when I built a Tesla coil. It only produced about 300,000 volts, far less than most of his coils. It now sits silently in the corner of my room because it burned out my 15,000 volt transformer. I have read four books about Tesla but I would like to know much more about him. I would some day like to follow in his footsteps. So if you could add to my knowledge of him I would be grateful. Thank you.

Respectfully,
Michael T. Jones

April 17, 1970

Mr. Michael T. Jones
106 Palo Pinto
San Antonio, Texas 78216

Dear Mr. Jones,

I'm glad to hear of another admirer of the great Tesla.

Concerning further information, have you read my article in SCIENCE, May 16, 1958, and another one in ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, September 1956? These contain a general summary of Tesla's work. Then, there was a good series of articles Tesla wrote about himself in the ELECTRICAL EXPERIMENTER, Feb. to Oct. 1919. Hundreds of articles were written by and about Tesla in various engineering magazines between 1888 and the early 1900's. Nearly all of Tesla's patents and the most important of these articles were reprinted in a memorial volume: NIKOLA TESLA, 1856-1943---Lectures, Patents, Articles, published by the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade in 1956.

You should be able to find most of these in a large public library or the library of an engineering college, or you might borrow them from the Library of Congress through a local library. You can get the memorial volume, postpaid, by sending a check for $12. to the Nikola Tesla Museum, Proleterskih Brigada 51, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

I hope this information will help you pursue your interest further.

Sincerely,

November 29, 1968

Captain William M. Kolb
4610 North 7th Road
Arlington, Va. 22203

Dear Captain Kolb,

Thank you for your inquiry about Tesla and for your kind comments about my science books. Although the latter make me realize how old I am getting, they are nevertheless gratifying and appreciated.

Incidentally, I have just returned from a 10-week expedition to Europe and the Middle East, during which I spent about 10 days holed-up in the Tesla Museum in Belgrade, where all the papers that were among Tesla's belongings when he died are preserved. I also spent three weeks there in 1957, but in such a short time one can hardly get very far among some 100,000 items.

So far as I know, all the original ~~photos~~ photos of the Colorado Springs laboratory are in this museum (not at Columbia) and I have copies of most of them. When I was in Colorado Springs several years ago, I found what I was then quite sure was almost the exact site of that lab. A photo that I had not noticed before, at the Tesla Museum (and one which Mrs. Hunt and Mrs Draper I do not believe have seen) confirms this conclusion.

The notebook that Tesla kept while he was at Colorado Springs is in the Tesla Museum, and may be published if and when satisfactory arrangements can be made. It is written in pencil and is so hard to read that I only glanced through it hurriedly during my visit. I didn't notice, however, any construction details of the complete apparatus.

Interior photos of the lab have caused most observers to guess that the large outer coil that is visible was the primary coil. Actually, according to Tesla, it was just one of a number of secondaries. The primary was still larger, and was buried in the ground. This fact is also mentioned in Samuel Cohen's "Lightning Made to Order," first printed in the Electrical Experimenter, Nov. 1916, and reprinted in the big book Tribute to Nikola Tesla, published by the Tesla Museum. Although there are many inaccuracies

in O'Neill's book, it is possible that he may have been right in this case with his figure of 75 feet.

I'm sorry I can't give you more definte information on the points you bring up. If you are in New York some time, perhaps you could stop in to discuss our friend with me and to see some of the material I do have.

Sincerely,

Nov 18 1968

Hon Kenneth:-

Now if you know all about this just forget this letter. I don't even know whether you are back from your trip.

FLASH

You should get from radio station WINS a transcript of the dialogue that went on between 9.30 and ten Sunday night Nov 17. It may have been entitled "Extra Terrestrial Communication." My hair stood up when I heard Tesla's name mentioned. The speakers bemoaned the fact that our folks on earth had not done more in an effort to intercept possible signals from some beings in spheres light-years away. Tesla, one guy said, had gone into a desert space with a contraption of his own making and had tried to get some electrical signal from outer space. This man said Tesla got "an electrical 'surge' of great magnitude" but was unable to repeat the performance. The speaker said this experiment was the talk of all scientists for months. The speaker said that Marconi (I think he said twenty years later) had tried the same thing without success.

in the 90's

The Tesla thing is what got me. I knew at once you would be highly interested. The speakers told of recent extended efforts of two IBM scientists to collect all data on what folks on earth have done to try to get into communication with the far off spheres. The name of an Amherst prof was mentioned as having dug deeply into the matter.

Hoping you are the same,

Kapp Ken

Mr. Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York 11222

5 November 1968

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Three years ago I graduated with a B.S. in electrical engineering. My senior paper and project were on the Tesla coil and were selected with one other for the final competition. My enthusiasm for "things Tesla" has not diminished since that time. There still remains a number of unanswered and promising areas of research relative to Tesla's Colorado experiments.

Two weeks ago I had the opportunity to see Mrs. Inez Hunt in Colorado Springs and personally talk to her about Tesla's work there. Several of my questions she thought you might be able to answer and was kind enough to furnish your address. I've made precise enlargements of lithographs in various books such as Nikola Tesla, Lectures, Patents, Articles and A Tribute to Nikola Tesla, in order to determine details and dimensions of the equipment he used at Colorado Springs. According to Mrs. Hunt, the original pictures (negatives) of the Colorado Lab can still be found at Columbia University. As soon as practical, I would personally like to obtain exact reproductions of the originals to make more accurate measurements and pin-point the exact site of the laboratory. Would you know the particular department or person I should correspond with at Columbia?

Mrs. Hunt was unable to tell me anything about Tesla's Colorado notebook. Only a single page has ever been published and I would like to know if there is a complete record of this document anywhere. Even the single page reveals an interesting step in the development of the "Magnifying Transmitter." I'm very much interested in the big experiment Tesla performed with Kolman Czito in Colorado Springs. Is Kolman's son, Julius, still alive and would you have his address? With the exception of yourself, I can't think of anyone else who might have second-hand knowledge of that experiment. I distrust O'Neill's account as he tends to exaggerate in places were exact details are missing, e.g., the primary coil according to O'Neill was about 75 feet in diameter. The actual diameter was 51 feet.

I could find only one place where Tesla mentioned transmitting power 26 miles to light 200 lamps. Do you know any other details of that experiment? Another piece of curiosa you might know about is Tesla's rain-making patent which was refused by the patent examiner. Does anything remain of that document?

Let me close by expressing appreciation for your many fine books and articles. From the fifth grade, I was never without one of your home science books. I'd often save for weeks to have my father buy the necessary chemicals for one of the experiments. Again thanking you for any assistance you can provide.

Sincerely,

William M. Kolb

William M. Kolb
Captain, USAF

4610 N. 7th Rd
Arlington, Va. 22203

473-4703

HAL A. HUGGINS
Doctor of Dental Surgery
100 EAST CHEYENNE ROAD
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. 80906

August 22, 1967

Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton St.
Brooklyn 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Mrs. Inez Hunt of Colorado Springs told me to write to you in regard to this fellow Tesla. I have read Mrs. Hunt's book and gone over much of her research material. Tesla was a most fascinating person and I envy you for your associations with him.

I have a possible use in dentistry for Tesla's resonance machine, but can't find anything in the patents or literature that tells about it. I figured that if it was patented it should have been listed around 1890 or sooner. This is the device that he " shook buildings " with. I have no buildings to shake, but would appreciate any information you can give me regarding its design and construction.

I know it takes time to trace these things down so I am enclosing $5.00 which I hope will cover your time. If it doesn't, please let me know.

Thank You,

Hal A. Huggins

Dr. Hal A. Huggins

RADIO FREQUENCY COMPANY INC.

RFC

44-46 PARK STREET, MEDFIELD, MASS.

area code 617 — boston 76

July 18, 1963

Mr. Kenneth M Swezey
163 Milton St.
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

Thank you for your letter of the 25th.

What we were referring to in making Tesla coils at the higher frequencies is the fact that this is something that Tesla always wanted to do, to have the higher frequencies to play with. Of course, he never could get to them. Actually,' we can create the discharges using our patented method all the way up to 325 MC which is just about 10,000 times the frequency that he was using.

As he anticipated, the discharge at the higher frequencies is perfectly silent and more restricted since the movement of the molecules in the air is so much shorter.

The patent which we refer to has been published and we just received it two days ago which is the reason we held up replying to your letter. The number is 3,095,548.

Best Regards,

RADIO FREQUENCY CO., INC.

J. Manwaring, President

JM?JLH
PS: We hope to receive an order for a Tesla coil at about 3,000,000 cycles which is about one hundred times the frequency that Tesla was able to obtain.

J.M.

June 25, 1963

Mr. J. Manwaring
President
Radio Frequency Company, Inc.
44 Park Street, Medford, Mass.

Dear Mr. Manwaring:

Several things you mention in your letter of June 3rd remind me other things.

Apparently Tesla's lectures also inspired E.F. Northrup, one of the very earliest pioneers in high-frequency heating. In 1931 it was my privilege to collect letters from electrical and radio pioneers commemorating Tesla's 75th birthday. Northrup wrote:

"I think it was about 1892. . .that I heard you lecture at the Franklin Institute. At that time you showed your fascinating and remarkable series of experiments made with very high frequency currents. I was greatly thrilled as were many others in the audience. The impressions made on my mind on that occasion were quite lasting and when, years afterwards -- in August, 1916 to be exact---I began to give consideration to the various electrical methods that might be employed for melting metal, my mind at once went back to those early demonstrations by you and the electrical circuits you described.

"There was just one step to be taken to start melting metal by an entirely new method. This step was to transform the voltage down and the current up, using what is universally known as the 'Tesla Oscillatory Current Circuit'."

Did you see the June issue of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING? On pages 32A and 33A, Dr. Carl Chambers, head of the electrical engineering department of the University of Pennsylvania has an article on Tesla's polyphase motor and system patents. Its last two paragraphs agree very closely with your sentiments about breaking with other people's opinions.

When you refer to your company's ability to make Tesla Coils are you referring to the coils themselves or to Tesla Coil circuitry embodied in your heating units?

Has the patent you referred to been published yet? I should like to see it.

With best regards,

May 23, 1963

Mr. J. Manwaring, President
Radio Frequency Co., Inc.
Park Street
Medfield, Mass.

Dear Mr. Manwaring:

Tesla didn't write any books, as such, but his important early lectures were published in book form in such volumes as "Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla," by T. C. Martin, and "Experiments with Alternate Currents of High Potential and High Frequency," by Tesla, McGraw Pub. Co., 1904.

Both of these books are long out of print, but you can find them in big libraries.

In 1956, the Nikola Tesla Museum, in Belgrade, reprinted the contents of these and other books in a big volume called "Nikola Tesla---Lectures, Patents, Articles", which also includes facsimiles of all his patentes and reprints of many of his important articles. You may obtain this from American Library Service, 353 W. 48th Street, New York, N.Y.

I am enclosing an article I wrote about Tesla on the occasion of his 100th anniversary commemoration which I thought might be of interest to you.

Incidentally, what does your company produce? Do you have any literature you could send me?

Yours very truly,

RADIO FREQUENCY COMPANY INC.

RFC

44-46 PARK STREET, MEDFIELD, MASS.

area code 617 — boston 762-490

June 3, 1963

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton St.
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

Thank you for yours of May 23rd with information on the writings of Tesla.

Your writeup brought back memories of many hours spent in the basement making Tesla coils and his books, EXPERIMENTS" undoubtedly led to the formation of this company and its influence can be seen in some of the patents and inventions which we have.

Your article in SCIENCE certainly is a true picture of Tesla and magnetitude of his works. Also, you without drawing any conclusions mentioned incidences which undoubtedly were turning points in his life and which may have been responsbile in some degree to his later success.

One of these in particular was the episode with Professor Poeschl. There Tesla learned never to take the word of anyone as absolute truth but to rely on his own thinking and conclusions. I am sure that what he learned at that time prevented him from being led down sidepaths based on other peoples opinions.

It is too bad that all of the educational facilities and propaganda nowadays are directed in the opposite way. People are led to believe that all that is necessary is to take anybody, send him through college, where he religiously memorizes and believes everything he hears, and then turn him out into the world to become "space scientists". Actually if they spent their time teaching them not to believe anything, they would be much better off.

I believe that we can make Tesla coils in just about any frequency and power from 300 MC down. I would like to refer you to patent 3095548 which will be issued June 20th. and which I believe Tesla would delight in seeing. Actually, in these patents, we give as little information as we can The configurations shown actually are almost endless. At least we have never been able to come to the end and they are of such a nature that if you thoroughly understand the way the patent works, you can sit down and write up page after page of tanks and know positively how they will work and also how they will work and the features of each one. I believe we have made a hundred or so and cannot not see any end at all.

With this letter, we enclose some of our circulars concerning our more prosiac units although the 120 MC unit has a nice patent behind it, although we are one of the smaller factors in the industry. I think no one makes RF units which can compare with ours.

Cordially yours,

RADIO FREQUENCY CO., INC.

J. Manwaring, President

JM/jlh
Enc: circulars

CRESTON MOTEL

For Restin Try CRESTON

July 3 '62

Mr Kenneth M Sivezky
c/o Mrs Inez Hunt
1107 Wood Ave
Colorado Springs
Colorado

Dear Sir:

Read about your interest in those who knew Dr Tesla.

There is a Dr Henry Moray living in Salt Lake City Utah who has quite a laboratory at 2505 South South East St there who has done more than any living man in High Frequency work except Dr Tela whom you should contact. This man has quite a library on Tesla and has duplicated most of his experiments and done a great deal of other H.F. work

Sincerely
Ted Tenkens Idaho Falls

Martin A. Folb
651 No. Kilkea Dr.
Los Angeles 48, Calif.

June 24 '62

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey,

My name is Martin Folb and I am a high school student here in Los Angeles. I have, for nearly two years, been doing extensive research on Nikola Tesla. I was so inspired by the work of thi s great man that I have decided to become a physicist and work on the transmission of electrical energy without wires. I have done many experiments along these lines, and am pleased to say that I accomplished the feat on a small scale. I am at present constructing a 5,000,000 volt Tesla coil, and I someday hopr to re-construct Tesla's "World Wireless" transmitting tower.

I have written to you because I have learned that you were a close friend of Nikola Tesla. I only wish that I could have had that wonderful experience. I was wondering if you had any papers of Tesla or photographs of his projects? I have collected, through extensive hunting, about 50 photostats of Tesla projects. I have never found a photograph of a high frequency discharge from the 200 feet high mast that Tesla had in Colorado Springs. Do you know if such a photo exists? Do you know by any chance what happened to the papers that were taken from Tesla's safe at the time of his death?

If you do have any photos, papers, or anything else that belonged to Tesla, I would be very grateful if I might borrow them for a short while. I would be glad to pay all postage charges. I thought that perhaps some of the above material might be in the hands of Tesla's relatives. I wrote to almost every Tesla in the United States, but due to the insufficient adresses that I received from telephone directories, a great many letters were sent back to me.

I hope to perhaps be in New York this summer, and would consider it a great honor if I could meet you. I want to thank you for your time and efforts, and I will be expecting your reply.

Sincerely,

Martin A. Folb

Martin A Folb

TECHNICAL
communications

June 27 1960

Mr.K.M.Sweezy
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn,22, N.Y.

Dear Mr.Sweezy :

A recent conversation with Mr. Hugo Gernsback on the subject of our common interest, Nicola Tesla, he mentioned that you were writing a new biography on this magnificent person.

Sometimes(it is customary with some publishers), authors ask different people to read their manuscript to get some reactions to it prior to publication.

If you plan such readings, I would feel honored if you would consider me as one of those reading for you. I have read every bit of material on Tesla I have been able to locate, and at that it has been pittifully little. I'm certainly favorable to the idea of further books on this great man.

Sincerely,

Tom Jaski

Tom Jaski

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3304 E. Belknap
Fort Worth 11, Texas
July 28, 1961

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Miltn
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Please find enclosed a copy of my amateur science fiction magazine, or "fanzine," karma.

I do not know if you read speculative fiction or not, but I thought you might find the Tesla material of interest. I have read your articles on this fascinating genius, and would be very interested in any comments or criticism you might make on the enclosed Tesla piece. Of particular interest is the authenticity of Tesla's use of "a race of robots, mechinical men" in 1878, mentioned in my article (p. 8). Karel Capek is highly revered in science fiction circles, yet I find it annoying that the fact of his "introducing the word 'robot'" into the English language is always mentioned in the same breath as even a casual reference to his name, when Tesla (apparently) found it a perfectly good word to use quite a few years earlier.

Sincerely yours,

Earl Noe

Dvoraks sons address (only living son)
I hear he cannot leave that country on acct. of Russians restrictions.
Otokar Dvorjark
Pribram, Czechoslovakia.

H. R. HARRIS
879 LOCHMOOR BLVD.
GROSSE POINTE WOODS 36, MICH.
TUXEDO 1-8022

Kenneth M. Swezey: August 30-1959

Dear Mr. Swezey:

Sometime ago while talking to you over the phone I mentioned Antonin Dvorak and wondered if he and Teslae may have been friends having lived in New York at the same time and both having come from Czechoslovakia.
You stated that you make trips to that country and I thought you may be interested in looping up Dvoraks son on one of your trips there.

This summer while in Iowa I again visited Spillville to gain first hand information there about Dvorak for the book I am writing I did find a man still living who knew him and was about 22 years old when Dvorak visited in Spillville, he was also from ~~Cz~~ Czechoslovakia.

I thought of you and am inclosing the address of Dvoraks son as well as some pictures. Have not been in new York for about 3 years as the last 3 winters I have spent in our desert California home. May get down there this winter and if I do will look you up.
Spillville Iowa is a beautiful place down in the hills of N.E. Iowa along the Turkey river and there is a community there of Bohemians.
Hope this finds you Well, Will be glad to hear from you

Yours truly
H R Harris

426 Werstler Ave.
North Canton, Ohio
February 20, 1959

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezy
163 Milton St.
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

Many thanks for your recent letter and reprint. The paper presents Tesla's contribution to engineering and science in an unbiased manner and constitutes a fitting tribute to him. Your comments place in proper perspective, fact and fantasy regarding Tesla's work. I have enclosed a photocopy of the ditto copy of material prepared by Mr. Bergstresser and sent to me by Mr. J. E. Jennings of Jennings Radio Manufacturing Corporation. Most of this material obiously has been extracted from scientific and popular expositions on the subject. Some of Mr. Bergstresser's interpretations are certainly not verified by scientific observations.

I am not an engineer but a physicist engaged largely in engineering development and am not given to fantasy. However I have the feeling, or is it wishful thinking, that possibly Tesla did discover some distincly different mode of very low frequency (VLF) propogation, possibly involving one or more ionized layers in the ionosphere and the surface of the earth as a huge waveguide. If this is the case I would expect the energy to reduce in availability inversely as first power of the distance and thus become very low at considerable distances. Tesla implied practically no change with distance.

The aspect that I am considering is the setting up of an experimental verification of the existence of energy propagation by other than the usual Hertzian radiation. For example, is it possible to couple electrostatically to a conducting sheet or layer and at some distance couple a tuned receiving system by capacity effects and extract more energy than would be obtained by the usual vertical antenna theory? I could only hope to arrange this test on a miniature scale.

Another aspect is the transfer of energy from primary to secondary in a very loosely complex tuned transformer such as is accomplished in the Tesla coil. It is startling to see 1 KW of 225 KC energy absorbed in a high potential tuned secondary with coil center nearly two feet from the primary in a VT oscillator as I have demonstrated in my basement laboratory. Surely there should be some practical application of this effect if the radiation can be kept within FCC requirements.

The effects shown in photographs of Tesla's experiments in

which possibly 200 watts of lamp load were energized by huge resonating coils inductively coupled to a large primary loop can be explained by conventional theory, including ground wave transmission at Colorado Springs to obtain effects at 1000 ft. or so. I can find no real evidence of exciting a terrestial field at its natural resonance or operating high frequency motors at a distance of some miles as claimed.

I presume that you are aware of Mr. Jennings letter on "Power Broadcasting" in Electronics-Backtalk, p. 462, October 1956. As a result of this I have exchanged several letters with Mr. Jennings and have enclosed copies of three of them since I believe that they will be of interest to you. I cannot follow his reasoning regarding the uni-directional radiation from a spherical antenna, I wonder if he means omni-directional? I had hoped for a clearer description of the test procedure since no patent interest is involved. It may be that too much reliance was placed on extrapolating results obtained in a building to the "wide-open spaces".

The Hoover Company, where I am employed, has a mild interest in the subject at present but shows the usual skepticism. My interest is chiefly personal.

I do not intend to belabor you on the subject but if you can shed any additional light on the foregoing I'll appreciate hearing from you when convenient. I shall certainly not mention our correspondence to Mr. Bergstresser. If you ever happen to be in this vicinity I would certainly like to meet you.

Please address any future letters to my home address. Among other interests I have acquired an interesting collection of radio tubes and components prior to 1930.

Sincerely yours,

M. D. Stahl

M. D. Stahl

GASTON BURRIDGE
10406 So. Downey Ave.
Downey, California

November 24, 1958.

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey,
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York.

Dear Mr. Swezey:

Perhaps you will recall my letter to you of June 2, and your answer of July 1, this year, covering somewhat, the matter of Tesla and his power transmission idea, using the Earth as a conductor.

Since that time I have been delving into the biography of Frtiz Lowemstein, who, you will recall, was with Tesla during his Colorado experiments - or at least so reported. I had been wondering if Lowenstein had done any writing on his experiences with Tesla, or if perhaps he might have written some letters to a friend or an associate about this matter. In searching out this matter, I have found Lowenstein to have been a very competent man in his own right, and of considerable note - at least after his work with Tesla.

Among those to whom I have written relative to Lowenstein has been Mr. Benjamin F. Miessner, of Miessner Inventions Inc., in Morristown, New Jersey. A recent letter from Mr. Miessner indicates that you might have some information about Lowenstein which you would care to transmit to me. Mr. Miessner says Lowenstein had a secretary, a miss Louise Baschang, who might be able to give some information - but Mr. M. doesn't know how to reach her at present. Have you any idea?

Any sort of information relative to Lowenstein, his relatives, associates, or possible writings or correspondence, will be appreciated greatly.

Hope all goes well with you.

Sincerely,

Gaston Burridge.

November 26, 1957

Mr. M. D. Stahl
Engineering Division
The Hoover Company
North Canton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stahl:

My apologies for not having answered your letter of July 18. Somehow it was mislaid so now I will attempt to augment the meager information previously sent.

In answer to question #1: We have considered the type of radiator, namely a large sphere secured several hundred feet above the ground as an antenna. With this type of structure normal electronic procedure would dictate that uni-directional characteristics would be produced.

In answer to question #2: We were not permitted to completely exhaust the problem of transmission as would be necessary to have much of the basic material necessary for commercial application. Our work was confined to a building and as such we could only calculate what the real results would be if this power transmission were operative. It is believed that the high potential surrounding the spherical radiator would ionize the air much as is the case when a cloud is charged in a thunder storm. We can surmise that this charged area could extend over quite some distance since the charging is a functioning of the antenna we would not expect to have too much variation in this charged area once it became charged. Obviously we could not increase the charged value to a point where it would discharge to the earth. Also, the fact that the discharge from lightning would be of a static nature while our charge would be of a vlf nature and therefore could be readily transformed and rectified into useful potentials at the receiving location. As you know this concept is vastly

different than the present theory now employed for communication. We have tried similar tests on lower frequencies with high potentials and were able to produce interesting results. These were not however adequate to be considered as a method of power transmission. The lower frequencies seem to offer the only feasible method for power transmission.

I was most interested to hear of your research and success in getting additional data on the work of Tesla. I am sure your continued efforts will bring more information to light and I am sorry I can not contribute more to augment the presently available information.

Sorry again I neglected to answer you sooner and hope to see you in person. I expect to be back to the IRE show in March 1958.

Very truly yours,

JENNINGS RADIO MANUFACTURING CORP.

Jo Emmett Jennings
President

JEJ:mg

July 25,1957
920 N.Fulton Ave.
Evansville 10,Ind.

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton treet
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I beg humbly that you forgive my long delay in answering your good letter of October 10,1956 and the several copies of your address as reprinted from Electrical Engineering which you were so kind to send me. For all this my sincerest thanks, believe me.

I am writing tonight because at long last I have had some specific word concerning ordering a book for the local college library,..the Tesla book as put out by the Tesla Museum..of which you spoke.(in your letter)

It is little less than ~~festic~~ fantastic the lack of interest in Tesla that one encounters here. I have talked, conjoled, practically brow beaten..and gotten practically nowhere in trying to evolve a better appreciation for this our mutual point of admiration. I cannot say that I understand this mental lethargy. However, tonight Dr. Dufford, head of the physics deptarment at Evansville college has stated that he will see to it that the college library buys a copy of the book ,yet this year, if we get the complete data in his hands quickly. This is the first sign of "life" that has risen to the surface after all this time.

So..may I suggest, urge in fact, that you send whatever material is available concerning the book to Dr. Raymond Dufford, in care of the Science Dept., Evansville College, Evansville,Ind. I had hoped that we here might buy a copy for ourselves... but just now that seems unlikely as many unexpected situations have arisen which make inroads on cash etc. beyond the usual call. However,..surely in time we will have our own copy too.

It has been interesting to notice how many references to Tesla have been made in recent time in the occult magazines.There, at least, he seems to have a genuine following which at least to a measure appreciates his uniqueness. I too am very much interested in Tesla ,the man,..Tesla the psychic etc... John J.O'Neil was a friend of mine. And as you know he wrote the biography of Tesla. We discussed at considerable lengths Tesla from the occult point of view...but never as much as I would have liked to known.Anything pertaining to Tesla along that direction to which you might direct me would be greatly appreciated. If ever I get to N.Y. I would like the priviledge of seeing you and comparing a few notes in that direction regarding Tesla.

Thanks again and again for your kindness and effort. And please know that this long silence has been because I kept hoping that something would be brought about here regarding Tesla or the book that would please you.

sincerely, with best regards,

Mariechen Al-An'

Mariechen Al-An'

PEACE THROUGH UNDERSTANDING

Feb. 15, 1959

Mr. M. D. Stahl
Engineering Division
The Hoover Co.
North Canton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stahl:

My research at the Nikola Tesla ~~Institute~~ Museum in Belgrade proved extremely interesting, but no more startling than I had expected. There is there a great deal of personal correspondence, notes, papers, etc., that would interest a sincere biographer, but little or nothing that would appeal to some of the Tesla fanatics who have always dreamed that his belongings concealed formulas which, if found and applied, would revolutionize the world. (I hear that some pseudo-scientists now even claim that Tesla personally confided some of his secrets to them before he died, and that they are presently using these secrets to build devices with which they have been communicating regularly with other planets, etc.!)

I met Mr. Bergstresser in New York in 1943, at the time Tesla died. Some years later, he started bombarding me with letters that made me wonder whether he had lost his balance. He told me how he tried to save Tesla's papers for America, but how subversive elements in our government had let them get through to the Russians; how he was then associated with a company that had perfectdd a device for getting electricity free and perpetually from the air, but that the idea was so stupendous that nobody would buy it! When I stopped answering his letters he suggested that I buy back copies of a radical paper (that our Justice Department soon after condemned) to find out what was really happening to America!

I am curious to know where his article about Tesla appeared, but I hope you will not mention our correspondence, as I certainly would not like to reactivate him.

As you may now guess, I do not give the slightest credence to the statement you ask me about. Experts of the U.S. Government went through all of Tesla's papers before they left here. So far as I know (and I helped arrange the transfer of the estate) they found little or nothing of more than historical value. All the original papers then went intact to the Museum in Belgrade where they are now filed. Eventually, copies will be made availabl for several of the biggest libraries here. I'm quite sure, however, that none of this material will add much to what you already know.

I'm sorry I can't report anything more exciting.

Sincerely,

July 18, 1957

Mr. J. E. Jennings, President
Jennings Radio Mfg. Corp.
970 McLaughlin Avenue
San Jose 8, California

Dear Mr. Jennings:

I was indeed pleased to receive your letter of July 12 regarding the work of your company in wireless power transmission. Your comments have clarified a number of questions but, as is often the case, have raised new ones. It is unfortunate that the FCC has taken such an adamant stand on the subject, but they are so hard pressed by various agencies for more channels and power that they must feel that really high power transmission would greatly add to their troubles. I suspect that their attitude is a reaction from the extreme pressures of various congressmen to obtain allocations from T.V. and radio broadcasters, in their localities. The most discouraging part of it is that the FCC authority is sufficient to nearly rule out any possibility of appeal to a higher agency.

I will not continue to question you on your work, but I would appreciate a few additional comments on the following:

1. I am uncertain what is meant by "power transmission in a uni-directional pattern" in view of the statement in the following statement.

2. How localized is the ionization condition required for satisfactory transmission? It is my understanding that ionization can occur only if the field strength in volts per centimeter exceeds a certain critical value depending on the gas pressure, density and temperature. I realize that at considerable heights quite low field strengths might be required, but it is difficult to conceive of a sufficient field strength at a distance of some miles from a VLF super radiator of say one mile height to achieve a large scale ionization effect. Do you suggest the possibility of this ionized region extending to the ionosphere at some 40-60 miles altitude where it can indeed result in an effective conduction channel? I assume that your experiments must have indicated the need for this ionization condition which is a fundamentally different concept than the usual radio wave propagation.

I hope that there will be an opportunity of meeting you sometime as I would greatly enjoy discussing the subject with you in person. If I am in the West Coast area, I will certainly try to visit you and would like to see your plant. Likewise, please feel welcome to visit us if you are in this part of the country.

Yours very truly,

THE HOOVER COMPANY

Engineering Division

M. D. Stahl/gh

July 12, 1957

Mr. M. D. Stahl, Engineering Division
The Hoover Company
North Canton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stahl:

In answer to your letter of July 8th, I hope I can answer your questions. There have been many inquiries regarding the work I have done and I hope you will find some of the remarks of interest.

One of the government agencies wrote me and later made a trip to the West Coast specifically to discuss the possibilities of making power transmission experiments. I explained to them a few of the basic essentials, such as the amount of power required to successfully operate the power transmission, plus what we considered to be the most serious obstacle, the F.C.C. As you know, if something is really wanted, money can be found to carry on such experiments. However, with an organization like the FCC, who completely refuse to cooperate in any way in allowing us a license to experiment, makes this problem doubly difficult. A classic remark made by this group was that they would have to go to Mexico to carry on the experiments, because they realized the utter impossibility of getting cooperation from FCC.

As we understand this power transmission as duplicated with modern equipment from the meager information from Mr. Tesla, first we found that the power transmission was successful if carried on in a uni-directional pattern. There possibly will be some way of directing this energy, but we are not aware of the method.

Our experiments were carried on using various frequencies, but the best results were obtained in the 50 to 60 kc region, up through 150 kc. Higher frequencies did not produce the desired results. As we understand this transmission problem, it boils down to a few basic theories. First, to successfully transmit energy through the air, it is necessary to charge the atmosphere to a point where it is ionized. This does not mean visual arcs in the air or discharges of any type. When the air or atmosphere has been ionized, it is obvious that it becomes a conducting medium. Therefore the energy can be picked up at another point by means of an antenna connected to a resonant circuit which would have a transmitting ratio to deliver the correct voltage.

July 12, 1957

This, in turn, would be rectified to dc. We must use the ground as a return connection for the transmission of power and if a ground is not available, a suitable counter poise can be used.

I believe from the brief description, you can gather that the power transmissions that Tesla did were essentially the same as we did, with the exception that he was limited to a spark oscillator, where we were able to use the larger water cooled tubes and produce a reasonable efficiency. I am certain he was not able to beam any power, but made his experiments with a given point which was geographically convenient. As far as our work was concerned, we realized that practical power transmission did require almost unlimited power to supply the oscillators at low frequency. Also, the voltage applied to the spherical radiator would of necessity need to be quite high and must be radiated at quite some elevation above the terrain. From what I gather, no attempt was made to produce an antenna of resonant nature, but was used to charge this radiator at a very high potential. It also appears to me that such experiments could obviously lead to much better low frequency transmission than is presently enjoyed by services on these frequencies. If the receivers were in a position to pick up several volts up through several hundred volts at a thousand miles, we can readily see that communication would be on a different plane entirely than it is now, and would be essentially interference free.

Very nice to have heard from you and I hope this little discussion answers some of your questions. If you ever come out to the West Coast, be sure to visit us, or possibly visit our booth at the IRE Show in New York next March.

Very truly yours,

JEJ/mh

Jo Emmett Jennings
President & Director of Research

Senior Member IRE '55

July 8, 1957

Mr. J. E. Jennings, President
Jennings Radio Mfg. Corp.
970 McLaughlin Avenue
San Jose 8, California

Dear Sir:

I read with considerable interest your comment on Power Broadcasting in Electronics for October 1956. I have been greatly interested in Tesla's work and have studied Martin's "Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla" and am in the process of obtaining additional periodical references to his work.

There is no question but what Tesla lived in a period one or more generations ahead of his time. I have been particularly intrigued with his work on wireless power transmission and have been attempting to answer the following question in my own mind - "Did Tesla really discover a new means of electromagnetic radiation tranfer which has as yet been unexploited or did he simply pour sufficient power into a half wave vertical antenna at a VLF of about 50-60KC by means of a spark generator to obtain the lighting of small lamps in large high Q resonant circuits several miles from the transmitter as reported at Colorado Springs?"

I find no confirmation in the work of others of his theory of excitation of the earth's electric field and the ability to absorb large amounts of power at almost any point on the earth's surface by means of a suitably disposed and tuned receiving system. However, I do see the relationship between his experimental results and the recently accepted theories of waveguide transmission in the space between concentric reflecting spherical shells representing the earth and the lower edge of the ionosphere. Assuming negligible absorption loss the energy density would vary inversely with the first power of the distance which would mean very low power levels at distances of more than a few miles.

This brings me to another fundamental question - "Did Tesla have some undisclosed means of beaming his VLF power or did he simply rely on the phenomena of a resonator extracting energy from adjoining space?" Your comments lead me to sus-

pect that you had succeeded in beaming energy, which may be a straight-forward operation at frequencies in the megacycles and above but is not so simple below 50 KC. Assuming that you used much higher frequencies in your experiments, I am wondering how you absorbed the received energy in any form except heat or light.

I would greatly appreciate receiving any comments you may care to offer on your experiments since I am in no position to pursue any experiments in power transmission. The Hoover Company is a manufacturer of domestic electric appliances and has no interest in such a field and in addition I find very little interest among technically trained personnel in the subject.

I assume that you have a copy of the very complete bibliography of Tesla's work which was prepared by the Tesla Society and distributed at the AIEE Convention at Chicago last fall.

Yours very truly,

THE HOOVER COMPANY

Engineering Division

M. D. Stahl/gh

THE HOOVER COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIN FACTORY: NORTH CANTON, OHIO

Fine Appliances . . . around the house, around the world

February 11, 1959

Mr. K. M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

You may recall our correspondence on the work of Nikola Tesla. You had mentioned of your effort to learn more of Tesla's work from records in the Museum at Beograd, Yugoslavia but I've heard nothing further since your letter of November 3, 1957.

I have had a recent letter from Mr. Ralph Bergstresser of Litton Industries of West Coast Electronics Co. at Beverly Hills, California regarding Tesla and I have enclosed a copy of it, since he indicates that much of Tesla's notes disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

I would greatly appreciate receiving your comments regarding the statements in the third paragraph. I do not normally send copies of such correspondence but in this case I feel that the story is much less confused by so doing.

I am still trying to learn more of the facts back of Tesla's work without much success.

Yours very truly,

THE HOOVER COMPANY

M. D. Stahl

Engineering Division

M. D. Stahl/sh

Enclosure

ENGINEERING
DIVISION
LITTON INDUSTRIES
ANS D

336 NORTH FOOTHILL ROAD · BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
CRESTVIEW 4-7411 · BRADSHAW 2-0661 · CABLE ADDRESS: LITTINDS

February 4, 1959

Mr. M.D. Stahl
Engineering Division
The Hoover Company
North Canton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Stahl:

I have received and studied your letter of January 28th with considerable interest. It is too bad that we are so far apart. Otherwise, we could get together some evening and discuss the work of Tesla in greater length.

The "transmission of electrical energy without wires" is a most fascinating subject. I have searched out Tesla's work, as you have, to try and discover the key to this enigma. So far, I have not had too much success although I have studied Tesla's patents as well as his writings...for the past 20 years.

It is possible that the Russians have learned some interesting tricks involving the transmission of power without wires from the Tesla documents. In about 1946 or 1947, all of Tesla's handwritten papers and documents, the result of 50 years of research work and 5000 experiments all went behind the Iron Curtain. This valuable source of scientific information has probably been distributed to all of the young scientists in Russia, but was never available to Americans. This is a long and complicated story and I will not bother to go into the matter here.

Joe Jennings has done considerable experimentation in this field and he stated in a letter some years ago, to an electrical engineering magazine, that he had conclusively proven that electric power could be transmitted on a commercial scale, without wires. However, it is very doubtful that he will be able to ever do anything about this development.

It is too bad that more funds are not available for investigation and research into these matters. This is one of the basic reasons why America is lagging behind Russia in scientific developments. Just try to obtain one million dollars from any American Corporation for scientific research work. I've tried and I know how difficult it is to get funds for basic research.

Your experiments with a VT driven VLF oscillator of 1 KW output rating and study of high frequency rectifiers soulds most interesting. Are you doing these experiments on your own, or for the company? It is difficult, anymore, for an individual to carry on any type of experimental work due to the lack of facilities required and the high cost of such activities.

Tesla's experiments on top of Pike's Peak always interested me more than any other of his activities. He was playing around with 150 million volts, and thousands of amperes. As nearly as I can determine, he claimed that he had tuned his equipment to the resonant frequency of the electrical energy within the earth itself. By doing so, he was able to pull off millions of volts of electrical energy comparable to lightening. These discharges could be heard 15 miles away down in Colorado Springs. No experiments since that date (1898) have ever compared to this work of Dr. Tesla.

He considered the earth to be a hugh generator, rotating at 1000 miles per hour and cutting electromagnetic lines of force from the sun. Thus, tremendous voltage is built up within the earth itself (DC voltage), and the polarity results. I think that his magnifying transmitter was designed to put a pulse into this DC voltage, which he figured surrounded the earth. Then with small instruments, tuned to this pulsed DC power, he contemplated tarping this energy. This was the purpose of his transmitting tower at Warden Cliff, L.I.

I have since learned that his calculations might have been in error. There apparently is electrical energy surrounding the earth, but it is AC power I've been told--(Maybe both). A small device, no larger than a suitcase and weighing about 50 lbs., is suppose to be capable of delivering 50,000 watts of power or about 67 hp. This device has been perfected for years and is less difficult to construct that a TV set, I am told. The scientist who has perfected this development is a friend of mine. You can imagine the complications to our entire economy, if such a development were made available. Consequently, the only people that want this invention are the Russians, and he is not about to let them have it.

Is the Hoover Company interested in such develppments or are you just another Tesla bug and admirer like I am? My purpose in writing that article on Tesla was to get more people interested in his work and to get young people interested in his work and to get young people interested in science.

Do let me hear from you again sometime. If you are ever here in California, please feel free to call me.

Very truly yours,

Ralph Bergstresser
Quality Control

RB:eb

4700

THE HOOVER COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES AND MAIN FACTORY, NORTH CANTON, OHIO

July 12, 1957

Mr. K. M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Sir:

I note your previous association with Nikola Tesla and have attached a copy of my letter to Mr. J. E. Jennings. I would appreciate receiving any comments you may care to offer on the subject of wireless power transmission and particularly what references describe Tesla's experiments in this field. The references in Radio News and Century Magazine are of little value but I hope to refer to other publications at the Cleveland Public Library.

Yours very truly,

THE HOOVER COMPANY

M. D. Stahl

Engineering Division

M. D. Stahl/gh

Attachment

Fred B. Davis
827 Harper Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I am an electrical engineering student at the University of Pennsylvania and am intensely interested in Nikola Tesla. I have read just about all there is to read about him or at least all that is available to me and I am afraid that is very little. When I read the last issue of P.S. I realized that a great opportunity had presented itself. The short article on Mr. Ken Swezey was most interesting because of all the people I have talked to about Tesla not one had known him personally. With Mr Swezey's permission I would like to correspond with him about Tesla. I would appreciate it if you would call this letter to his attention and if he does not object have him send me his address.

Sincerely yours,

Fred B. Davis

Behm Electric WIRING . . . APPLIANCES . . . APPARTUS REPAIRS . . . LIGHTING

Radio and Television

LOMIRA, WISCONSIN

November 29, 1956

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

Please excuse my tardy reply to your kind letter of October 7. The reprint you had enclosed with your letter was most informative and interesting.

Unfortunately I must answer no to your question on Tesla's acquaintanceship. I have never known him save through various acticles.

I cannot help but respect Mr. Tesla and his work. It seems that the story of Tesla well points out a common failing in our day. One may be mistaken yet the determination to follow through on original thinking and fundamental research appears to be on the wane. Industry on the whole may be much more research minded than formerly but to find private rearch or rather, individuals, busying themselves with scientific and engineering problems, --well that's different. All too often I see that the pride and satifaction that comes from seeing a job well done is sadly lacking. Individuals that have the patience and willingness to improve the situation, whether it be a research problem or anything else, are a rarity indeed.

I like to think that Tesla had those rare personality virtues.

Cordially yours,

Armond W. Behm

Armond W. Behm

Young's Laboratories
Regent 4-7320

7501 Central Ave.
Phila. 11, Pa.

Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Nov 5,1956

DearMr. Swezey:

Ed Hermann of McGraw-Hill suggested I contact you regarding the volume of "Nikola-Tesla Lectures, Patents, Articles" put out by the Nikola Tesla Museum of Beograd, Yugoslavia.

Is there any chance that if I send them a blank check (with a limit of $25 or $50 dollars), that they would send me a copy? I could write them on the Round Table Foundation letterhead, where I am a staff member ---- if that would help any.

Ed Hermann tried to get you on the phone for me while I was in New York however apparently you were out at the time. I had wanted to discuss the phenomenon of telepathy and psychic phenomena in general with you in relation to Tesla and his work in HF etc.. Did Tesla ever report any peculiar happenings along psychic lines when working with his many unusual apparatus?

The writer is engaged in psychic research full time and would very much appreciate your thoughts on this. Perhaps too, at some future date when I am in the NYC vicinity we could get together for a more lenghty discussion.

Cordially,

Carl H. Betz

Behm Electric WIRING . . . APPLIANCES . . . APPARTUS REPAIRS . . . LIGHTING

Radio and Television

LOMIRA, WISCONSIN

October 1, 1956

Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

I have been wondering if you would kindly give me information about the activities of the Tesla Society.

About a week ago I had written to Electrical World complimenting them on their article dealing with the life of Tesla. They have suggested that I contact you. The whole idea seems to suggest interesting possibilities.

Cordially yours,

Armond W. Behm

Armond W. Behm

October 7, 1956

Mr. Armond W. Behm
Behm Electric
Lomira, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Behm:

ELECTRICAL WORLD has just forwarded to me your letter concerning its Tesla article. With the thought that it might also interest you, I am enclosing a reprint of an article I wrote for last month's ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING. Still another article about Tesla appears in the September PROCEEDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS.

Did you know Tesla, or have you any special knowledge of his work? Or are you just one of the many admirers who know him through articles? I knew him probably better than any one else did during the last nineteen years of his life, and I am glad to hear reports from anyone else who knew him. I am now starting a young folks' book on his life.

The Tesla Society (of which I was until recently a co-director, but from which I have since resigned) may be disappointing. It has published a list of writings by and about Tesla, and has issued a few mimeographed leaflets of anecdotes, but that is about all. It has no membership activities and its members have never met.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

537 Market St.
Camden 2, New Jersey
March 28, 1951 - W.

VT

Popular Science Monthly
353 Fourth Avenue
New York 10,
New York.

Dear sirs:

I reread the article "The Home of Home Experiments" in the January 1949 issue of "Popular Science Monthly" telling of the association of Mr. Ken Swezey with the great Nickola Tesla. This article also states that Mr. Swezey was given the privilege of sifting through the inventors trunkfuls of notebooks for publication.

I think that it would be very interesting if Mr. Swezey were to publish how he meet this Genius, write a series of articles or a book on his (Tesla's life) and tell what he found among Tesla's possessions that would interest Popular Science readers.

Nickola Tesla deserves a place in the hall of fame.

Sincerely yours,
V. A. Ferrand.

Caguas, Puerto Rico
April 5, 1950

Mr. Kenneth Swezey
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I am an student of Electrical Engineering at the University of Puerto Rico. I became interested in the life of Nikola Tesla while reading his biography. I have read in his biography and in a Popular Science edition that you were one of his closest friends and that you were assigned the task of sifting his notebooks for publication.

I would like to know if there is any technical or non-technical publication of his notes, especially those that were not published at the time of his death.

I admire him very much and it is a pleasure to write to a person who knew him and who have done something to give him some of the credit he is worth for his invaluable contributions to science.

Thanks for attention given to my questions.

Truly Yours,

Gabriel Figueroa
16 M. S. Aponte St.
Caguas, P.R.

Helena Montana
april, 14, 1949

Ken Swezey, author,
c/o Popular Scienc Magazeine.

Dear Sir:

Having read an recent article on your work pertaining to the late Dr. Tesla, I am writing you in the hopes you can supply me with a bit of information.

Did Dr. Tesla publish any books, papers, or write articles for periodicals in his later years? Do you have knowledge of either the publishers or the publication by name? also, will you, in the interest of Scienc be publishing any of his notes & papers? I am very much interested in Teslas work, and while I am not a graduate engineer, I do anticipate setting up a small labratory here if money enough can be scraped together.

During the War II I served as an aircraft Engineering Offcer with the Air Force but on separation now have been required to return to Postoffic work, which I do not like. I seem to be attempting my chosen field the hard way, however this is all beside the point. Any information you can supply on the above matter will be appreciated.

Cont P 2

I am enclosing a stamped self addressed envelope for your convenience in answering this letter.

Thanking you in advance, I remain,

Yours Truly,

Lewis J. Clouse

Box 975
Helena Montana

Box 223
Tellico Plains
Tennessee
December 31, 1948

Kenneth Smezey
% Popular Science Monthly
353 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I read in the January 1949 issue of Popular Science Monthly that you were a very good friend of Nikola Tesla. You were also mentioned in a book that I once read "Prodigal Genius, the Life of Nikola Tesla" by John J. O'Neil. And as Mr. Tesla is an idol of mine I would like to know more about him. I hope that you will answer a few questions for me.

The Editor of Popular Science says that you had the job of sifting Mr. Tesla's trunkfuls of notebooks for publication. If Mr. Tesla's work is to be published could you tell me the names of the books or the concerns who will publish them? What will become of the documents that aren't published, could I obtain copies of them? Did Mr. Tesla state in his documents how he planned to get his high-frequency currents into the Stratosphere to light up the rarefied air? Did he comment on his "Molecular Bombardment Lamps"?

(over)

There's Hundreds of things I would like to know but I wont bother you with them.

I admire Nikola Tesla because he was not affraid to do what he wanted to — for instance his electrical experiment atop Pikes Peak in Colorado.

I am a College student - majoring in Physics at the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute of Cookeville, Tennessee.

Thanking you for your consideration and for any comments you would like to make about Mr. Tesla I remain-

Very truly Yours,

Paul J. Long

PAUL J. LONG

ADDRESS:-
BOX 223
TELLICO PLAINS,
TENNESSEE

March 18, 1947

Mr. K. M. Swezey
353 Fourth Ave
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Having recently learned that you were associated with Nikola Tesla, I hope that I have at last found someone who can supply the information described below. If not, even a reference to someone or something that would give me the information will be greatly appreciated. Books such as 'Prodigal Genius' (O'Neil) are good literature, but give only enough data to become tantalizing.

1. A complete list of the creations of Tesla and, if possible, the approximate dates of creation and/or dates of patenting. By complete I do not necessarily mean all the variations of his developments, unless they are seperate creations in themselves; or unless they are readily available.

2. A diagram of the circuit of Tesla's 80 ft magnifying transmitter at Colorado Springs, and the number of windings of each of the two coils.

From past experience I realize I am asking a great deal, but this is very important to me, and I sincerely hope you are able to help me in some way.

Very Sincerely Yours,

M. E. Sherman

MFS/ep

M. E. Sherman
3819 Amick Ave
Des Moines 10
Iowa

AFRICA BUREAU

EMORY ROSS, DIRECTOR CLARA LEIGH BENTLEY, SECRETARY

155 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK · N.Y. · CHELSEA 2-3230

May 26, 1939

Mr. Nikola Tesla,
Hotel New Yorker,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Tesla:

I shall never forget, as a boy and long before I went to Africa to live, reading an article by you on the future wireless transmission of power from, for example, the rapids of the lower Congo to the United States. For a good many years I lived in Congo, beside those rapids, and always kept thinking of you.

Can you not dine with "Africans" on June 19?

Count Lippens is, so far as my acquaintance or knowledge goes, the prime personality on the Continent equipped, by all criteria, to speak to America on African international relations from the European democracies' viewpoint.

And there will be many others present unusually experienced in wide ranges of African and international interests.

You, yourself, would be such an one and we'd like to be permitted to present you to the other diners on that evening.

A larger group is already promised than was present at either of the two preceding Dinners.

We would be ever so happy to have you join in on this occasion.

With cordial good wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emory Ross

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enc

HOTEL NEW YORKER

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

A STORY OF YOUTH TOLD BY AGE

DEDICATED TO

MISS POLA FOTITCH

BY ITS NARRATOR

NIKOLA TESLA

HOTEL NEW YORKER
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

A STORY OF YOUTH TOLD BY AGE

DEDICATED TO
MISS POLA FOTITCH
BY ITS AUTHOR
NIKOLA TESLA

My dear Miss Fotitch:

I am forwarding to you the "Calendar Yugoslavia" of 1939 showing the house and community in which I had many joyful and sad experiences and odd adventures and in which also, by a coincidence bizzare, I was born. As you

may see from the photograph on the sheet for June, the old-fashioned ~~and unpretentious~~ structure is located at the foot of a wooded hill called Bogdanić. Adjoining it on the other side is a church and behind the same, further up, a graveyard. Our nearest neighbours were two miles away and in the winter, when the snow was six feet deep, if not more, our isolation was complete.

~~My mother was indefatigable working from four o'clock in the morning till eleven in the evening, prepared the breakfast for the whole household and did much other work before anybody except the servants got up. All of our family were poor sleepers. I remember that~~

My dear Miss Fottich:

I am forwarding to you the "Calendar of Yugoslavia" of 1939 showing the house and community in which I had many joyful and sad experiences and odd adventures and in which also, by a coincidence bizzare, I was born. As you may see from the photograph on the sheet for June, the old-fashioned building is located at the foot of a wooded hill called Bogdanić. Adjoining it is a church and behind it a little further up a graveyard. Our nearest neighbours were two miles away and in the winter, when the snow was six or seven feet deep, our isolation was complete.

My mother was indefatigable and worked regularly from four o'clock in the morning till eleven in the evening. From four to breakfast time, 6 A.M., while others slumbered, I never closed my eyes but watched my mother with intense pleasure as she attended quickly - sometimes running - to her many self-imposed duties. She directed the servants to take care of all domestic animals, milked the cows, performe all sorts of labor unassisted, set the table, prepared breakfast for the whole household and only when it was ready to be served did the rest of the family get up. After breakfast every body followed my mother's inspiring example. All did their work diligently, liked it and so achieved a measure of contentment. But I was the happiest

of them, the fountain of my enjoyment being our magnificent Maček - the finest of all cats in the world. I wish that I could give you an adequate idea of the depth of affection which existed between me and him. You would look vainly in the mythological and historical records for such a case. We simply lived one for the other. Wherever I went Maček followed primarily owing to our mutual love and then again moved by the desire to protect me. When such a necessity presented itself he would rise to twice his normal height, buckle his back and with the tail as rigid as a metal bar and whiskers like

steel wires he would give vent to his rage by explosive puffs Pfftt! Pfftt! It was a terrifying sight and whatever provoked him, human being or animal, beat a hasty retreat.

In the evening we went through our usual program. I would run from the house along the church and he would run after me and grab me by the trousers. He tried hard to make me believe that he would bite, but the instant his needle sharp incisors penetrated the clothing the pressure ceased and their contact with my skin was as gentle and tender as

...

that of a butterfly alighting on a petal. He liked best to roll on the grass with me. While we were doing this he bit and clawed and purred — in rapturous pleasure. He fascinated me so completely that I too bit and clawed and purred. We just could not stop and rolled and rolled and rolled and rolled in a delirium of delight. We indulged in this enchanting sport day by day except on rainy weather. In respect to water Macak was very fastidious. He would jump six feet to avoid wetting

his paws. On such occasions we went into the house and, selecting a nice cosy place, abandoned ourselves for each other in affectionate embracement. Macak was scrupulously clean, had no fleas or bugs whatever, shed no hair and showed none of the objectionable traits and habits of cats as I knew them later. He was touchingly delicate in signifying his wish to be let out at night and scratched the door gently for readmittance.

Now I must tell you of a strange and unforgettable experience which bore fruit in my later life. Our home is about eighteen hundred feet above sea

level and in the winter we had dry weather as a rule, but sometimes it happened that a warm wind from the Adriatic would blow persistently for a long time, melting rapidly the snow, flooding the land and causing great loss of property and life. We would then witness the terrifying spectacle of a mighty seething river carrying wreckage and tearing down everything movable in its way. Since

I often visualize the events of my youth to find relief from great and dangerous mental strain and when I think of the scene the roar of the

waters fills my ears and I see, as vividly as then, their tumultuous flow and the mad dance of the wreckage. This leaves me, for a while, sad and depressed. But always agreeable are my recollections of winter with its dry cold and snow of immaculate white.

It happened that on the day of my experience we had a colder dinner than ever observed before. People walking on the snow left a luminous trail behind them and a snowball thrown against an obstacle gave a flare of light like a loaf of sugar hit with a knife. It was dusk of the evening and I felt impelled to stroke Mačak's back. What I saw was a miracle

HOTEL NEW YORKER
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

which made me speechless from amaze-
ment. Macak's back was a sheet of
light and my hand produced a shower
of crackling sparks loud enough to be
heard all over the place. My father
was a very learned man, he had an
answer for every question. But this
phenomenon was new even to him. Well,
he finally remarked, this is nothing but elec-
tricity, the same thing you see on the
trees in a storm. My mother seemed

clarinet. Stop playing with the cat, she said, he might start a fire. I was thinking abstractedly. Is nature a gigantic cat? If so who strokes its back? It can only be God, I concluded. × You

may know that Pascal was an extraordinarily precocious child who attracted attention before he reached the age of six years. But here I was, only three years old, and already philosophizing!

How even stupefying the first observation something still more wonderful

was to come. It was getting darker and soon the candles were to be lighted. Macak took a few steps through the room. He shook his paws as though he were treading on wet ground. I looked at him attentively. Did I see something or was it an illusion? I strained my eyes and perceived distinctly that his body was surrounded by a halo like the aura of Saints!

I can not exaggerate the effect of this marvellous sight on my childish

imagination. Day after day I asked myself what is electricity and found no answer. Eighty years have gone by since and I should ask the same question unable to answer it. Some pseudo scientists of whom there are only too many may tell you that he can but do not believe him. If any of them knew what it is I would also know and the chemists are better than any of them for my laboratory and practical experience is more extensive and my life covers three generations of scientific research.

My childhood in Macāk's

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HOTEL NEW YORKER

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

delightful company and undying friendship would have passed blissfully if I did not have a powerful enemy, relentless and irreconcilable. This was our gander, a monstrous ugly brute, with a neck of an ostrich, mouth of a crocodile and a pair of cunning eyes radiating intelligence and understanding like the human. I aroused his ire by throwing pebbles at him,

a most foolish and reckless act which
I bitterly regretted afterwards. I liked
to feed our pigeons, chickens and other
fowl, take one or the other under my
arm and hug and pet it. But the brute
would not let me. The moment
I entered the poultry yard he would attack
me and as I fled grab me by the seat
of my trousers and shake me viciously.
When I finally managed to free myself and
run away he would flap his huge wings
in glee and raise an unholy chatter
in which all the geese joined.

XIV

When I grew up two aunts of mine used to tell me how I answered certain questions they asked. One was aunt Deva who had two protruding teeth like the tusks of an elephant. She loved me passionately and buried them deep in my cheek in kissing me. I cried out from pain but she thought it was from pleasure and dug them in still deeper. Nevertheless I preferred her to the other aunt whose name has slipped from my memory and who

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THIRTY-FOURTH STREET AT EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

reason to be. One summer day my mother had given me a rather cold bath and put me out for a sun warming in Adam's attire. When she stepped in the house the gander espied me and charged. The brute knew where it would hurt most and seized me by the nape almost pulling out the remnant of my umbilical cord. My mother, she came in time to prevent further injury, said to me: "You must know that you can not make peace with a gander or a cock whom you taunted. They will fight you as long as they live."
But now and then I could play in the poultry yard

used to glue her lips to mine and suck and suck and suck until by frantic efforts I managed to free myself gasping for breath. These two aunts amused themselves by asking me all sorts of questions ~~of~~ which I remember a few. Are you afraid of Luka Bogic? No! Luka always carried a gun and threatened to shoot. He robbed other boys of pennies and gave them to me. Are you afraid of the cow? No! That was one of our cows and very nice until one day I slid from a fence on her back for a ride when she made off with me bellowing and threw me. I was none the worse for the experience. Are you afraid of the bad wolf? No! No! This was the wolf I met in the woods near the church. He was looking at me fixedly and approaching slowly. I shouted as usual when a wolf is around and he trotted away slowly. My present visualization of this scene is astonishingly sharp and clear. After a number of such questions one of the aunts asked me: Are you afraid of the gander? Yes! Yes! I replied emphatically, I am afraid of the gander! I had good

to my heart's content for on certain days our
geese, led by the gander, rose high in the
air and flew down to the meadow and
brook where they sported like swans in
the water and probably found some food.
I would then feed and pet the pigeons, the
poultry and our grand resplendent cock
who liked me. In the evening the gander
brought back his flock who made a few
turns above the house and then came
down with a deafening noise. The sight
of the flying geese was a joy and inspi-
ration to me.

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

A FEW EXCERPTS FROM NUMEROUS COMMENTS

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

UPON THE

WORK OF NIKOLA TESLA

IN

ELECTRICITY AND MECHANICS *

* No mention is made here of other still more important discoveries and inventions which he has perfected and expects to announce in the near future.

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

TESLA'S INDUCTION MOTOR AND SYSTEM OF POWER

W. K. Townsend, District Judge (in a decision upholding some fundamental Tesla Patents): "It remained to the genius of Tesla to capture the unruly, unrestrained and hitherto opposing elements in the field of nature and art and to harness them to draw the machines of man. It was he who first showed how to transform the toy of Arago into an engine of power, the laboratory experiment of Bailey into a practical successful motor, the indicator into a driver. He first conceived the idea that the very impediments of reversal in direction, the contradictions of alternations might be transformed into power-producing rotation -- a whirling field of force. What others looked upon as invincible barriers, impassable currents and contradictory forces, he brought under control and by harmonizing their directions taught how to utilize in practical motors, in distant cities, the power of Niagara."

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

C. F. Scott, Chief Engineer and President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers: "As a matter of history it is the Tesla principle and the Tesla system which have been the directing factors in modern electrical engineering practice."

B. A. Behrend, Chief Engineer and distinguished Author: "The genius of Tesla has been instrumental in stimulating, if not in creating a wonderful industry, wonderful in magnitude and wonderful in the ingenuity of the apparatus used." --
"Not since the appearance of Faraday's Researches in Electricity has a great experimental truth been voiced so simply and so clearly as the description of Mr. Tesla's great discovery of

the generation and utilization of polyphase alternating currents. He left nothing to be done for those who followed him. His paper contained even the skeleton of the mathematical theory. -- Were we to seize and to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Mr.Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric cars and trains would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills would be dead and idle. Yea, so farreaching is this work, that it has become the warp and woof of industry."

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

H. W. Buck, Chief Engineer, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers:
"The work of Nikola Tesla at that time in his great conception of the rotary field seems to me one of the greatest feats of imagination which has ever been attained by human mind. From his work followed the great work of Roentgen, who discovered the Roentgen Rays, and all that work which has been carried on throughout the world in following years by J.J.Thomson and others, which has really led to the conception of modern physics. His work antedated that of Marconi and formed the basis of Wireless telegraphy, which is one of the most scientific applications, and so on, throughout all branches of science and engineering of the present day."

"Der Electro-technische Anzeiger" Berlin, and "Elekstricität" Leipzig (commenting upon Tesla's work):
"It is a combination of the grandest power of technical performance with the most vivid imagination, such as has never before manifested itself in the human mind."

A. E. Kennelly, Electrical Engineer, Author, Professor at Harvard University (at the occasion of the award of the Edison Medal): "The medallist is the man who devised the rotating magnetic field -- that set wheels going 'round all over the land and all over the world -- and also made the phenomena of high frequency known -- and what he showed was a revelation to science and art unto all time."

H. Petrowitch, Professor at the Belgrade Academy of Commerce, speaking before a Scientific Assembly of Tesla's heroic struggles to vanquish opposition, said: "Nikola Tesla is the National Hero of Yugoslavs. He owes his discoveries and practical inventions to his genius and heroic character. Only a true hero could have prevailed in the fight against Nature and stubborn human ignorance and lived to see the complete triumph of his ideas; only a true hero could have braved the dangers of deadly electric forces and risked his life to prove that certain high tension currents do not kill but, on the contrary, are useful. Such deeds were like those of great men in decisive moments of the history of a people, great deeds which have brought forth National Heroes and Founders of Dynasties."

TESLA'S ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL OSCILLATORS OF HIGH FREQUENCY

"Electrical Review" New York: "Mr. Tesla comes now forward with perfected and extremely simple oscillators. We believe that the importance of the advent of these new implements for the advancement of science and industry can not be overestimated."

Lord Kelvin (before the British Association, referring to a "Tesla Coil" exhibited): "This is a wonderful development of the induction coil and destined to be of great importance."

Sir William Crookes: "The performance of the machine is marvelous."

"Nature" London: "Dr. Sylvanus Thompson exhibited a Tesla Oscillator. He congratulated Mr. Tesla on the perfect working and compactness of his machine."

Professor Dr. Bernhard Baule, Dean of the renowned technical Institution at Graz, Austria, referring to Tesla's work on high frequency currents at his inauguration as Doctor of Technical Sciences said: "The name Tesla is inseparably linked with this great, rich and fascinating department of Physics and will remain so for all times to come as the name Columbus with America."

TESLA'S WIRELESS SYSTEM

John Stone Stone, wireless expert, author, in reviewing the work of Lodge, Marconi, Thomson and others: "Among all these, the name of Nikola Tesla stands out most prominently. Tesla with his almost preternatural insight into alternating current phenomena that had enabled him some years before to revolutionize the art of electric power transmission through the invention of the rotary field motor, knew how to make resonance serve, not merely the role of a microscope, to make visible the electric oscillations, as Hertz had done, but he made it serve the role of a stereopticon -- He did more to excite interest and create an intelligent understanding of these phenomena -- than anyone else -- and it has been difficult to make any but unimportant improvements in the art of radio telegraphy without traveling part of the way at least, along a trail blazed by this pioneer who, though eminently ingenious, practical and successful in the apparatus he devised and constructed, was so far ahead of his time that the best of us then mistook him for a dreamer."

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

M. E. Girardeau, Honorary President of Radio-electric Industries and General Director of the French Wireless Company: "Why was Nikola Tesla, the famous American engineer, creator of radio-electricity, unrecognized for such a long time? This is the same engineer who was developing wireless telegraphy in 1893, three years before anybody else...Indeed, one finds in his American patent extraordinary clearness and precision, surprising even to physicists of today, so that in 1897 nobody understood him. Later, when it was recognized that the application of resonance to wireless telegraphy was a capital invention, a number of detractors became infuriated against the work of Tesla -- It is Tesla who is the true inventor of wireless telegraphy... and certainly, none will dare to detract from

his merit by the objection that he has left to others the trouble of profiting from financial results of enterprises based on his invention... What cruel injustice would it be to try to stifle the pure glory of Tesla in opposing him scornfully with the present reputation of those who had the chance to be understood by the financiers. The spark of genius has flashed from Tesla's brow, like lightning striking the sacred rock, and words of truth were spoken. Nikola Tesla lived to witness the victorious progress of his creative ideas. But why say lived? He will never die for his work will make him live eternally in the memory and heart of grateful humanity."

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

"Electrical Review", New York (commenting upon the wireless): "Mr. Tesla's researches in this field have attracted world-wide attention and his is undoubtedly the master mind."

Privy Councillor Prof. A. Slaby, leading German authority, in a letter to Tesla: "I am devoting myself since some time to investigations in wireless telegraphy, which you have first founded in such a clear and precise manner. It will interest you as father of this telegraphy to know, etc."

Dr. L.W. Austin, leading Government Expert of the United States (referring to Mr. Tesla's work): "I consider him the Father of Wireless... His lectures in the early nineties contain full description of a wireless system superior to anything which we actually had in practice before 1910."

"Electrical Review", New York (commenting upon Tesla's Telautomatic Art): "We believe that the beauty and importance of the invention Tesla has just announced, in its ultimate developments, will be such as to place it among the most potent factors in the advance and civilization of mankind."

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

TESLA'S STEAM AND GASTURBINE AND PUMP

P. Sargent, Chief Engineer and Turbine Expert: "I am impressed with the newness and novelty of the underlying principle of this invention. It is such as will claim the attention and admiration of anyone of a scientific turn of mind in a mechanical direction."

"The Motor World" "The new principle unquestionably is a great contribution to science and engineering, great in its simplicity and breadth of application."

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

"Scientific American" "Considered from the mechanical standpoint, the turbine is astonishingly simple and economical in construction, and should prove to possess such a durability and freedom from wear and breakdown as to place it, in these respects, far in advance of any type of steam or gas motor of the present day."

"Technical World Magazine" "The Tesla Turbine is the apotheosis of simplicity. It is so violently opposed to all precedent that it seems unbelievable."

Reynold Janney, Chief Engineer, Universal Transmission Co: "It is a great invention."

Brigadier Allen of the War Department: "Something new in the world. Officers are greatly impressed with it."

Arnold Irinyi, Chief Engineer, Oelfeurungs-Gesellschaft, Germany: "It is the ideal gas turbine."

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

Miller Reese Hutchinson, Chief Engineer: "It is the greatest invention of the age."

B. R. T. Collins (Power Plant Economist): "It is a wonderful turbine."

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

C. B. Richards, Professor Emeritus of Mechanics, Yale University, in a report of exhaustive tests he made with a small Tesla turbine, says:
"I am amazed at the development of power by the Tesla Turbine and stunned by the exhibit."

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION

On

SOME OF TESLA'S INVENTIONS

And

DISCOVERIES

B. A. Behrend, Chief Engineer and Author: "The genius of Tesla has been instrumental in stimulating, if not in creating a wonderful industry, wonderful in magnitude and wonderful in the ingenuity of the apparatus used." -- "Not since the appearance of Faraday's Researches in Electricity has a great experimental truth been voiced so simply and so clearly as the description of Mr. Tesla's great discovery of the generation and utilization of polyphase alternating currents. He left nothing to be done for those who followed him. His paper contained the skeleton even of the mathematical theory.--Were we to seize and to eliminate from our industrial world the results of Mr. Tesla's work, the wheels of industry would cease to turn, our electric cars and trains would stop, our towns would be dark, our mills would be dead and idle. Yea, so farreaching is this work, that it has become the warp and woof of industry. -- His name marks an epoch in the advance of electrical science. From THAT work has sprung a revolution in the electrical art."

Pres. of American Institute of Electrical Engineers

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Professor of Mechanical Engineering Yale

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2)

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"the world in following years by J. J. Thompson and others, which has really led to the conception of modern physics. His work antedated that of Marconi and formed the basis of wireless telegraphy, which is one of the most scientific applications of the present day, and so on throughout all branches of science and engineering of the present day."

"Der Electro-technische Anzeiger" Berlin, and "Elektricität" Leipzig(commenting upon Tesla's work): "It is a combination of the grandest power of technical performance with the most vivid imagination, such as has never before manifested itself in the human mind."

Lord Kelvin(before the British Association ~~commenting upon~~ describing the Tesla Transformer exhibited): "This is a wonderful development of the induction coil and destined to be of great importance."

3) "Oscillation

"Electrical Review"(editorial commenting upon Tesla's Telautomatic Art) "We believe that the beauty and importance of the invention Tesla has just announced, in its ultimate developments, will be such as to place it among the most potent factors in the advance and civilization of mankind." and Robots.

John Stone Stone, wireless expert, author, in reviewing the work of Lodge, Marconi, Thomson and others: "Among all these, the name of Nikola Tesla stands out most prominently. Tesla with his almost preternatural insight into alternating current phenomena that had enabled him some years before to revolutionize the art of electric power transmission through the invention of the rotary field motor, knew how to make resonance serve, not merely the role of a microscope, to make visible the electric oscillations, as Hertz had done, but he made it serve the role of a stereopticon -- He did more to excite interest and create an intelligent understanding of these phenomena -- than anyone else -- and it has been difficult to make any but unimportant improvements in the art of radio telegraphy without traveling part of the way at least, along a trail blazed by this pioneer who, though eminently ingenious, practical and successful in the apparatus he devised and constructed, was so far ahead of his time that the best of us then mistook him for a dreamer."

Privy Councillor Prof. A. Slaby, leading German authority in a letter to Tesla: "I am devoting myself since some time to investigations in wireless telegraphy, which you have first founded in such a clear and precise manner. It will interest you as father of this telegraphy to know, etc."

Electrical Review (commenting upon the wireless): "Mr. Tesla's researches in this field have attracted world-wide attention and his is undoubtedly the master mind."

M. E. Girardeau, leading French expert and author: "On the 2nd of September, 1897, Nikola Tesla, the famous American engineer, applied for patent protection on a system of transmission of electrical energy without wires (patent No. 645,576).... This is the same engineer who was developing wireless telegraphy in 1893, three years before anybody else....Indeed, one finds in the American patent extraordinary clearness and precision, surprising even to physicists of today, when considering that Tesla spoke of phenomena in regard to which we obtained true information only several years later, so that in 1897 nobody understood him and he appeared to many other physicists like a visionary. Later, when it was recognized that the application of resonance to wireless telegraphy was a capital invention, a number of detractors became infuriated against the work of Tesla -- It is Tesla who is the true inventor of wireless telegraphy... and it is certain that none will dare to detract from his merit by the objection that he has left to others the trouble of profiting from financial results of enterprises based on his invention.... What cruel injustice would it now be to try to stifle the pure glory of Tesla in opposing him scornfully with the present reputation of those who had the chance to be understood by the financiers.."

Dr. L. W. Austin, Leading Government Expert of the United States (referring to Mr. Tesla's work): "I consider him the Father of Wireless....His lectures in the early nineties contain full description of a wireless system superior to anything which we actually had in practice before 1910."

C. B. Richards, Professor Emeritus of Mechanics, Yale University, commenting upon the Tesla turbine: "I am amazed at the development of power by the Tesla Turbine and stunned by the exhibit."

F. Sargent, Chief Engineer and Turbine Expert: "I am impressed with the newness and novelty of the underlying principle of this invention. It is such as will claim the attention and admiration of anyone of a scientific turn of mind in a mechanical direction."

"Scientific American": "Considered from the mechanical standpoint, the turbine is astonishingly simple and economical in construction, should prove to possess such a durability and freedom from wear and breakdown as to place it, in these respects, far in advance of any type of steam or gas motor of the present day."

"Engineering Magazine": "An entirely new form of prime mover with interesting possibilities."

"Technical World Magazine": "The Tesla Turbine is the apotheosis of simplicity. It is so violently opposed to all precedent that it seems unbelievable."

"The Motor World": "The new principle unquestionably is a great contribution to science and engineering, great in its simplicity and breadth of application."

Manuscript

Nikola Tesla · New York

At the close of 1889, having worked on year in the shops of George Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, I experienced so great a longing for resuming my interrupted investigations that, notwithstanding a very tempting proposition by him, I left for New York to take up my laboratory work. But owing to pressing demands by several foreign scientific societies I made a trip to Europe where I lectured before the Institution of Electrical Engineers and Royal Institution in London and the Societe de Physique in Paris. After this and a brief visit to my home in Yugoslavia I returned to this country in 1892 eager to devote myself to the subject of predilection of my thoughts: the study of the universe.

During the succeeding two years of intense concentration I was fortunate enough to make two far-reaching discoveries. The first was a dynamic theory of gravity, which I have worked out in all details and hope to give to the world very soon. It explains the causes of this force and the motions of heavenly bodies under its influence so satisfactorily that it will put an end to idle speculations and false conceptions, as that of curved space. According to the relativists, space has a tendency to curvature owing to an inherent property or presence of celestial bodies. Granting a semblance of reality to this fantastic idea, it is still self-contradictory. Every action is accompanied by an equivalent reaction and the effects of the latter are directly opposite to those of the former.

Supposing that the bodies act upon the surrounding space causing curvature of the same, it appears to my simple mind that the curved spaces must react on the bodies and, producing the opposite effects, straighten out the curves. Since action and reaction are coexistent, it follows that the supposed curvature of space is entirely impossible. But even if it existed it would not explain the motions of the bodies as observed. Only the existence of a field of force can account for them and its assumption dispenses with space curvature. All literature on this subject is futile and destined to oblivion. So are also all attempts to explain the workings of the universe without recognizing the existence of the ether and the indispensable function it plays in the phenomena.

My second discovery was a physical truth of the greatest importance. As I have searched the scientific records in more than a half dozen languages for a long time without finding the least anticipation, I consider myself the original discoverer of this truth, which can be expressed by the statement: There is no energy in matter other than that received from the enviornment. On my 79th birthday I made a brief refrence to it, but its meaning and significance have become clearer to me since then. It applies rigorously to molecules and atoms as well as to the largest heavenly bodies, and to all matter in the universe in any phase of its existence from its very formation to its ultimate disintegration.

Being perfectly satisfied that all energy in matter is drawn from the enviornment, it was quite natural that when radioactivity was discovered in 1896 I immediately started a search for the external agent which caused it. The existence of radioactivity was positive proof of the existence of external rays. I had previously investigated various terrestrial disturbances affecting wireless circuits but none of them or any others emanating from the earth could produce a steady sustained action and I was driven to the conclusion that the activating rays were of cosmic origin. This fact I announced in my papers on Roentgen rays and Radiations contributed to the Electrical Revies of New York, in 1897. However, as radioactivity was observed equally well in other widely separated parts of the sorld, it was obvious that the rays must be impinging on the earth from all directions. Now, of all bodies in the Cosmos, our sun was most likely to furnish a clue as to their origin and character. Beofre the electron theory was advanced, I had established that radioactive rays consisted of particles of primary matter not further decomposable, and the first question to answer was whether the sun is charged to a sufficiently high potential to project such particles and produce the effects noted. This called for a prolonged investigation which culminated in my finding that the sun's potential was 216 billions of volts and that all such large and hot heavenly bodies emit cosmic rays. Through

further solar research and observation of Novae this has been proved conclusively, and to deny it would be like denying the light and heat of the suns. Nevertheless, there are still some doubters who prefer to shroud the cosmic rays in deep mystery. One of them declared recently that they must come from very remote regions in which matter is converted into energy. I am sure that this is not true for there is no place where such a process occurs in this or any other universe beyond our ken.

A few words will be sufficient in support of this contention. The kinetic and potential energy of a body is the result of motion and determined by the product of its mass and the square of velocity. Let the mass be reduced, the energy is diminished in the same proportion. If it be reduced to zero the energy is likewise zero for any finite velocity. In other words, it is absolutely impossible to convert mass into energy. It would be different if there were forces in nature capable of imparting to a mass infinite velocity. Then the product of zero mass with the square of infinite velocity would represent infinite energy. But we know that there are no such forces and the idea that mass is convertable into energy is rank nonsense.

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penetrating waves. As the air stratum mentioned is the source of the waves it follows that the so-called cosmic rays observed at great altitudes must increase as this stratum is approached. My researches and calculations have brought to light the following facts in this connection: (1) the intensity of the so-called cosmic rays must be greatest in the zenithal portion of the atmosphere; (2) the intensity should increase more and more rapidly up to an elevation of about 20 kilimeters where the conducting air stratum begins; (3) from there on the intensity should fall, first slowly and then more rapidly, to an insignificant value at an altitude of about 30 kilimeters; (4) the display of high potential must occur on the free end of the terrestrial wire, that is to say, on the side turned away from the sun. The current from the latter is supplied at a pressure of about 216 billion volts and there is a difference of 2 billion volts between the illuminated and the dark side of the globe. The energy of this current is so great that it readily accounts for the aurora and other phenomena observed in the atmosphere and at the earth's surface.

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data relating to all particulars of this discovery.

To go to another subject, I have devoted much of my time during the year past to the perfecting of a new small and compact apparatus by which energy in considerable amounts can now be flashed through interstellar space to any distance without the slightest dispersion. I had in mind to confer with my friend George E. Hale, the great astronomer and solar expert, regarding the possible use of this invention in connection with his own researches. In the meantime, however, I am expecting to put before the Institute of France an accurate description of the devices with data and calculations and claim the Pierre Guzman Prize of 100,000 francs for means of communication with other worlds, feeling perfectly sure that it will be awarded to me. The money, of course, is a trifling consideration, but for the great historical honor of being the first to achieve this miracle I would be almost willing to give my life.

My most important invention from a practical point of view is a new form of tube with apparatus for its operation. In 1896 I brought out a high potential targetless tube which I operated successfully with potentials up to 4 million volts from '96 to '98. This device was adopted by many imitators

and with slight modifications it is employed even now in all research laboratories and scientific institutions here and in other countries, and virtually all atomic investigations are carried on with it. At a later period I managed to produce very much higher potentials up to 18 million volts, and then I encountered unsurmountable difficulties which convinced me that it was necessary to invent an entirely different form of tube in order to carry out successfully certain ideas I had conceived. This task I found far more difficult that I had expected, not so much in the construction as in the operation of the tube. For many years I was baffled in my efforts, although I made a steady slow progress. Finally though, I was rewarded with complete success and I produced a tube which it will be hard to improve further. It is of ideal simplicity, not subject to wear and can be operated at any potential, however high, that can be produced. It will carry heavy currents, transform any amount of energy within practical limits, and it permits easy control and regulation of the same. I expect that this invention, when it becomes known, will be universally adopted in perference to other forms of tubes, and that it will be the means of obtaining results undreamed of before. Among others, it will enable the production of cheap radium substitutes in any desired quantity and will be, in general, immensely more effective in the smashing of

atoms and the transmutation of matter. I am hopeful that it will be possible by its use to carry out a process in which there should be no misses whatever, but only hits. However, this tube will not open up a way to utilize atomic or sub-atomic energy for power purposes. According to the physical truth I have discovered there is no available energy in atomic structures, and even if there were any, the input will always greatly exceed the output, precluding profitable, practical use of the liberated energy.

Some papers have reported that I had promised to give a full description of my tube and its accessories on the present occasion. This has caused me considerable annoyance as, owing to some obligations I have undertaken regarding the application of the tube for important purposes, I an unable to make a complete disclosure now. But as soon as I am relieved of these obligations a technical description of the device and of all the apparatus will be given to scientific institutions.

There is one more discovery which I want to announce at this time, consisting of a new method and apparatus for the obtainment of vacua exceeding many times the highest heretofore realized. I think that as much as one-billionth of a micron can be attained. What may be accomplished by means of such vacua is a matter of conjecture, but it is obvious that they will make possible the production of much more intense

effects in electron tubes. My ideas regarding the electron are at variance with those generally entertained. I hold that it is a relatively large body carrying a surface charge and not an elementary unit. When such an electron leaves an electrode of estremely high potential and in very high vacuum, it carries an electrostatic charge many times greater than the normal. This may astonish some of those who think that the particle has the same charge in the tube and outside of it in the air. A beautiful and instructive experiment has been contrived by me showing that such is not the case, for as soon as the particle gets out into the stmosphere it becomes a blazing star owing to the escape of the excess charge. The great quantity of electricity stored on the particle is responsible for the difficulties encountered in the operation of certain tubes and the rapid deterioration of the same.

MAN'S GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT

By Nikola Tesla

When a child is born its sense-organs are brought in contact with the outer world.

The waves of sound, heat and light beat upon its feeble body, its sensitive nerve-fibres quiver, the muscles contract and relax in obedience: a gasp, a breath, and in this act a marvelous little engine, of inconceivable delicacy and complexity of construction, unlike any on earth, is hitched to the wheel-work of the Universe.

The little engine labors and grows, performs more and more involved operations, becomes sensitive to ever subtler influences and now there manifests itself in the fully developed being --Man -- a desire mysterious, inscrutable and irresistible: to imitate nature, to create, to work himself the wonders he perceives.

* * *

Inspired to this task he searches, discovers and invents, designs and constructs, and enriches with monuments of beauty, grandeur and awe, the star of his birth.

He descends into the bowels of the globe to bring forth its hidden treasures and to unlock its immense imprisoned

energies for his use.

He invades the dark depths of the ocean and the azure regions of the sky.

He peers into the innermost nooks and recesses of molecular structure and lays bare to his gaze worlds infinitely remote. He subdues and puts to his service the fierce, devastating spark of Prometheus, the titanic forces of the waterfall, the wind and the tide.

He tames the thundering bolt of Jove and annihilates time and space. He makes the great Sun itself his obedient toiling slave.

Such is his power and might that the heavens reverberate and the whole earth trembles by the mere sound of his voice.

* * *

What has the future in store for this strange being, born of a breath, of perishable tissue, yet immortal, with his powers fearful and divine? What magic will be wrought by him in the end? What is to be his greatest deed, his crowning achievement?

Long ago he recognized that all perceptible matter comes from a primary substance, of a tenuity beyond conception and filling all space -- the Akasa or luminiferous ether -- which is acted upon by the life-giving Prana or

creative force, calling into existence, in never ending cycles, all things and phenomena.

The primary substance, thrown into infinitesimal whirls of prodigious velocity, becomes gross matter; the force subsiding, the motion ceases and matter disappears, reverting to the primary substance.

* * *

Can Man control this grandest, most awe-inspiring of all processes in nature? Can he harness her inexhaustible energies to perform all their functions at his bidding, more still -- can he so refine his means of control as to put them in operation simply by the force of his will?

* * *

If he could do this he would have powers almost unlimited and supernatural. At his command, with but a slight effort on his part, old worlds would disappear and new ones of his planning would spring into being.

He could fix, solidify and preserve the ethereal shapes of his imagining, the fleeting visions of his dreams. He could express all the creations of his mind, on any scale, in forms concrete and imperishable.

He could alter the size of this planet, control its seasons, guide it along any path he might choose through the depths of the Universe.

He could make planets collide and produce his suns and stars, his heat and light. He could originate and develop life in all its infinite forms.

* * *

To create and to annihilate material substance, cause it to aggregate in forms according to his desire, would be the supreme manifestation of the power of Man's mind, his most complete triumph over the physical world, his crowning achievement which would place him beside his Creator and fulfill his ultimate destiny.

From: Dr. Nikola Tesla.

Mr Chairman,

Members of the Institute of Immigrant Welfare,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I can not find words to express adequately my keen regret for being unable to receive, in person, the high distinction which the Institute of Immigrant Welfare has conferred upon me. Although my recovery from injuries sustained in an automobile accident six months ago is almost complete, I do not feel equal to the task of appearing in public and meeting the obligations which this would impose upon me.

My coming to this country was a great adventure -- every detail of which is still vivid in my memory. Early in 1884, while employed by a French Company in Paris, France, I made important improvements in dynamos and motors and was engaged by the Edison interests in New York to design and construct similar machines for them. It had been the height of my ambition and my most ardent wish to come in contact with Edison and see America. Accordingly, I undertook the voyage and after losing my money and tickets and passing through a series of mishaps, including a mutiny in which I nearly lost my life, I landed on these blessed shores with four cents in my pocket. My first intention was to look up a close American friend before going to the Edison establishment. On my way uptown I came to a small machine shop in which the foreman was trying to repair an electric machine of European make. He had just given up the task as hopeless and I undertook to put it in order

without a thought of any compensation. It was not easy but I finally had it in perfect running condition. I was astonished when he gave me twenty dollars and wished that I had come to America years before. The next day I was thrilled to the marrow by meeting Edison who began my American education right then and there. I wanted to have my shoes shined, something I considered below my dignity. Edison said: "Tesla, you will shine the shoes yourself and like it. He impressed me tremendously. I shined my shoes and liked it.

I began the work for which I was engaged immediately and after nine months of strenuous effort I fulfilled my contract rigorously. The manager had promised me fifty thousand dollars but when I demanded payment, he merely laughed. "You are still a Parisian," remarked Edison, "when you become a full-fledged American you will appreciate an American joke." I felt deeply hurt as I had expected to use the money in the development of my alternating system and when some people proposed to form a company under my name,I accepted eagerly. Here was the opportunity I had vainly sought for years but my new friends were adamant in their resolve not to have anything to do with the worthless alternating currents which Edison condemned as deadly. They desired an arclight system and I had to comply with their request though the delay of my cherished plans was agonizing. In one year of day and night application, I managed to perfect the system which was adopted for lighting the city and some factories in the neighborhood. Then came the hardest blow I ever received. Through some local influences, I was forced out of the

company losing not only all my interest but also my reputation as engineer and inventor. After that I lived through a year of terrible heartaches and bitter tears, my suffering being intensified by material want. Very often I was compelled to work as a laborer and my high education in various branches of science, mechanics and literature seemed to me like a mockery. Finally, I had the good fortune of meeting two capable and honest men who listened to me and came to my assistance. They organized a company, provided a laboratory and gave me a modest but sure financial support. I perfected my motors quickly having nothing else to do except to carry out plans I had formed years before. My inventions proved a success and attracted the attention of George Westinghouse. He was, in my opinion, the only man on this globe who could take my alternating system under the circumstances then existing and win the battle against prejudice and money power. He was a pioneer of imposing stature, one of the world's true noblemen of whom America may well be proud and to whom humanity owes an immense debt of gratitude.

I have to add that in all my troubles I did not neglect to declare my intention of becoming a citizen of this glorious country and in due course I secured my papers making me a proud and happy man.

Nikola Tesla

80th birthday?
1936?

At the close of 1889, having worked one year in the shops of George Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, I experienced so great a longing for resuming my interrupted investigations that, notwithstanding a very tempting proposition by him, I left for New York to take up my laboratory work. But owing to pressing demands by several foreign scientific societies I made a trip to Europe where I lectured before the Institution of Electrical Engineers and Royal Institution in London and the Societe de Physique in Paris. After this and a brief visit to my home in Yugoslavia I returned to this country in 1892 eager to devote myself to the subject of predilection of my thoughts: the study of the universe.

During the succeeding two years of intense concentration I was fortunate enough to make two far-reaching discoveries. The first was a dynamic theory of gravity, which I have worked out in all details and hope to give to the world very soon. It explains the causes of this force and the motions of heavenly bodies under its influence so satisfactorily that it will put an end to idle speculations and false conceptions, as that of curved space. According to the relativists, space has a tendency to curvature owing to an inherent property or presence of celestial bodies. Granting a semblance of reality to this fantastic idea, it is still self-contradictory. Every action is accompanied by an equivalent reaction and the effects of the latter are directly opposite to those of the former.

Supposing that the bodies act upon the surrounding space causing curvatures of the same, it appears to my simple mind that the curved spaces must react on the bodies and, producing the opposite effects, straighten out the curves. Since action and reaction are coexistent, it follows that the supposed curvature of space is entirely impossible. But even if it existed it would not explain the motions of the bodies as observed. Only the existence of a field of force can account for them and its assumption dispenses with space curvature. All literature on this subject is futile and destined to oblivion. So are also all attempts to explain the workings of the universe without recognizing the existence of the ether and the indispensable function it plays in the phenomena.

My second discovery was a physical truth of the greatest importance. As I have searched the scientific records in more than a half dozen languages for a long time without finding the least anticipation, I consider myself the original discoverer of this truth, which can be expressed by the statement: There is no energy in matter other than that received from the environment. On my 79th birthday I made a brief reference to it, but its meaning and significance have become clearer to me since then. It applies rigorously to molecules and atoms as well as to the largest heavenly bodies, and to all matter in the universe in any phase of its existence from its very formation to its ultimate disintegration.

Being perfectly satisfied that all energy in matter is drawn from the environment, it was quite natural that when radioactivity was discovered in 1896 I immediately started a search for the external agent which caused it. The existence of radioactivity was positive proof of the existence of external rays. I had previously investigated various terrestrial disturbances affecting wireless circuits but none of them or any others emanating from the earth could produce a steady sustained action and I was driven to the conclusion that the activating rays were of cosmic origin. This fact I announced in my papers on Roentgen rays and Radiations contributed to the Electrical Review of New York, in 1897. However, as radioactivity was observed equally well in other widely separated parts of the world, it was obvious that the rays must be impinging on the earth from all directions. Now, of all bodies in the Cosmos, our sun was most likely to furnish a clue as to their origin and character. Before the electron theory was advanced, I had established that radioactive rays consisted of particles of primary matter not further decomposable, and the first question to answer was whether the sun is charged to a sufficiently high potential to project such particles and produce the effects noted. This called for a prolonged investigation which culminated in my finding that the sun's potential was 216 billions of volts and that all such large and hot heavenly bodies emit cosmic rays. Through

further solar research and observation of Novae this has been proved conclusively, and to deny it would be like denying the light and heat of the suns. Nevertheless, there are still some doubters who prefer to shroud the cosmic rays in deep mystery. One of them declared recently that they must come from very remote regions in which matter is converted into energy. I am sure that this is not true for there is no place where such a process occurs in this or any other universe beyond our ken.

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While the origin and character of the rays observed near the earth's surface are sufficiently well ascertained, the so-called cosmic rays observed at great altitudes presented

a riddle for more than 26 years, chiefly because it was found that they increased with altitude at a rapid rate. My investigations have brought out the astonishing fact that the effects at high altitudes are of an entirely different nature, having no relation whatever to cosmic rays. These are particles of matter projected from celestial bodies at very high temperature and charged to enormous electric potentials. The effects at great elevations, on the other hand, are due to waves of extremely small lengths produced by the sun in a certain region of the atmosphere. This is the discovery which I wish to make known. The process involved in the generation of the waves is the following: The sun projects charged particles constituting an electric current which passes through a conducting stratum of the atmosphere approximately 10 kilometers thick enveloping the earth. That is a transmission of energy exactly as I illustrated in my experimental lectures in which one end of a wire is connected to an electric generator of high potential, its other end being free. In this case the generator is represented by the sun and the wire by the conducting air. The passage of the solar current involves the transference of electric charges from particle to particle with the speed of light, this resulting in the production of extremely short and

penetrating waves. As the air stratum mentioned is the source of the waves it follows that the so-called cosmic rays observed at great altitudes must increase as this stratum is approached. My researches and calculations have brought to light the following facts in this connection: (1) the intensity of the so-called cosmic rays must be greatest in the zenithal portion of the atmosphere; (2) the intensity should increase more and more rapidly up to an elevation of about 20 kilometers where the conducting air stratum begins; (3) from there on the intensity should fall, first slowly and then more rapidly, to an insignificant value at an altitutde of about 30 kilometers; (4) the display of high potential must occur on the free end of the terrestrial wire, that is to say, on the side turned away from the sun. The current from the latter is supplied at a pressure of about 216 billion volts and there is a difference of 2 billion volts between the illuminated and the dark side of the globe. The energy of this current is so great that it readily accounts for the aurora and other phenomena observed in the atmosphere and at the earth's surface.

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Some papers have reported that I had promised to give a full description of my tube and its accessories on the present occasion. This has caused me considerable annoyance as, owing to some obligations I have undertaken regarding the application of the tube for important purposes, I am unable to make a complete disclosure now. But as soon as I am relieved of these obligations a technical description of the device and of all the apparatus will be given to scientific institutions.

There is one more discovery which I want to announce at this time, consisting of a new method and apparatus for the obtainment of vacua exceeding many times the highest heretofore realized. I think that as much as one-billionth of a micron can be attained. What may be accomplished by means of such vacua is a matter of conjecture, but it is obvious that they will make possible the production of much more intense

effects in electron tubes. My ideas regarding the electron are at variance with those generally entertained. I hold that it is a relatively large body carrying a surface charge and not an elementary unit. When such an electron leaves an electrode of extremely high potential and in very high vacuum, it carries an electrostatic charge many times greater than the normal. This may astonish some of those who think that the particle has the same charge in the tube and outside of it in the air. A beautiful and instructive experiment has been contrived by me showing that such is not the case, for as soon as the particle gets out into the atmosphere it becomes a blazing star owing to the escape of the excess charge. The great quantity of electricity stored on the particle is responsible for the difficulties encountered in the operation of certain tubes and the rapid deterioration of the same.

44.

HOTEL KRANTZ
WIEN, I. NEUER MARKT 6

TELEPHON NT 10.074
TELEGRAMM: „HOTEL KRANTZ, WIEN"

Nov. 17/98.

MUZEJ
NIKOLE TESLE

Dear Mr. Tesla —

Have you Austrian & English patents on that destructive terror which you have been inventing? — & if so, won't you set a price upon them & commission me to sell them? I know cabinet ministers of both countries — & of Germany, too; likewise Williamtt.

I shall be in Europe a year, yet.

Here in the hotel the other night when some interested men were discussing means to persuade the nations to join with the Czar & disarm, I advised them to seek something more sure than disarmament by perishable paper-contract — invite the great inventors to contrive something against which fleets & armies would be helpless, & thus make war thence forth impossible. I did not suspect that you were already attending to that, & getting ready to introduce into the earth permanent peace & disarmament in a practical & mandatory way.

I know you are a very busy man, but will you steal time to drop me a line?

Sincerely Yours

Mark Twain

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

Hotel New Yorker
November 3, 1940

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

National Committee
of
Independent Voters,
Hotel Roosevelt,
Madison Ave & 45th St,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Most of us are for the President; a few, I regret to say, might be against him. But we will all agree that what he did could have been accomplished only by a man of stupendous power, a political Giant, a Colossus.

Many years ago, when F.D. Roosevelt was running for Governor, and I saw and heard him, I told some friends with deep conviction: "This man is destined for greatness." You know that my prophecy has proved true.

Although delivering speeches the President is still non-committal in regard to his political future. When the reporters wanted to learn something definite about the third term they approached Mrs. Roosevelt. But it is harder to embarrass the ingenious First Lady with questions than to catch a bird with salt on the tail. She answered them: "We have to do what must be done." A source of wisdom is the First Lady. The Delphi Oracle could not have expressed itself in a manner more riddlesome.

I have followed F.D. Roosevelt from the very beginning of his public career with admiration bordering on

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

awe, for what he managed to do in this hard-boiled world surpassed belief. Sometimes he seemed to me like Merlin the Famous Magician.

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

I voted for him in 1932 for I had satisfied myself that he is the greatest genius who appeared in the political arena in five hundred years. Posterity will place him above the foremost of this profession. He not only is a masterful politician but possesses an astonishing finesse, not to say shrewdness, which will make him a formidable adversary to any competitor. Five centuries from now his writings, perorations, announcements, debates and demonstrations, even his amusing fireside chats will be treasured as wonderful examples of intellectual activities of the outstanding political genius of this time. Is it possible that, with a man of such transcending ability and so vast experience among us, some people should be willing to propose another candidate having not the remotest suggestion of these qualifications?! We should not mind Roosevelt's eccentricities and his thirst for glory and power, he should and must be elected for the good of the United States. It is certain that, if his desires are realized and the next four years of presidency insured by popular mandate, he will take good care not to leave the country in a chaos like Herbert Hoover, but give full freedom for economic development of every kind of occupation, trade, work and

NIKOLA TESLA · NEW YORK ·

profession so that, despite of all the drawbacks of the New Deal, under his presidency an era of extraordinary prosperity may be inaugurated which would, without doubt, favorably affect foreign lands.

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

The President's task is tremendous and he is often misunderstood. The standard of living is the highest in the United States. But as the standard rises the potential resources in certain fields are exhausted. At present many natural products are badly needed and it can be shown that Russia has one hundred times more of them and she alone is capable of supplying these products in such huge quantities as are required to meet the necessities of this country. Because the President wants a trade agreement with Russia he is accused of befriending communism which, by the way, has ceased to exist. Fascism and Nazism will follow; democracies will outlive them.

The United States have had several great presidents, as Lincoln and Washington, but in the political sphere they can not compare with Roosevelt. Nor did they have a task of such magnitude as his. Let us then elect him by popular mandate for the third term, however exceptional it be, so that the country may get the benefit of his grand labors and unequalled experience.

er la correspondance
ostale 319 - Grenoble

ne : (76) 87-22-11

A RAPPELER

F/AB/5252

CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

LABORATOIRE D'ÉLECTROSTATIQUE ET DE PHYSIQUE DU MÉTAL

Chemin des Martyrs - GRENOBLE

GRENOBLE, le 19 Avril 1966

Monsieur KENNETH M. SWEZEY
163 Milton Street Brooklyn

NEW YORK 11222
U.S.A

Dear Mr. Swezey,

I am very pleased to send you a reprint of my paper "Contemporary Electrostatics" together with other papers and a book on electrostatic generators. You will find there all the information you may need on cylindrical generators and their applications. Of course, these generators do have distinct advantages over both Van de Graaff and rectifier sets. They could never have entered commercial competition otherwise. Their current output and specific power (power per unit weight) are higher than those of Van de Graaf's by orders of magnitude ; operating life is also much longer. The voltage range of cylinder machines, however, is much more restricted (less than one million volts), while Van de Graaf generators can reach 10 millions. As compared with rectifier sets, cylindrical generators are practically free of residual ripple and can easily be stabilized to 1 part in 10^5 or even 1 in 10^6. Last but not least, they have negligible internal capacitance and well defined short-circuit current intensities. This distinctive features insure absolute safety against electric hazard and prevent any harm from being done to the associated equipment when recurrent breakdown cannot be avoided, as in the case of paint sprayers, accelerator tubes, X ray tubes, etc...

I was very much interested to hear that you were personally acquainted with Nikola Tesla. I have been always impressed by the breadth of mind of this great pioneer of electrical engineering, and I was happy to act as an official representative of our University at the celebration of his 100 th birthday in his native country in 1956.

Very sincerely yours .

Noël Felici

N. FELICI

ELECTROSTATICS—RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND SOME MODERN APPLICATIONS

THE TWO PAPERS that follow were presented to Section A (Physics) on September 7, 1965, at the Cambridge Meeting of the British Association. Also included in the same session ('Solid state and electrostatics') was the Kelvin Lecture by Dr. M. Prutton on *Thin Films and their role in computers*, the published version of which is to be found in the March 1966 issue of this Journal.

Recent developments in electrostatics

PROF. N. J. FELICI

National Centre for Scientific Research, Grenoble

ELECTROSTATICS was the first of the electrical sciences and indeed was the senior branch until the discovery of the voltaic cell in 1800. Then, it was gradually displaced as a central object of interest by electrodynamics and electromagnetism. The nadir of electrostatics came in the 1920s when chapters on electrostatics in elementary textbooks were cancelled in almost every country.

A healthy reaction followed almost immediately, since electrostatics never ceased to be an integral part of electrical science. Electrostatic forces are the dominant factor in the mechanics of atoms and nuclei, and nothing can be understood in the development of modern physics without reference to them. In recent years electrostatics has become increasingly important in technology itself.

Electronic devices, for instance, largely rely on electrostatic forces. More recently, a completely new branch of engineering has emerged, namely 'electrostatic engineering'. This is concerned with electrostatic industrial equipment, where ordinary electrified matter in air, as opposed to free electrons in vacuum, is subjected to electrostatic forces for some useful purpose.

To visualize the physical principles involved in such applications, one may refer to some old pictures from the eighteenth century, the heyday of electrostatics, since they strikingly illustrate its two main lines of application (Fig. 1): (1) handling of divided matter (liquid droplets, powders, i.e. paints, varnishes, abrasives, pesticides, minerals, etc.), and (2) generation of high voltage electric power by an electrostatic generator.

Both applications are often encountered in the same equipment. For instance, an electrostatic

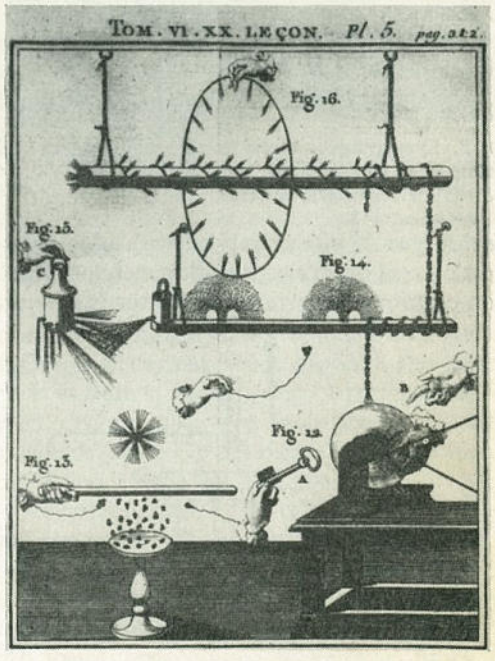

FIG. 1. Electrostatic experiments from the eighteenth century. *Right:* Friction generator (with hand rubbing). The electric charge is picked up by the chain hanging from the horizontal, insulated metallic rod (centre) which is the high voltage terminal. *Centre*: Fountains of electrified powder, soaring by electrostatic repulsion. *Above:* Display of brush and corona discharges. *Left:* Electrostatic spraying of liquids (from insulated and grounded containers).

Reprinted from
CONTEMPORARY PHYSICS, Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 377, June 1964

Contemporary Electrostatics—I: Physical Background and Applications

by N. J. FELICI
Professor of Electrostatics, University of Grenoble

1. WHAT IS ' ELECTROSTATICS '?

Electrostatics has been one of the most unfelicitous misnomers so far encountered in science, and one might be tempted to discard it and establish a more satisfactory name for the innumerable phenomena governed by Coulomb forces. Zeal for usage reformation, however, has too often been devastating and would probably again only confuse the issue. As pointed out by W. Heisenberg[1], no word, even in science, may be credited with a sharply defined, clear-cut conceptual content, and connotations are more important than theoretical definitions. Like old coinage, old words aptly remind us of the shifts of times, they teach us stories of glory and downfall, of unexpected revivals too. Electrostatics is such a word; instead of rejecting it to mint a new unblemished one, we shall dwell a little on its history-laden message.

Static electrification was well known to classical antiquity, and Thales of Miletus, one of the Seven Sages of early Greece, is usually credited with its discovery. It is sometimes believed that nobody went any further for twenty centuries or so and that the mysterious ' breathing ' of amber was regarded as a unique phenomenon. In fact, ancient philosophers were very keen on observing Nature, as exemplified by Aristotle, Lucretius, Pliny *et al.*; and John G. Trump (of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) aptly recalled that Theophrastus, in his Treatise on Gems, quoted various minerals which shared the attractive power of amber. The significance of systematic experiments, however, was never really understood by the Ancients. (save a few exceptional geniuses like the celebrated physician Galen), and electrification was to be thought of as a rather exceptional property of matter until experiments of Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I. The following expansion of electrical science, which went on at a quicker and quicker pace in the 17th and 18th centuries, hardly needs to be recited here; and every physicist is aware of the remarkable chain of events and discoveries which linked the initial experiments of Gilbert with their logical outcome, the invention of the electric pile by Alessandro Volta. Oddly enough, this very period, that almost every teacher would label as ' electrostatic ', never knew of this concept, for electricity appeared as an extremely swift, escaping element, beyond any comparison with known physical agents. Experiments with discharges from Leyden jars, when several hundreds of people experienced an electric shock simultaneously, convinced everyone that electricity, like Jove's thunderbolts, could travel at a very high speed, to be compared only to that of light. It so happened that in the ' electrostatic ' period of electrical science the ' mobility ' of electricity was particularly stressed, since the exclusive study of high voltage phenomena largely evidenced its escaping tendency. As a new word, ' electrostatics ' was thus coined long after ' electrodynamics ', that is, a century ago or so. It was intented as a name for all properties of stationary charges, and should have paralleled mechanical statics, putting all emphasis on

er la correspondance
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A RAPPELER

F/mc

CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE

LABORATOIRE D'ÉLECTROSTATIQUE
ET DE PHYSIQUE DU MÉTAL

Chemin des Martyrs - GRENOBLE

GRENOBLE, le 30th June, 1966

M. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
B R O O K L Y N

New York - U.S.A.
11222

Dear Mr. Swezey,

I hope you will excuse me for replying so late to your kind letter of May 26th 1966. June is a very bad month for University people in France, since we are overburdened with examinations, and we also have much paper work to dispatch in order to put everything right before the holiday period.

I send you under separate cover pamphlets and information concerning SAMES equipment. You will see that there is a considerable range of applications covered by electrostatic generators and other types of electrostatic equipment. As a matter of fact, there are several thousands of generators routinely used in Western Europe, most of them in Germany, Britain and France. Paint spraying is by far the most important industrial application, but generators with improved voltage stability have also enjoyed good acceptance in research labs. Comparatively few units have been sold in the U.S. so far, since it was difficult to ensure satisfactory servicing without setting up a heavy and expensive organization. I am confident that things will considerably improve in the future.

Concerning the University of Grenoble, we actually have a chair for electrostatics, together with a research lab devoted to electrostatics, both theoretical and applied, as well as to the closely related fields of ionization and dielectrics.

It is quite exceptional to find electrostatics mentioned in the curricula of any University. We are much indebted to the late Nobel prize winner Frédéric Joliot-Curie for our good start in electrostatic research soon after the close of the war.

.../...

Thanks to his research experience in Nuclear Physics, he had a strong feeling that electrostatics were to become an important tool in science and engineering and he did much to back our first developments and to overcome the reluctance of those who thought of electrostatics as an antiquated chapter of science.

The meteoric expansion of many techniques relying on electrostatic forces (painting, xerography, accelerators, generators, ore separation, etc.) has beautifully vindicated Joliot-Curie's foresight.

My lecturing at the University is mainly concerned with the theory of electric fields in vacuum and dielectrics, with special reference to ionization, spark breakdown, corona discharges and the attendant phenomena. These topics are only cursorily treated in undergraduate courses and they are of general interest to physicists and engineers.

A few of my students specialize in electrostatics and join our staff in my lab doing postgraduate research work for two or three years.

Certainly I can supply you with pictures which may appeal to the reader. We have hundreds of photographs in our files, and we also can give you references. Please let me know the kind of picture you need and the approximate number.

I have been very pleased to read your paper on N. Tesla. I found it much more interesting than all those I already read on the same subject. You aptly pointed out what was essential in the breakthrough achieved by Tesla's inventions, his induction motor being but a part of it, perhaps not the most important. I kept your reprint on my desk for weeks, reading it again and again with new pleasure until I had to put it aside because delayed work was crying for prompt dispatch.

With thanks. I am yours sincerely,

Noël Felici

N. FELICI

August 23, 1969

Professor Noel Felici
Laboratoire d'Electrostatique
et de Physique du Metal
Chemin des Martyrs
Grenoble, France

Dear Professor Felici:

Greetings, after all this long time!

The writing on the applications of static electricity, which I had discussed with you several years ago and for which you had kindly supplied me with so much information, had to be abandoned---at least temporarily---for another work, less interesting but for which there was an immediate demand. Now that this second work is finished, it is possible that I may be able to get back to static.

The reason for this sudden note, however, is to mention that I am leaving for Europe tonight and may be able to come down through Grenoble during the week of September 1st. My beginning itinerary will include stops at Strasbourg, Basle, Zermatt, and Geneva. From there I expect to take a bus down to Nice, by way of your city, in which I will stop for a day or two.

If you are there, I should very much like to say "hello" and to learn more of the electrostatic work being done at your university and at SAMES.

With kind regards and the hope that I may have the pleasure of meeting you,

Sincerely,

NIKOLA TESLA
1857--1943
HIS
LETTERS ADDRESSED TO GEORGE SCHERFF
1902--1930
MISCELLANEOUS MATERIAL
c. 1890-1938

TESLA, NIKOLA. Series of 141 letters (131 A.Ls.S. and 10 Ls.S.) Almost all in pencil (23 in ink). About 108 pp., 4to; 340 pp., various size 8vo; 44 envelopes (stamps removed). Almost all written from New York, some from Chicago, c. Aug. 1902--Jan. 17, 1930. To George Scherff.
Together with a quantity of miscellaneous material (about 60 items) including a photograph of Tesla, a few A.Ms. Notes, memorabilia, magazine articles by and about Tesla (some few with A.Ms. Notes) and 72 clippings from European and American newspapers.
Entire collection c. 275 pieces in all. 6,000.00

Remarkable series of letters from the inventor and scientist written to his secretary George Scherff who for a time managed the Tesla plant at Wardenclyffe (near Port Jefferson) Long Island and who maintained a close relationship with Nikola Tesla throughout the remainder of the latter's life. The contents deal mainly with the subject of electrical engineering.

Well over 100 of these letters were written in 1905-06 (86 in 1905 and 23 in 1906). During this time Tesla frequently sent from New York two or three letters in one day to give Scherff directions for perfecting mechanical details after and also before the frequent tests made at the plant when he himself was present. The oscillator (transformer from AC to DC) and the condenser (his

induction motor) were being perfected for large-scale production. These earlier letters are unique in showing how Tesla worked; many contain diagrams. It is doubtful whether there are similar records of the constant trials and errors with valves, sheaths, escaping steam, various types of paper for insulation and its coating, etc. during these years.

At the same time that he was working in his laboratory on East Houston St., in Manhattan, directing the tests at Wardenclyffe from his headquarters at the old Waldorf, dealing with machine shops in New York, and keeping in touch with some of his earlier projects in Colorado and other places, Tesla was making every attempt to secure backing from New York financial and business magnates. He was seeing many men (mentioned by initials usually) including J.P. Morgan, Henry Clay Frick, H.O. Havemeyer (to whom he made a suggestion about sugar), Thomas Fortune Ryan, as well as others of lesser fortune and reputation.

The later letters refer to his work on the turbo-pump (his steam and gas turbines), head-lights for railroad engines (a series from Chicago 1917-18) and throughout all the years he mentions the wireless tower at Wardenclyffe, when trenches for cables are to be dug and the top to be covered with glass, etc. The financial depression of 1907 evidently embarrassed Tesla and by 1909 Scherff was working for another company while continuing to help Tesla in various capacities. Besides writing of his inventions Tesla refers in these later letters to scientific papers and articles and also to projected work.

All the letters show the fertility and intensity of

Tesla's mind. In an early one (3/5/03) he asks Scherff to send material to a Professor Barker of the University of Pennsylvania, mentioning his Roentgen photos. He realized that his oscillator could be used by physicians (8/7/05) and in his letter of 6/29/10 he states that Madame Curie "virtually repeated what he had published except that she attributed them to a new element."

The miscellaneous material in the collection consists of about 60 items: a few notes in Tesla's hand, a very fine early photograph of him (shown with two of his inventions), carbon copies of articles by him, biographical data, signed stock certificates, a few printed copies of patents from the U.S. Patent Office, brochures issued in Yugoslavia in 1938, memorabilia, and miscellaneous correspondence. There are printed magazine articles by and about Tesla (a few containing notes in his hand), as well as a batch of 72 clippings from European and American newspapers.

Among the articles by Tesla included in the miscellaneous group (usually carbon copies without notations of printing or date) are: Man's Greatest Achievement, 2 pp., double space; Mechanical Therapy, 4 pp., single space; My Inventions, VI. The Art of Transmission, 24 pp., folio, double space; The New Tesla Electric Heater, Strictly Confidential, A.Ms. in pencil, possibly by Tesla but in a very early hand, 2 pp., 4to, with diagram, together with typed copy and a carbon copy; Tesla Nitrates Company, 5½ pp., typed and A.Ms. by Scherff and Tesla, heavily corrected; and an unnamed article, carbon copy of 10 pp., evidently written after 1936, with some biographical data but mainly dealing with his discoveries, inventions, theories on the universe, and his projected work.

Altogether this collection of Nikola Tesla's letters and the miscellaneous material by or about him contains information of first-rate importance, much of it not available at all or not immeidately available in this country. From it there emerges Tesla the inventor, the tireless worker, helpless in dealing with the diverse problems of getting financial backing and marketing his inventions, tackling always more and more theories and their practical working out.

Note: Available with this description are resumés of all the letters written in long-hand (22 pages folio) and catalogue cards of the miscellaneous material with the exception of the clippings.

Nikola Tesla material

140 private letters handwritten by Nikola Tesla. Most of them are about motors, descriptions, drawings

76 newspaper clippings concerning Tesla's life from 1898 to 1943 (death)

46 magazine articles by him and about him

7 brochures about the formation of the Nikola Tesla Institute in Belgrade.

12 articles by Tesla - some are in his own hand-writing and are marked strictly confidential"

Brochures on patents - 1898 - 1900 - 1905 - 1916 - 1918

Information on biography

Kenneth M. Swezey

163 Milton Street Brooklyn 22, New York

April 27, 1955

Postmaster
Tesla, West Virginia

Dear Sir:

Do you happen to know the origin of the name TESLA for your community, and in what year the name was give? Do you know if it was named after the great electrical wizard, Nikola Tesla, who reached the height of his fame at the turn of the century?

Could you tell me the approximate population of your village, the chief occupation of the inhabitants, if they are of any special national extraction?

Next year, on July 10, will be Nikola Tesla's hundredth birthday, and I am trying to collect all the interesting bits of data I can, in connection with his name, to help in a nation-wide celebration.

With many thanks for any help you can give,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

October 27, 1969

Mr. J. M. Thomas
Tunzini-Sames
21, Rue Jean Macé
38 Grenoble, France

Dear Mr. Thomas,

Your kind note and also the literature on electrostics and equipment were awaiting me on my return home, two weeks ago.

Thank you very much for both. I'm sure the latter will be of considerable use to me in future writings.

The whole trip turned out well.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

TUNZINI.SAMES

Direction Générale - Services Administratifs
21, Rue Jean Macé, 38 Grenoble. Tél : (76) 44 77 64
Cedex : 207, Telex : 32 814, Câble : Electrostatic-Grenoble, C.C.P. Lyon 2263-60

Mr Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn
N.Y. 11222
U.S.A.

V. Réf :
N. Réf : Ge/JMT/mp 127016
Votre correspondant :
date : Grenoble, France
4 September 1969
objet :

Dear Mr Swezey,

It was a pleasure in see you here in Grenoble recently and I trust you have had a good trip back to the States.

I am today sending you a batch of documents under separate cover, by second class airmail, and I hope you will receive them safely.

Yours sincerely,

J.M. THOMAS

copie à :

• Préparation et Protection des surfaces, Chaines de Peinture • Projections électrostatiques de peinture, poudres, émail
• Générateurs haute tension, Accélérateurs de particules, Alimentations-Distributeur des matériels Sorensen

OSCAR DE L'EXPORTATION HORS CONCOURS

Société Anonyme au capital de 6.000.000 F • R.C. 54 B 221 • INSEE 281 38 185 0 056 • Siège Social : 21, Rue Jean Macé, 38 Grenoble

July 19, 1966

Editions du Centre
National de la Recherche Scientifique
15, Quai Anatole-France
Paris VII

Gentlemen:

If it is still in print, would you please tell me the price (postpaid, in dollars) of your book:

"La Physique des Forces Electrostatiques,
Colloques Internationaux du Centre
National de la Recherche Scientifique,
Grenoble, 1960."

Thank you.

Yours very truly,

K[illegible]

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11222
September 3, 1965

Mr. Herman O. Garner
1500 Oakadia Drive
Clearwater, Florida

Dear Mr. Garner:

Thank you for your letter of August 21, and for the information about your collection of Tesla material.

Although I have no means to personally buy such material, as a personal friend of Tesla, as a writer of a great deal of biographical material about him, and as a coordinator among individuals ans groups who are interested in his work, I am glad to know about this and am interested in learning (if possible) who originally collected it and how you are finally able to dispose of it.

Could it have come from George Scherff, Jr., the son of Tesla's old associate? Or from Prof. Paul Radosavljevich, of New York University, a close friend of Tesla? Both of these men moved to Florida when they retired? Prof. P. R. is now dead; do you know if Mr. Scherff, Jr. is still living?

After Tesla's death, I helped his nephew and heir (who soon after became Yugoslav Ambassador to the U.S.) settle his estate. For several years we tried to stir up enough interest among Americans to provide a suitable housing for his papers and other belongings in this country. Unable to find it, this material was finally sent to Belgrade where it is now housed in a fine Tesla Museum (which I visited in 1957).

The collection there includes many thousands of letters and more thousands of clippings. The Museum has to work on a small budget and I don't think it has ever bought any additional material.

The Library of Columbia University owns several hundred Tesla letters, the New York Public Library has a few, and the Library of Congress has microfilms of several thousand from the Tesla Museum.

The <u>letters</u> in your collection have a value depending on their <u>content</u>---letters of scientific interest being more valuable than those concerning routine matters. The other <u>unpublished</u> material also has some value, based on the same criteria. But the clippings of published newspaper and magazine articles have almost none, as this material is all available for reference and copy purposes from larger libraries. I have personally many file drawers full of it.

As I mentioned, I am quite interested in knowing how and where you finally dispose of the material and of where it came from. If you think I may be able to give you any further specific advice, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

P.S.: I am enclosing an article about Tesla that I wrote for SCIENCE several years ago, thinking it might be of interest to you.

1500 Oakadia Dr.
Clearwater, Florida
Aug. 21, 1965

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Swezey:

We have in our possession a collection of Nikola Tesla material. Dr. B. S. Finn at the Smithsonian Institute said you might be interested in buying this collection.

I will be glad to send it to you to examine it and make us an offer. We have been told it is valuable.

Enclosed is a partial list of the contents.

Sincerely,
Herman O. Garner

P.S. Mr. Leland Anderson of Minneapolis, Minn. is interested in the collection.

H.O.G.

Hotel New Yorker
New York, N.Y.
July 14, 1935

Kenneth Swezey, Esq.
161 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.

My dear Mr Swezey:

I wish to thank you for the good wishes expressed in your letter of the 11th inst. which was delivered to me the day following, together with the book. Please remember me to Mrs. Behrend with similar sentiments. I trust that I shall not arouse your jealousy by saying that I have thought of her not infrequently.

Referring to the book, you know that some well-meaning but ill-advised friends have printed excerpts of a few of the letters in a Serbian periodical, causing me great annoyance. In order to prevent a repetition of the outrage I intend to publish an appropriate energetic warning to hold good until I am forgotten. It will apply also to you.

Yours sincerely,

N. Tesla

11/14/56

Veljko Korac
Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Jugoslavia

I am so sorry to hear about the death of Sava Kosanovics and the more so because I did not get to see him. I know that as his ~~[illegible]~~ dear friend you will carry the good name on. ~~[illegible]~~

5

Kenneth Swezey

WO 2-7111
Western Union

Interview questions
Vjesnick

1. When and how did you meet Tesla? Where was it?

2. Do you remember particularly any of your meetings and conversation you have had wiht Tesla?

3. Do you remember any less known anecdote which could give same characteristic of his personality?

4. "Vjesnick" readers would be interested in Tesla's' private life? If you happen to know tell us a few details about it, please.

5. Apart from science what else was Tesla interested?

6. Did you sometimes have a talk with Tesla about Yugoslavia? It is well known that he found time to remember his old country.

7. Did you meet Tesla on the eve of his death and what did you talk about with him lastly?

8. How was celebrated the anniversary of his birthday in U.S.A.?

9. You are preparing a now book about Tesla. Did you find interesting and useful material in the "Nikola Tesla" Museum for your new publication?

10. You have traveled over Yugoslavia and what are your impressions?

11. Would you be so kind to cite the works about Tesla which you have read.

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE
BEOGRAD, Proleterskih brigada 51

Copies of letters from
R.U. Johnson and George Scherff
(1890 - 1934) for loan to
N.Y. Public Library

Mr. Sweney, please would you spend
for me 15 minutes. It is about a very
interesting material about Tesla's privat
and intime life - known to nobody. (No =
ticed by one of Tesla's friends) It is
urgent for me because I'm living Belgra
in two days.
Give the message to the desk here.
My telefone: 22-420
Vladimir Carić

Mr. Cannin,

I have read your Tesla script carefully
ring my trip out of Belgrade. Although the
aterial in it might be interesting to anyone
eady thoroughly familiar with the technological and
ialogical significance of Tesla's work, I don't think
would seem important to anyone who does
t—and I'm afraid that most people do not. Besides,
script is full of chronological errors and
s statements of technical facts. For example
many of the activities of Tesla which are mentioned
the first part of the script ——, at Niagara
s, cancelling the contract Westinghouse, etc., etc.—actually
h place some years after your climax in
which Tesla goes to lecture in Europe and to his
ing mother. Where facts are not known,
may be permissible to invent a few for the sake of drama,
t where the facts can definitely be found by a
the research, invention only weakens a story.

I'm sorry to have to give you such a
egative report but it is my honest opinion.
With best regards

Sincerely yours,

Notes on some of the men who wrote letters for Tesla's 75th anniversary book, by Kenneth Swezey.

Sir John Ambrose Fleming. British physicist and electrical pioneer. Inventor of the "Fleming valve", a two-element vacuum tube which was the first practical electronic detector of wireless waves. Born November 29, 1849. From 1881 until 1891, Fleming was electrician to the Edison Electric Light Company of London. In 1885 he became the first professor of electrical engineering at University College, London, a position he held for more than forty years. Starting in 1899, and continuing for more than twenty-five years, he was a scientific advisor to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. In March, 1929, Fleming was knighted by the British government for his "valuable service in science and industry."

Carl Edward Magnusson. Born September 29, 1872. Became professor and head of the department of electrical engineering of the University of Washington, Seattle, in 1906, and director of the University's Engineering Experiment Station since 1910. Wrote a book "Alternating Currents," in 1916, and another "Electric Transients," in 1922. Died July 10, 1941.

Charles F. Scott. Born September 19, 1864. Worked with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company from 1888 to 1911. Was made assistant to Tesla during Tesla's stay at the Westinghouse laboratory at Pittsburgh in 1889, and testified for Tesla and Westinghouse in some of the patent litigation concerning Tesla motors. Invented the "Scott transformer" or "Scott connection" for transformers, by means of which 2-phase current could be changed to 3-phase current---a device which increased the usefulness of the first Niagara Falls plant. Was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers 1902-1903. Was professor of electrical engineering of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University from 1911 until his death in December 1944. Scott was always a good friend and admirer of Tesla and wrote a number of papers concerning Tesla's contribution to electric power engineering.

George H. Clark. Born February 15, 1881, in Canada, and came to the U.S. with his parents in 1896. After graduating from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1903, he worked for the Stone Telegraph and Telephone Company in Boston. From 1908 until after World War I, Clark served as expert radio aide for the U.S. Navy. In 1919, he joined the newly-formed Radio Corporation of America, where he collected an exhibit of historic radio apparatus and an archives of historical papers and books concerning radio. In 1952, the latter, under the name of the "Clark-RCA Collection of Radioana" was presented to the library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Although employed by a company (RCA) that was an offspring of the Marconi interests, Clark had personally a great admiration for Tesla and he served on a committee composed also of Louis Adamic and me (and nominally former President Herbert Hoover!) which helped Sava Kosanovic collect and preserve the papers and other belongings of Tesla which now form the Nikola Tesla Museum. Clark died in June, 1956.

Gano Dunn. Born October 18, 1870. Received E.E. degree from Columbia College in 1891. Assisted Tesla in his famous lecture at that college in that year. Became vice-president and chief engineer of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, makers of motors and generators, in 1898. Was president of the New York Electrical Society from 1900 to 1902, and president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers from 1911 to 1912, and chairman of the National Research Council from 1923 to 1928. He was president of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation from 1913 until his death on April 10, 1953.

William S. Lee. Born January 28, 1872. Pioneer in high-tension hydro-electric power development and transmission. Chief engineer of Great Falls Power Company, Western Carolina Power Company, and Wateree Electric Company. I asked him to write a letter for the book, not because he had any special knowledge of Tesla's work, but merely because he happened to be president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at the time of Tesla's 75th birthday.

Frank N. Waterman. Born October 30, 1865. Was constructing engineer with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company at Pittsburgh for four years and then engineer of that company's legal department in New York until October, 1900. In the latter capacity, he took part for Westinghouse and Tesla in the induction motor patent litigation. Later became a general patent consultant in the field of electricity and radio, and wrote many papers on these subjects. Died January 19, 1948.

NIKOLA TESLA MUSEUM
BEOGRAD, Proleterskih brigada 51

1. Ernest Frederik Alexanderson
2. Georg fon Arco
3. Edwin Howard Armstrong
4. Louis Winslow Austin
5. Behrend Bernard Arthur
6. Blondel Andre-Eugen
7. Bragg Wiliam Henry
8. Buck Harold Winthrop
9. G. H. Clark
10. Pouis Cohen
11. Arthur Compton
12. William Crooks
13. Gano Dunn
14. William Henry Eccles
15. Albert Einstein
16. Ferrie Gustave - Auguste
17. J.A. Fleming
18. Lee de Forest
19. James Frank
20. Emile Girardeau
21. Graham William Pratt
22. Hobson Richond Pearson
23. Waldemar Kaempffert
24. Kapp Gesbert
25. Karapetoff Vladimir
26. Lord Kelwin /William Thomson/
27. Franz Kiebetz
28. Arthur Edwin Kennelly
29. Arthur Korn
30. Lamont Robert Patterson
31. W.S. Lee
32. Oliver Lodge
33. G. E. Magnusson
34. Robert Millikan
35. Aleksandar Popov
36. Michael Idworsky Pupin
37. Röntgen Wilhelm Konrad
38. Ernest Rutherford
39. Charles F. Scott
40. Adolph K.H. Slaby
41. Valdemar Poulsen
42. John Stone Stone
43. J. Zenneck
44. F. Waterman

70,000 listova prepiske izmedju Tesle i 6,700 raznih korespondenata

12,238 listova dokumenata sa podacima a Teslinom životu

31,552 lista originalnih i drugih dokumenata Teslinog naučnog rada

5,297 tehničkih crteža

668 fotografija i mnogo drugih raznih dokumenata

Jednako se ponosim mojim srpskim rodom i mojom hrvatskom lomovinom

Tesla

Berkeley, 10.8.63

Dear Kena,

Many thanks for your letter and even more for Book. Frankly speaking, I did not think about this possibility, but your Idea was excellent. The Book arrived in order and after tomorrow, tuesday, 13 of August, I have to present it as a gift of M.T. Museum to University library. They are in the possession of the first volume.

I was surprised to see that Charlotte spent some time in New York. It is really silly: when I was in New York, she did not visit it; when I went to Detroit, she moved to New York. Well, what to do? I hope she enjoyed in New York, in spite of 100°.

We are well, but every letter from New York now make us pleasure like letters from home. It seems to us that the wether here is too cool in ~~the~~ summer, and what we especially dont like, that is everydays fog, until 11-12 o'clock. However, this cool refreshes us. We will stay here until 21-22d, and then, as you know, we are leaving for Mexico.

By the way, may I ask you something. We

are going to Mexico by plane. As I bought some more books here, I must send all my books and papers to New York before I start to Mexico. I have two possibilities: or send ~~it~~ them to you, or to my friend Baum. It seems to me it would be better to send ~~them~~ to you, because you spend more time ~~from~~ at home and mailmen know you better. So, if you agree, write me some words. In this case, I will send you a package by mail. If it could be embarrassing to you, I will send to Baum.

Many ~~of these~~ things you ~~to~~ suggested us to visit here, we already visited. Just today, my wife is enjoying (with her sister) Yosemite. I prefere to work in library. I intend to travel 2½ days. What is the news in New York (and Brooklyn too?)

Best regards from wife, sincerely yours

Vesko.

V. K.
Campanile Hall
2070 University Ave.
Berkeley 4, Cal.

Berkeley, 25. 7. 1963.

Dear Kenn,

I heard many things about California, but I did not suppose that this sunny paradise could be so cool in summer days. First days here, we were a little bit surprised, but now we really enjoy it, and in the same time think about humid and hot New York. Really, how are you feeling (you, old New Yorker!), if it is so that you have very hot this summer? Natasha Deakin told me by telephone (to Cleveland) that you had in the beginning of July one of the worst days?

Our trip from 3.178 miles was a little strenuous, but realy pleasant and interesting. We have not seen only Ford plants and corn in Iowa, but also cowboys of Wyoming, deserts of Nevada, Salt Lakes City and mormons, and many other things. Unfortunately, we weren't able to go to Colorado Springs - it would take us two more days with luggage and two more bus transfers. Please, explain this to Mrs. I. Hunt, if you will have opportunity to write here. Altogether our trip took us 15 days even without Colorado Springs!

Here in Berkeley, we have an excellent library,

perfect University campus and cool air. (I must say, San Francisco is much cooler, though it is ~~not~~ more fare, than 30 min. by bus). One thing is not quiete convinient — ~~that~~ this hotel, where are we staying. But, it will be possible to stay even in it for 4 or 5 weeks.

What are you doing? We mentioned you many times. How is progressing your work? I suppose siamilar like my own!

We will stay here (in Berkeley) at least until 15th August, than — our next trip to San Antonio, Mexico. If you have enough time, to write a letter, we will be very glad to have it. Best regards and wishes to you, from yours,

Velyka and Seka

Adres: V. K.
Hotel Campanile
2070 University Av.
Berkeley 4. Cal

P.S. How many mistakes? Count!

V.

OPALOS DE FUEGO
PLATA FIN

Cuernavaca, 9.4.63.

TARJETA POSTAL
"VISTACOLOR"
Lito en México

AMMEX ASOCIADOS, S. A. Apartado 274, México, D. F

80 CTS
CORREO
AEREO
MEXICO

Dear Kenn,

Here we are now, for three days, enjoying all beauties of Mexico. My congress begins F.h. We will probably be in New York 23 - 25 September. How are you? Best regards,

Yours Velysho and Seka

P.S.: It looks like Cetinje? Isn't it?

Fuente Colonial - Colonial Fountain
Taxco, Gro., México
Photo by Mark Turok

Air mail

Mr.
Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn. - New York
U.S.A.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
ARIZONA
THE WATCHTOWER AT DESERT VIEW
A recreation of prehistoric indian lookouts. It commands a sweeping Panorama of the Grand Canyon and Painted Desert.

HOTELS-SHOPS
Fred Harvey
RESTAURANTS
Kodachrome Reproduction

GRAND CANYON
AUG 26
1963
PM
ARIZ.

Air Mail

SMOKEY

Remember
Only you can
PREVENT
FOREST FIRES

U.S. AIR MAIL
6c

26.8.1963

Hi! We are still alive.
Grand Canyon is really terrific.
We spent here three days and
today evening we are going
to Texas (San Antonio). Best
regards, your
Delyle, Delka

Mr.
Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

3C-K1153
C-5332

LYTTON'S
GOLDBLATT'S
BACK

STATE STREET LOOKING SOUTH
Chicago, Illinois

P38534

Pub. by Cameo Greeting Cards, Inc., Chicago, Illinois

CHICAGO, "The City Beautiful"

CHICAGO, ILL.
9 JUL
1963

9.7.63.

Dear Kenn,
Everything is going all right. Tomorrow we are leaving for Reno and really, this will be the beginning of adventures until San Francisco. However, I am still in good mood. How are you?
Best regards, yours
Veljko, Seka

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5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

POST CARD

Mr.
Kenneth Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
N.Y.

April 15, 1963

Dr. Carl C. Chambers
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Dr. Chambers:

Dr. Veljko Korać, Professor of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade and Director of the Nikola Tesla Museum there---whome you met on your visit in 1956---is now in New York under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

He is anxious to go to Philadelphia some time to visit the Franklin Institute and to see some of the historical sites, and wonders if he might not also drop in to say "hello" to you. His wife, and perhaps I, may accompany him.

Would this be convenient or possible? Final arrangements, of course, could be set when the time becomes more certain.

I was glad to hear from Nelson Hibshman that you had agreed to write the article for ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING commemorating the 75th anniversary of the patenting and making public of Tesla's polyphase inventions. He had at first considered asking a Westinghouse man, but I felt that an article from a commercially-unattached authority such as you could be more objective, and so, more effective.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

April 15, 1963

Mr. B. F. Miessner
680 N. E. 105th St.
Miami Shores, Florida

Dear Ben Miessner:

It was nice to hear from you after these many years!

The day before I received your letter, someone from RADIO-ELECTRONICS called me, told me about your letter concerning the Tesla article in the April issue, and asked if it would be all right to publish what you said about me. What you said was very flattering, but the lady felt that it might stimulate more letters than I might be able to handle. I told her I would run the risk. Unfortunately, since his death, a great deal of pseudo-scientific and psychic material has been written about his life and his work---one far-out lady having him come originally from Venus, on a space ship, and now having returned there and being in constant communication with a friend in Canada!---and, as a result, there are many new and weird Tesla enthusiasts in circulation. These are the only ones I should like to keep out of my hair!

In 1957 I managed to get to Europe and to visit the Tesla Museum in Belgrade, where all of Tesla's personal papers are now carefully housed. Microfilms have been made of all of them and, eventually, I am hoping, copies of theseswill be in the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library. I took with me the letters from Tesla to you, that you gave me, and the United States Information Service there made several copies (not too good) on their Verifax machine, and I have been saving the enclosed copy for you ever since.

I didn't send them to you before, because I knew at the time that my quasi-friend Leland Anderson had been prodding you for anything you had on Tesla, and I was not anxious for him to have these. He is a young enthusiast who became interested in Tesla after his death and decided to become personally the central source of information about Tesla for the world. Well-meaning, but untactful, and obnoxiously persistent, he tangled up so many things I was trying to do for the Tesla centennial celebrations that I have never since had any dealings with him on Tesla matters.

I finally gave the originals of those letters to the manuscript division of the New York Public Library, hoping they might form the nucleus of a larger collection. I mentioned this to the lady from RADIO-ELECTRONICS and I imagine the fact will be mentioned.

In 1956, the Tesla Museum published a large volume which included all of Tesla's famous lectures, facsimiles of nearly all his patents, and most of his best articles. In 1961, they published a sequel containing articles about Tesla and his work, along with facsimiles of his degrees, honors, and many of the letters written at the time of his 75th anniversary. The bibliography of selected works that I am enclosing (it includes two of your writings) is also included.

Incidentally, I recently realized that May 1963 was the 75th anniversary of the granting of Tesla's basic polyphase system and induction motor patents and of his presenting them before the AIEE. I mentioned it to Nelson Hibshman and he has arranged to have articles in the June issues of the IEEE journals. News of it will also be sent to the other electrical magazines.

In late years I have written almost nothing on electronic matters except incidentally in connection with Tesla. Besides some general science writing for magazines, I have devoted most of my time to writing and illustrating with photographs books on basic science in the form of simple experiments. I'm in the midst of several new ones right now.

I have an enormous amount of material concerning Tesla, but I still find many gaps that I hope somehow I can fill. If I can't contribute something beyond what has already been written, I'd rather not publish anything at all.

What you tell me about your writings, your many record books, and your receipt of the DeForest Award is all interesting. I had heard from Haraden Pratt about your response to the Hammond article (I had had just previous to his article correspondence with him regarding Tesla's contribution to radio control. I think this roused him to do his own article) and I have always been anxious to see it. I hope you can print an extra copy for me.

I hope you do continue your memoirs and finally finish with a book. It would be wonderful if more of the pioneers could do this. I appreciate your thoughts of me in connection with it, but I'm afraid that not

only do I have too many committments to be even able to think of doing it for a long, long time, but I feel I am not adapted well enough for biographical writing to do a first-rate job.

I'm glad you wrote to me when you did, because I was just on the verge of trying to telephone you in Jersey! Sometime I hope I may be able to get down your way (I have never been south of St. Augustine) and have another talk. There are so many things that could better be threshed out that way than by correspondence.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Ken Swezey

P.S. - No, I didn't get to the IEEE banquet

PPS - Had you come across the enclosed SCIENCE article about Tesla?

February 27, 1963

Mr. Philip H. Wooton, Jr.
Executive Editor.
LIFE, Rockefeller Center
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Phil,

I am addressing this to you because, alas! ---after all these years---you are the only person remaining at LIFE that I know.

Do you know if LIFE has an air view of Colorado Springs that covers approximately the area I have indicated on the enclosed outline made on a pic from the current issue? Perhaps the shot used may have been cropped on the right? If so, would it be possible for me to see it, or, better still, get a blow-up from it?

As I may have told you, I was for many years a close friend of the electrical inventor, Nikola Tesla and, since about 1924, have sought out material concerning his life and work.

In 1899, Tesla set up a laboratory at Colorado Springs at which he made the first man-made lightning, in an attempt to send electrical power without wires. Last summer I went there to try to pin-point the site. With the help of local inhabitants, directories, old photoes, and new ones I took myself, I believe I did. But because of new buildings and trees that obscured the view, there are still some uncertainties.

IF LIFE has a photo that covers the marked area, I think---by locating certain landmarks that were standing in 1899---I can make the identification without question.

Onless some scientific or historical publication might eventually want to print it, I don't want the picture for publication, but just to establish the site for historical or commemorative purposes.

With thanks for any help you may be able to give, and best regards,

Sincerely,

Ken Swezey

October 6, 1962

Dr. Veljko Korac
Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Veljko,

At last! Congratulations! I am looking forward to your visit, and shall do all I can to help you get around.

The new Tesla book arrived today. I think it is a beautiful work and should contribute a great deal to the permanent recognition of Tesla's achievements. If you could bring three or four extra copies (or send them ahead, so you can pick them up when you arrive) I think they would make splendid introductions for you to our best libraries and universities. How can one buy copies: where and how much?

If you will review the 10,000 letters (more or less) I wrote to you since you last answered me, you will find out what I want to know and what I should like to have from the Museum. Maybe you can answer a great deal of it orally, after you arrive. If you can bring me the photo of the Colorado Springs laboratory, mentioned in my letter of August 7, however, I should appreciate it. Also the letter, or any other information, about the fellow in Albany who wanted to sell you Tesla's Edison Medal. Could you, too, find out the status of the Serbsko-Hrvatski edition of my books (incidentally, they have just appeared in a Japanese translation).

I shall get in touch with the Institute of International Education to find out if I can be of any help in their plans to help you. I am not in a position to give you an envelope full of dinars, but I can at least provide you with a few meals, help you meet people, and show you around.

Be sure to write to me about your final plans.

With my best regards to you and all my friends around you,

Sincerely,

Hamilton

My dear Kenneth,

I am still alive and even more I hope to see You very soon in New York. Do You believe? Believe or not, I got Ford Foundation award for professional observation and study in the USA. Now, I am waiting for USA visa. If everything will be O.K. I shall leave Cherbourg on November 1., and arrive on the Queen Elizabeth in New York, November 6. Organizer of my visit and study in USA is Institute of International Education, New York, 800 Second Avenue at 42 nd street, New York, 17 (7 0400) TN

My I also ask You to help me in my first steps in New York and USA? I am very happy to see you there and discuss with you about themas we are both interested in.

Some days ago we sent to You a new Book "Tribute to Tesla". I am happy to say you that was the first example of new Book we sent. I am very interested in Your opinion about Book.

I You need something from our Museum, or if you can give me every interesting or useful suggestion, I shall be very thankfull to You. Please write some words,

With best regards,

Sincerely Yours Velz

Beograd, 30. IX. 962

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
August 7, 1962

Dr. Veljko Korać
Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade

Dear Veljko,

Hello! I hope you are still alive!

Just noticing that the društvo "Nikola Tesla" has mentioned the Minneapolis "Tesla Society" for an award, I suddenly realize that there are some persons in Yugoslavia who really believe that there is such a society.

I hate to be in a position to have to destroy fairy tales, but I felt that in this case it would be best for everyone if I explained the matter frankly. And so I have sent the letter of which I enclose a copy. I think you will agree with what I have said.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth Swezey

P.S.: Could you do me one big favor---and as soon as possible? Could you have made for me a photographic print of the picture of Tesla's laboratory at Colorado Springs that faces page A-156 of the big book---with details of the mountains behind the laboratory brought out as clearly as the negative will allow? I need this to make comparisons with some photos I took when I was recently on the spot. I have some new photos I will send you later.

K.S.

May 20, 1962

Dr. Veljko Korac
Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Veljko,

Here are two articles that appeared recently in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, and also phphoto taken thathe Tesla exhibition at Columbia University that I mentioned to you in my letter of March 14.

Several weeks ago, I visited the Library of Congress in Washington and took a hurried look at the microfilms that were recently sent to them by the Tesla Museum. I have ordered copies of all of them for my own study.

Were these films newly made, or were they some of those you showed me when I visited you? Will you send more to the Library?

In a letter to me dated December 15, 1958, you mentioned that the Museum might be able to donate "about 5,000 copies,"---perhaps of the most important documents. Would this still be possible?

Within a few weeks, I expect to make a trip to Colorado Springs (more than twice as far as I have ever travelled before in the United States) to see where Tesla had his laboratory in 1899 and to talk with several people who were alive then and remember him! If I discover anything exceptional, I'll let you know.

With best regards to you and all,

Sincerely,

Brooklyn 22, August 2, 1962

Dear Veljko and Šeka,

Hi! I'm glad to hear that you have survived the strenuous trip, saw the cowboys, escaped from the indians (?), etc. It really has been hot and humid here. Last month we had eleven days of from 90-100 degrees F. Oddly, at one point, it went down to 56 degrees!

Yesterday I received a telephone call from Charlotte Muzar. She had come to New York for a week's vacation. We had dinner last night at the Cottage, on 32nd Street, where we ate once, and then I took her for a three-hour walk! She wanted to see all the new buildings that had gone up since she was last in New York. She will probably come over here before she goes home.

Several days ago I sent you a copy of Book #2, thinking you might like to present it to the Berkeley library. I believe they already have #1. (I think Inez Hunt said she saw it there.)

Have you seen any of the big redwood trees yet? The Muir Woods, just on the other side of the Golden Gate Bridge, has some nice specimens.

If you can possibly do so, you should try to get down the coast below S.F. to Monterey and then take the "Seventeen Mile Drive" to Carmel. It is beautiful. Then, if you can find someone who will take you in a private car, drive still farther down to Big Sur. The bus will take you to Monterey, and a special sightseeing bus goes from Monterey to Carmel, but only private cars can use the road beyond to Big Sur.

My book is nearly finished. Only about six more pictures and eight more pages of writing to be done. I shall certainly be glad when it is over---so I can immediately start another!

Stamatović called me one day to tell me he had received another letter from someone who wanted to know your address. S. wanted to make sure it was the same person who had written before. It was---your friend Leland Anderson! The next day I stopped in at the Consulate to see Stamatović, and there ran into Karla! She was quite surprised to learn that there was a Book #2 and that she had not been informed about it.

Let me hear how you make out with the Texans and Mexicans.

Best regards and sretan put to you both,

P.S.- Mint Julep 666! (No. 1½)

our debt to TESLA

This photograph of Nikola Tesla as a young man shows him engrossed in a technical manual with a piece of early experimental apparatus as an appropriate background.

National Electrical Week has helped bring the role of electricity into proper perspective but one of the industry's greatest pioneers seems destined for oblivion insofar as the public is concerned.

Nikola Tesla is a name revered by engineers and scientific authorities the world over. But since the death of this Serbia-born genius in 1943, his name has dwindled almost completely from the public consciousness.

Yet the printing press that produces these pages and the light by which they are read operate on alternating current—only one of the scores of fields in which the work of Tesla influences our day-to-day lives. From his work bench came the essentials of the ubiquitous television set, the radio transmitter, neon and other forms of gaseous tubes, fluorescent lighting —and a multitude of basic discoveries upon which much of the present day industry has been established.

One good reason, perhaps, for Tesla's obscurity is to be found in his love of privacy, for he never allied himself with an organization which could have perpetuated his name like those of Edison, Marconi or Bell. Then, too, much of his work was highly technical and, while of immense importance, not the sort to capture public imagination.

The fantastic prescience of the man was demonstrated shortly after he invented the first radio-controlled boat in 1898. At that time he predicted that some day a pilotless device capable of flying thousands of miles and delivering explosive charges would serve as a strong argument for peace.

To many of his contemporaries this seemed ridiculous, and it was not until after his death, when unmanned German V bombs were winging over England, that they changed their opinions.

Indeed, he may have envisioned the ultimate weapon, for he once said: "War must be converted into plain suicide. No nation, whatever the provocation, the greed or ambition, will ever plunge into war if that nation knows positively that it is putting a gun to its temple or a knife to its heart."

Tesla, the son of a Serbian Orthodox priest, emigrated to the United States in his early twenties and, legend has it, arrived in New York City in 1881 with a head full of ideas and four pennies to his name. He first demonstrated his brilliance and ability in the laboratories of Thomas Edison, but he soon left, for Tesla preferred to think and work alone.

A deep and intense thinker, Tesla could fashion an intricate mechanism or visualize a complicated problem without ever setting pen to paper. Just four years after his arrival in America he obtained the first patents for an induction motor and A.C. transmission system—the forerunner of the technique used throughout the world today.

His work sparked heated controversy in the late 19th century as to the relative merits of alternating or direct current for electrical systems. Edison had been an exponent of direct current, and while his system was basically more simple, its economical transmission range was very limited.

The Tesla A.C. system used the transformer as a

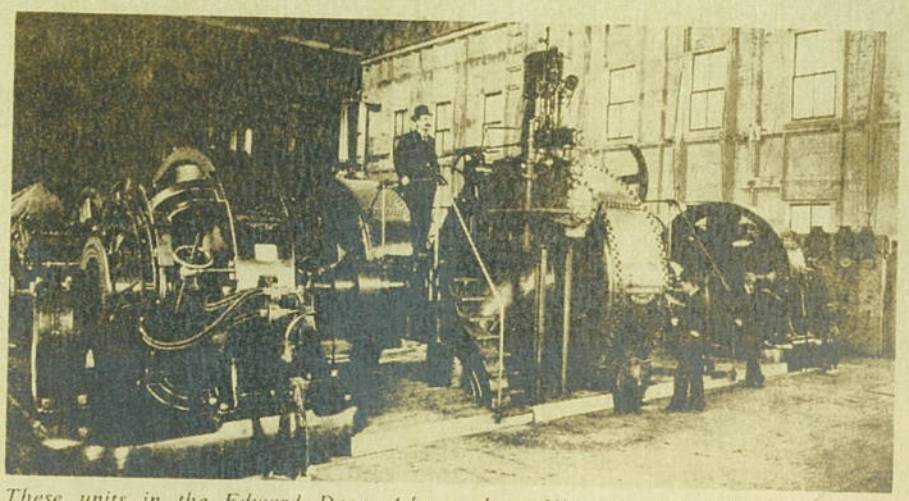
Published by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, (Canada)

TESLA AND NIAGARA

The problem of how to harness the power of Niagara Falls remained unanswered until the potential of Nikola Tesla's polyphase system became apparent. Engineers then went to work with a vengeance, and, in 1896, power from the Tesla-inspired Edward Dean Adams plant at Niagara Falls, New York, went surging through power lines to Buffalo.

And only last October, when the Power Authority of the State of New York took over the water rights from Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, did the Adams plant cease operating. The original generators had been in service up to that time.

The Niagara Falls Historical society is hopeful that the old Adams plant can be retained for conversion to an electrical hall of fame. In an interview with Hydro News, city historian Miss Marjorie Williams, who heads the society, said many other groups are interested in preserving the station which is one of the world's first major hydro-electric plants.



These units in the Edward Dean Adams plant, Niagara Falls, N.Y., commenced generating power in 1896. They only ceased operation when the station was deactivated late last year. This pioneer plant owes much to the principles evolved by Nikola Tesla, and is being sought for preservation as an electrical hall of fame.

Residents of the Falls have been actively promoting the proposed hall of fame, and have received plenty of endorsements but no money. Miss Williams said that a proposal to purchase the plant outright and guarantee its preservation will be placed before a convention of the American Electrical and Chemical Engineers Society later this year.

Said Miss Williams: "It will be a crime if the place is destroyed. The original generators are still there, and it is a natural setting for an electrical museum."

Reminiscing one day, Nikola Tesla said: "When I was about nine years old I used to construct little water turbines in the streams that rushed down the mountains near my home. On one occasion I told my uncle that one day I would put a water wheel in Niagara Falls, about which I had read. So, in 1896, when I saw my turbines in action at Niagara Falls, I realized my boyhood dream." ■

basic component. By this means it was possible to sustain the flow of electric current and to step the voltage up or down according to the need. Long distance transmission thus became practical.

George Westinghouse was one of the first to see the potential of this system, and obtained the rights from Tesla to many of the patents. Tesla's remarkable character is, perhaps, best demonstrated by the fact that he waived his rights to royalties of one dollar per horsepower on his system when Westinghouse faced heavy competition from manufacturers promoting single-phase systems. Said Tesla: "The progress that civilization will be able to enjoy through the use of my polyphase system means much more than the money in question now.

"Mr. Westinghouse, you will save your Company and thus you will be able to develop my inventions.

"Here is your contract, yours and my copy. I will destroy them, and you will have no more request from me for royalties. Is that fair enough?"

Apparently it was, because the work went on, and eventually led to world-wide acceptance. ■

TESLA'S MAIN PATENTS

1. Commutators for dynamo machines.
2. Electric arc lamps.
3. Regulators for dynamo machines and arc lamps.
4. Polyphase machines.
5. Electric polyphase motors (27 patents).
6. Transformers and methods of distribution of polyphase currents.
7. Electrical transmission of power (base for today's industry).
8. Conversion of alternating current into direct current.
9. Motors, thermomagnetic and pyromagnetic.
10. High frequency generators.
11. Bulbs for high frequency lighting.
12. Electric condensers (capacitors).
13. High frequency oscillators.
14. Wireless transmission (21 patents).
15. Turbines, speedometers, frequency meters, lightning arresters, waterflow meters, etc.

February 22, 1960

Dear Veljko,

Here is a copy of something about our friend Tesla from a new textbook on geometry, which I thought might interest you. I am having a copy of the whole book sent to the Museum. (I have sent another copy of the excerpt to Brank Popov, for a possible note in the magazine, "Tesla."

I hope that you and your family, and all my musem friends, are well and behaving.

Best regards.

Do videnja,

Здраво!
Леса Крсмиц
Happy New Year
Недуша

Happy New Year
Radmila II

Dragi naš Kenneth
Happy New Year – 1/3 climo
Svi u Muzeju Nikole Tesle
našem starom prijatelju
Kenneth-u. Do vidjenja.
Valipko

Best wishes for happy
New Year
Radmila I

December 9, 1959

Dear Veljko,

Zdravo, once again! How are you, and what's new? As this is the time of year my Yugoslav friends seem to write their annual letter, I have a premonition that I may soon receive one from you.

Have you yet been able to get for me a copy of the story (reminiscences of his childhood) that Tesla wrote and which I asked for in my letter of last March 30? Molim vas!

Have you had any more correspondence with the Library of Congress, regarding microfilms?

Have you heard any more from the man in Albany who wanted to sell you Tesla's Edison Medal for $30,000? If nothing further has been done, I should like to quietly investigate the matter myself. If the medal was originally stolen, there is a good chance that I may be able to recover it without cost. Would it be possible to send me photographic copies of the letters the man wrote to you?

I have not made too much progress with my own further writings on Tesla because so many things are still not clear to me. I don't want to publish another book unless it is completely accurate and an addition to what has already been written. I shall finally complete it, however!

In the meantime, someone else in America has written a book about Tesla for young people, called ELECTRICAL GENIUS, published only a few weeks ago. The book is harmless, gives Tesla a lot of credit, but is almost entirely fiction. When the author did not know the real facts, he invented them.

Several other new books have given favorable mention to Tesla's work, and I am sure that his name will appear more and more as the years go on. The publicity stirred up during his Centennial has taken definite root and I'm sure that Tesla's fame will finally blossom fully once again and this time to keep living!

Do you know anything about the status of the Yugoslav publication of my science books? I received a card from Dr. Todorović, some time ago, that seemed pessimistic. Since, I have heard nothing.

Please, again, give my best wishes to all my good friends, and tell them that I am looking forward to the day when I can get back to see them. Accept my best, too, to you and to your good family.

Do vidjenja,

March 30, 1959

My dear Velyko,

Zdravo! I have delayed answering your good letter of December 15th in the hope that I could first go to Washington to discuss what you told me about the microfilms with the Library of Congress. Thus far, I haven't been able to go, but still expect to within several weeks.

What you tell me about Mr. Mayakis and the Edison Medal is fantastic. Have you heard any more? I shall try to investigate this matter quietly, to see if I can discover how the medal got into this man's possession, and also to see if I can recover it from him (if he hasn't already given it to you) without too much commotion.

Did Dr. Todorovic tell you that I spent a very pleasant day last month with Mihajlo Mesarovic and two other visiting Yugoslav engineers? Mihajlo seems to be very happy with his work at M.I.T. The other two men are now touring America as guests of the International Cooperation Administration, and I hope to meet them again on their return to New York. It was so cold when they were here, that they postponed their shghtseeing until their return, which they expect to be in June. When are you coming over?

I would be grateful if you would send me, as soon as possible, a copy of Tesla's childhood reminiscenses, addressed to Fotich's daughter. I didn't read it all when I was in Belgrade, thinking that I could get a copy later. I don't intend to use any of it verbatim (or even to mention to whom it was addressed)) but I should like to have it to get a little further insight into the whimsey and human quality of Tesla when he was young.

Please thank Radmila, Nebojsa, and all my other kind friends for sending their greetings. (I missed one from Miss Matic. Isn't she still with you? I remember all the kind help she gave me.)

With best regards and the promise of another letter as soon as I go to Washington and return,

Sincerely,

(Copy)

STOP PRESS RELEASE!

New Book - Margaret Storm's "RETURN OF THE DOVE"

TO SWEEP THE WORLD!

LLP has just received word from N.Y. that the coming book, RETURN OF THE DOVE, dealing closely with the life of TESLA, will be published by a London publisher and the release date will be Oct. 1. Books will be shipped to the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. Translations are expected to go into German, Spanish, and French. Later it will be available for the people of India and Pakistan. Demands from these countries are already coming in. The publisher expects it to be a "worldwide best seller."

"THE BOOK WILL NEXT BE MADE INTO A MOVIE. THE PREPRODUCTION BUDGET FOR THIS WILL BE ABOUT TWO MILLION DOLLARS. THE PRODUCER EXPECTS IT TO BE ONE OF THE FINEST MOVIES EVER MADE AND TO RANK TOP BOX OFFICE"

"THINGS ARE MOVING FAST NOW" - SAYS OUR NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE!

Nikola Tesla, world famous scientist and inventor, died in New York City on the night of Jan. 7, 1943, at the age of 87. There was an apartness and other-worldliness about his whole life. He was "different." (Read J.J. O'Neill's "PRODIGAL GENIUS.")

"Much of the data for this book has been supplied through transcripts received on the Tesla set, a radio type machine invented by Tesla in 1938 for interplanetary communication. Tesla engineers did not build the Tesla set until after his death. It was placed in operation in 1950." Since that time it is claimed these engineers have been in close touch with space ships.

Although the book is based primarily on the life and work of Tesla, it includes a running story of human evolution and gives close-ups of certain other scientists. Otis T. Carr, mentioned in the current issue of THE LITTLE LISTENING POST had several years' personal association with Tesla and one chapter is devoted to Mr. Carr and his work. One senses some "Tesla influence" in the work of OTC ENTERPRISES.

WHY YOU WILL WANT TO HAVE A PART IN HELPING GET THIS GREAT STORY TO THE WORLD.

Tesla gave to the world the secret of many things. Many of his gifts to science have been withheld from development. "His inventions will make ~~#####~~ nuclear experiments obsolete. They will render warfare impossible, making each country safe within its own borders. They will make the present outmoded economic system unnecessary. If we demand Tesla's invention for wireless distribution, we can have all the electricity we want by sticking up a little antenna. Tesla's anti-war machine is based on the same idea." IT IS UP TO THE PEOPLE TO DEMAND THEM

(Copy)

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163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
July 9, 1958

Dear Radmila,

Please excuse me for not having sent the enclosed notes before. I thought I had mailed them months ago!

I agree with what you say about Dr. Korać's visit to Paris. Maybe he did work a little, but I'm sure he also had a good time! Did he give you one of the color pictures I sent him? Could you now send me a copy of Tesla's story about the cat?

My trip back across Europe was not as interesting as was my trip toward Jugoslavia. I made only two stops. The first was at Vienna, where I went by JAT from Zagreb, always above the clouds. The weather in Vienna was too cold to enjoy sightseeing outdoors, but I did see a Baron Cuevas ballet at the Opera House, and visited the Technical Museum, where I saw the bust of Tesla.

From Vienna, I went by Air France to Paris, again above the clouds. Paris was cold, also, but beautiful. While there, I heard Verdi's "Otello" at the Opera.

The weather was beautiful when I started home from Cherbourg on the Statendam. Several days later, however, we encountered wild wintry seas and the good ship rolled and pitched like a bucking bronco. Dishes and silverware sometimes jumped right up off the table, and once the ship gave a lurch which overturned many chairs with people sitting in them.

We arrived in New York in the midst of a heavy snowstorm. And ever since---until the end of June---the weather has been cold, with lots of snow and rain. Since the first of July, however, we have been sweltering in heat.

Indirectly, I heard that Dr. Ilija Obradović was coming to New York last month to attend a conference. Through engineering societies and the Consulate General here, I tried hard to find him but did not succeed. If you see him, please tell him that I'm sorry I missed him.

Has your singing taken you on any travels lately? How are your English studies? How is Nebojsa behaving? Will you ask him to write me a note---without any help from anyone? Please give my regards to all my other friends there.

With kind wishes,

Sincerely, Nikola Tesla

P.S.: By regular mail, I have just sent Dr. Korac a copy of a magazine "Sunset" which contains an article about a "ghost town" in California, which was once called "Tesla." I had known of such a town, but did not previously know the details.

COPY

January 12, 1958

Miss Radmila Bakalović
Nikola Tesla Museum

Dear Radmila,

Zdravo! Happy New Year! And the same to all my good friends at the Museum.

Here are several souvenir photos of my handsome and faithful associates---for you, Dr. Korać, Radmila 2, and Nebojša. I am sending extra copies of the station picture to Dr. Todorovic. The color photos I tried to take of you inside the Museum were failures, due to the fact that the flashbulbs did not synchronize with the shutter of the camera. The outdoor color picture was all right, however, and I shall send you several prints as soon as I can have them made.

The picture of DeForest is a copy of one which I obtained from him in 1955 and which I thought you had in the Museum, but which I could not find there. The copy of the letter from DeForest, which I enclose, was sent to me at the same time.

On checking my files, I find that I got this picture at the request of Charlotte Mužar, who had told me that the Museum had asked for it, along with pictures, also, of A. E. Kennelly and Robert Millikan. Charlotte wrote me on July 18, 1955, that she was sending all three of these pictures by "courier mail", together "with a lot of other stuff I've managed to get together."

Did the Museum ever receive these other pictures? Does this give you any clue as to what happened to the photo of DeForest?

I am addressing this particularly to you because Dr. Korać mentioned something to me about possibly going to Paris early this year. Has he gone?

How are you and everyone at the Museum? How are you all behaving? I think often of your kindness and look forward to the time when I can get back again.

Were you able to get a copy of Tesla's "Fairy Tale of Electricity" and of the childhood story about the cat which he wrote for the Fotich girl? I don't intend to use either of these in any way that interfere with the use Dr. Korać may put them to, but they would be very useful to me as human background material. Do you have a copy of Tesla's genealogy, such as is shown on the chart in the Museum? Did you send the Tesla book?

With kind regards to all, Sincerely,

Kenneth Swezey

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York
U.S.A.
May 23, 1958

Dear Veljko Korać,

Zdravo! Kako ste? I assume that you are back from Paris and are once more attending to legitimate business! I would have written to you before but, because you had promised to answer any letter from me within seven days, I wanted to spare you the work until absolutely necessary.

Here, at last, is the article I finished last year during my travel across Europe. As SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is probably read by every important scientist in the country, circulates widely throughout the rest of the world, and is indexed permanently by the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, Biographical Index, etc., I am sure that the article will establish Tesla's name so solidly that no future historian of science or technology will be able to overlook it. I am sending another copy to Dr. Todorović and am sending several dozen extra copies to both the Museum and to the Društvo by ordinary mail.

I have already received a number of complimentary letters about the article from scientists, engineers, and professors. My first was from John Hays Hammond, Jr.: "I was happy to read your fine article in May SCIENCE on Nikola Tesla. To appreciate the greatness of genius, we must see it from a distance and we are now able to fit in Tesla's remarkable creations into the vast picture of today's electrical achievements. I think that your article is a fine memorial to his work."

Did you yet receive the framed citation from the Franklin Institute? I have recently enquired at the Yugoslav Consulate General here, who was supposed to have sent it for me brzo, and they tell me to tell you to enquire at the: 1) Odeljenje Ekspedicije; 2) Odinf---of the DSIP---whatever that means!

So far, I have not yet been able to do anything directly about the sale of the big Tesla book. Karla Duhar was handling the matter for you, and every time I mention it to her, she wants me to wait until she tries another scheme. What can I do against a woman? Have you any suggestions?

Please give a copy of the enclosed color prints to each of those shown and keep one yourself. Please give my regards, also, to Miss Matić, Mićo, and all the rest of the Museum family. Thank Radmilla B. for her letter, and tell her that I will answer soon. Ask Nebojša to write me a note---with pictures, if necessary---but with help from no one.

With kindest regards to you all,

Sincerely,

Kenneth Swezey

Beograd, Sept. 16, 1957

Dear Mr. Swezey,

We are expecting you about the end of September, so could you please cable to us the date of your arival. We wish reserve you a room in the hotel.

Hoping to see you soon

Sincerely your

Juljko Korac

Charlotte Muzar

Jevremova 35/III
Belgrade
29 August 1957

Dear Ken:

Thanks for the letters which Veljko brought over the other night immediately upon his return from vacation. (Mr. Novakovic could not have been righter regarding vacations here.)

We are all looking forward to seeing you here. Have not yet been to the Museum but will do so one nice afternoon soon when Veljio will show me around. Both he and Dr. Mica almost had heart failure over the Holden hazard, and breathed a great sigh of relief when I read your second letter. Hope it still holds good.

I had a very wonderful trip over. The sea was very quiet - a bit too quiet for my taste. The stop-overs were very interesting. Am having a busy time getting myself adjusted to life, work and play here, but so far have managed to survive.

Have a good time on your trip, which sounds very good - the itinerary does, that is. Make the most of it. (Don't get confused by this Yugoslav-French-German keyboard. I'm having quite a battle with it, mzself).

By this time you will have had Veljko's letter also. So we will be expecting you. Our (Mica's and mine) telephone number is 23-598. Give us a ring as soon as you are here and in the meantime you will send us a card, won't you at the above address!

Best wishes from both of us,

Sincerely,

Charlotte

June 22, 1957

Dr. Veljko Korac
Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Dr. Korac:

At last I can tell you with reasonable certainty that I may soon pay you and your fine museum that long-delayed visit. Because---as long as I am coming so far---I would like to do some research and see some of the rest of Europe, I think I will start in London, cross to Paris, and then work my way gradually down to Yugoslavia, arriving there probably late in September or early in October. If your country can endure it, I should like to stay a month or two.

One thing I am particularly anxious to do while there is to make a general survey of Tesla's papers to find out if they contain answers to many questions in my own mind, and also to find out if they contain clues to material which may be in the possession of other people in the U.S. or elsewhere (for example: Tesla's original letters to which you have the replies).

Several weeks ago, Ing. Dusan Zaric, with a friend from Yugoslavia, accompanied by Karla Duhar and Alexandar Menadovic of Politika, spent an evening at my home. Mr. Zaric gave me a fine account of your museum and the magazine TESLA. He also seemed quite enthusiastic about two of my books of simple science experiments and said he would propose on his return to Yugoslavia that they be translated into Serbo-Croatian. He explained that although royalties could not be sent out of your country, I might accumulate them for possible use on future (?) visits there. I didn't mention it at the time, but since have thought that, if a Yugoslav translation could be arranged, I would be glad to share my royalty with the Nikola Tesla Museum. I have just sent copies of these books to you as personal souvenirs.

Last month, the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia dedicated one of its regular meetings to the commemoration of Tesla's Centennial. As I had previously mentioned to you, I presented a copy of your big Tesla book to the Institute in the name of the Tesla Museum---with the words I have set down on an accompanying sheet. The Institute, in turn, gave me a citation for the Museum, which I have given to the Consul-General here, who will forward it to you. I am enclosing a greatly-reduced copy of this document. (It is too bad the writer spelled Nikola with a "c", but he thought it was the American way to spell the name!)

Following the exchange of book and citation, Dr. Carl Chambers, of the University of Pennsylvania, gave an enthusiastic account of the celebration in Yugoslavia. Later, Dr. Samuel Hibben, former director of applied lighting of the Westinghouse Lamp Co., and President of the Illuminating Engineering Society, gave a lecture-demonstration showing some of Tesla's gaseous-tube lighting experiments of the 1890's and explaining how they helped lead the way to the lighting of today and tomorrow.

Yesterday I said do vidjenja to Charlotte Muzar, aboard the Triglav, which was supposed to sail today.

With kind regards and the hope of seeing you soon,

Sincerely,

P.S.: I am enclosing two prints (one for Mr. Zaric) showing the nameplate, listing nine Tesla patents, on generator number 6, of the first Niagara Falls power plant. This was taken last year. Unfortunately, the first five generators were rewired many years ago for three-phase current of higher voltage, and at that time the original nameplates were removed and, apparently, destroyed!"

February 21, 1957

Dr. Veljko Korać
Muzej Nikole Tesla
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Dr. Korać:

Thank you so much for the photos, which I have just received. I shall put them to good use.

I'm enclosing several photos which I thought might be of use to you. The one of the Tesla books I took for Karla Duhar, to use in an advertisement in the Yugoslav Review. I felt that earlier ad's did not give a person a good enough idea of the size and beauty of the book to induce him to spend $15. I added the small, 80th Anniversary book, which is a book of ordinary size, just for comparison.

The other photo is of the presentation of the painting of the Tesla birthplace. I have included a second copy of this, along with two copies of some notes I sent to Karla, with the thought that you might give it and one copy of the notes to Dr. Todorović of the Tesla" magazine, from whom I have just received a kind letter.

Celebrations for Tesla's Centennial have not yet ended here. I have just received word that the Franklin Institute has accepted a suggestion I made last Fall and will hold a Tesla celebration next May. Dr. Smuel Hibben, who gave the demonstration-lecture at the AIEE meeting in Chicago, will repeat this lecture before the Franklin Institute. As part of the celebration, I shall have presented to the Institute a copy of your Tesla book, in the name of the Nikola Tesla Museum. You will probably receive an acknowledgment direct from the Institute.

I still expect to get over to see you, so don't rent my room!

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

Swezey

carbon copy of ~~[illegible]~~ notice 2/20/51
for "Electrical Engineering"
K.M.S.

Painting of Tesla's Birthplace Received by
American Engineers

An oil painting of Nikola Tesla's birthplace in Smiljan, Lika ---a gift of Yugoslav engineers to their American colleagues---was formally received by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at a special ceremony during the Institute's Winter General Meeting, held in New York last January 21 to 25. The painting was kept on display during the entire meeting and will be hung permanently at the Institute's headquarters in New York.

It was before a meeting of the AIEE on May 16, 1888---just four years after the Institute was founded---that Tesla introduced his motor and system for the generation and transmission of electric power which are now in universal use throughout the world; and before another meeting on May 20, 1891, that he first publicly demonstrated his "Tesla Coil" and gave a preview of much of the apparatus that was subsequently used for wireless telegraphy. Tesla later became a Vice-President, Fellow, and Edison Medallist of the Institute, which has since become the largest engineering society in the world.

As part of the American cooperation in the international celebration of the Centennial of Tesla's birth, held in Belgrade last July, the AIEE sent an engrossed citation to the Yugoslav National Nikola Tesla Committee by means of its official delegate, Mr. Richard C. Sogge, manager of engineering standards of the General Electric Company and also

President of the U. S. National Committee of the International Electrotechnical Commission.

Reciprocating this token of friendship, the Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade gave Mr. Sogge a copy of a handsome book of Tesla's major lectures, patents, and articles, which it had just published, to present to the Institute. Engineer Duzan Zarić, President of the Serbian Committee for the Tesla celebration, gave him the painting of Tesla's birthplace for the same purpose.

The book was presented at the Fall General Meeting of the AIEE, held in Chicago last October, which was dedicated to Tesla. Arriving too late for that meeting, the painting was presented by Mr. Sogge at the recent Winter Meeting. It was accepted by Dr. Mervin S. Coover, President of the Institute. Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey, a writer and long-time personal friend of Tesla who had helped organize the AIEE participation in the Centennial, took part in the presentation.

Dr. Mervin S. Coover, President of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, receives a painting of Nikola Tesla's birthplace as a gift from Yugoslav engineers. Mr. Richard C. Sogge made the presentation, while Kenneth M. Swezey looks on.

THE INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Founded 1871: Incorporated by Royal Charter 1921

Secretary
W. K. Brasher, C.B.E., M.A., M.I.E.E.

Your Reference

Our Reference L.9210

SAVOY PLACE
LONDON W.C.2

Telephone Temple Bar 7676
Telegrams
Voltampere, Phone, London

6th November, 1957.

Mr. K.M. Swezey,
163 Milton Street,
Brooklyn 22,
New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Thank you very much for your letter and for asking Dr. Velyko Korac to send a copy of "Nikola Tesla, 1856 - 1943".

This very fine work has now been received and an official letter of acknowledgement has been sent to Dr. Korac on behalf of the Council of The Institution.

Yours sincerely,

W. K. Brasher

Secretary.

TELEPHONES:
HYDE PARK {0669.
5716.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION,
21, ALBEMARLE STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

KDCV/JF

5th November, 1957.

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey,
c/o Nikola Tesla Museum,
Proleterskih Brigada 51,
Beograd, Yugoslavia.

Dear Mr. Swezey,

Thank you very much for your kind letter and for arranging for the Tesla Museum to send us a copy of the lovely book on Tesla. This has now arrived and I have duly thanked Dr. Korać for sending it. We are most grateful to you for your kindness in arranging for this book to be presented to the Royal Institution Library.

I am very glad to hear that you are enjoying yourself amongst the mass of letters, papers, etc. at the Tesla Museum, and I hope that you will be able to pick out the items which are of interest to you. It must be quite a task doing this.

It is also good to know that you enjoyed your short visit to the Royal Institution and I hope that on some future occasion we may have the pleasure of seeing you again.

Yours sincerely,

K. D. C. Vernon

Librarian.

October 27, 1956

Dr. Veljko Korac
Director
Muzej Nikole Tesle
Beograd, Jugoslavia

Dear Dr. Korac:

Your letter of October 9, the illustrated book, "Tesla," and the six copies of your big Tesla book all arrived. Thank you so much. The leather-bound copy was indeed beautiful and I shall treasure it. The others will be put to good use elsewhere.

I was surprised and delighted by the photos of the Tesla Museum building itself and of the way it has been equipped. I had no idea that the place was so large and that you had been able to equip it so adequately. You have certainly done an excellent job, especially with a limited amount of original Tesla apparatus to work with. I don't wonder why you were so busy, or why you finally became ill! I hope you have fully recovered now.

I am now in the midst of an article on Tesla for the "Scientific Monthly," published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. If you can get it to me in time, I shall try to get Tesla's picture on the cover of the issue in which the article will appear. For this attempt, could you send me a clear glossy print of both the bust by Mestrovic and the full-length statue on the cover of the "Tesla" book you sent me. Please tell me, too, the facts about the latter statue: when was it completed, by whom, how big is it, what material is it made of, where does it now stand? I'd like too to have a print of the outside of the Museum and also of the sketch of Tesla on page 125.

It is a shame that no photos of Tesla were taken between the 1930s (page 14) and the ghastly ones, taken mostly by press photographers, during his last few years. He was so handsome as a young man that one shudders to believe he could have become so emaciated as he was in the photo on page 10. (Incidentally, if Mr. Kosanovic is feeling well enough---which I hope he is---ask him what happened to his pals in the remainder of that picture!)

Is there any possibility of getting some material about Tesla's early life, such as I mentioned in my letter of October 5? A little would help make his boyhood seem more real.

Please give my kind regards to Mr. Kosanovic, and tell Dr. Mica that I have manged to learn in Serbian a useful expression she was so proud to have learned in Russian.

Sincerely,

October 9, 1956

Dr. Veljko Korac
Muzej Nikole Tesle
Belgrade, Jugoslavia

Dear Dr. Korac:

Has your company, "Jugoslavenska knjiga" succeeded in making a U.S. contact yet? Can the Tesla book be ordered through anyone here?

The reason I ask now is that I have just received a letter from a Mr. Carl H. Betz, 7501 Central Avenue, Philadelphia 11, Pennsylvania, asking how he can obtain a copy and what it costs.

I have never met Mr. Betz personally, but I know who he is, know that he is a Tesla enthusiast and is a friend of Ed. Hermann of McGraw-Hill. If copies are not yet available through an American representative, I should appreciate it if you would send him one, along with a bill for whatever you consider is a fair price. I'll make sure you get your money!

While discussing the Tesla book, I'd like to check several dates mentioned in the Introduction. On the first page, mention is made that "from 1862 to 1874 he attended . . .school at Smiljan and Gospic." In his autobiographical series in the Electrical Experimenter, March 1919, p. 843, Tesla says: "I had all this and more behind me before I was six years old and had passed through one year of elementary school in the village of Smiljan. . . At this juncture we moved to the little city of Gospic." If your figure, 1862, is correct, Tesla would have been six years old when he started school, and seven at the time he spoke of (when he moved to Gospic). At the time he wrote this, Tesla believed he was born in 1857. Perhaps this caused the confusion.

Farther along in the Introduction, mention is made that "Tesla's polyphase system of power transmission was applied in 1891 at the hydroelectric power station at Niagara Falls, the first three aggregates of which began to operate in 1896. ." I don't know what is referred to in 1891. According to "Niagara Power," by Edward Dean Adams, the Niagara Falls Power Company first decided to use the polyphase system on May 6, 1893, and the contract for the first three generators was made with Westinghouse on October 27, 1893. The first two generators were operating in 1895, and the third by 1896.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Dr. Veljko Korać
Director
The Nikola Tesla Muzeum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, New York

October 9, 1956

Dear Mr. Swezey,

In that I was gravely ill during the past few months, I was unable to write to you until the present time. It is with deep sincerity that I wish to thank you for everything that you have done in connection with Nikola Tesla's Centennial Birthday Celebration. We are extremely gratefull for your recognition of the book dealing with Tesla's works.

It is quite understandable that we would like to have this book catalogued in every great library in the United States, especially in libraries having a strong section dealing with electro technics literature. Our publishing company, " Jugoslovenska knjiga" has sent offers for the sale of this book to Germany, Italy, China, Great Britain, U.S.S.R., France as well as to the United States. As we have not as yet received a final answer from the United States, it is hoped that arrangements can be completed in time for the sale of the book just during Tesla's Centennial Celebration in USA/October?/

I have received a letter from Mr. Hermann of the McGraw Hill Publishing Company with whom you talked about Tesla's book and so we shall send him a copy of the book for his library.

We are forwarding to you a copy of the contemporary scientific periodical " Tesla " journal containing various articles about Tesla, written by a group of our electrical engineers. The magazine has been published for a very wide circle of readers. In that the Tesla journal is written in the Serbo - Croation, you undoubtedly will not be able to read the articles; however, you will get a vivid impression about the Nikola Tesla Muzeum in Belgrade from the pictures therein included. In this magaziné you will also find a photocopy of your letter written to me from the town of Tesla.

Mr. Kosanović, who for a long time has beem very ill, conveys to you his best wishes and many greetings.

We shall eagerly await hearing from you again, and please ask it of us if there is anything you need from our Tesla Muzeum.

Sincerely your's

Veljko Korać

October 5, 1956

Dear Mr. Korać:

Karla Duhar is back in New York with stories about the Tesla Museum and greetings from you and Mr. Kosanović. Thank you. She mentioned that you were sending a leather-bound Tesla book to replace the fine one I already received. I shall certainly prize it.

As soon as I can, I'll try to find a practical method to attempt to distribute the books in America. Mr. Herman, of McGraw-Hill---although personally an ardent Tesla fan (enthusiast)---hasn't really much influence in his company in arranging for book distribution. I'll inquire of several other people, however, who may know the answer. Karla mentioned a tentative price of fifteen dollars. Has this been definitely settled?

Could you afford to send me about four more copies, in the regular binding, as gifts from the Tesla Museum to be presented in celebrations which may still take place here? (I hear that the copy Mr. Soggepresented to the AIEE was very gratefully received) I think they would m make a splendid token of friendship between Yugoslav and American institutions. Being something substantial, they can be talked about, photographed, and finally put to practical use for years to come. I have hope that the City of New York, Columbia University, the Institute of Radio Engineers, and the Franklin Institute, may have some sort of Tesla celebrations, and copies of this book would make any celebration more impressive.

If you can do this, you could send the books now, by ordinary mail, so I will have them when the occasions arise.

Since I last wrote you, I have agreed to write a biography of Tesla for young folks for McGraw-Hill. Several of your countrymen here think that (provided I am able to write it) such a book might also be translated into Serbo-Croatian and published simultaneously in Yugoslavia. McGraw-Hill wants me to write the book as fast as possible.

Karla says you have uncovered many anecdotes about Tesla's early years in Yugoslavia. If any of this material is suitable for such a book, and you would care to let me have it, I should appreciate seeing it. To be useful, however, I'll need it very soon.

In case you haven't seen it, I'm enclosing a paper I wrote for Electrical Engineering. I've also given your Information Center here about a hundred more copies to forward to you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
January 11, 1956

Dear Mrs. Holden:

Since I talked with you this morning, I called Dr. Tebo, head of the committee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers that is handling arrangements for the Tesla Centennial, to find out if the appeal to Mr. Dulles had brought any results.

He informed me that, because the material in the letters was so important, he thought he had first better get the approval of the higher-ups before sending them. So he first sent the letters to the AIEE's President and Secretary. These men had finally given him the green light, so he was just now forwarding the letters. Hoping to strengthen the cause, I have just sent Dr. Tebo another letter, concerning yesterday's conversation with you, to be included with the others.

Thinking they may interest and encourage you, I'm enclosing copies of all three (if you can return them sometime I'd appreciate it). The story about the lost, strayed, or stolen Edison Medal should be kept confidential forthe time being.

I'll get the letter to Mr. Watson to you just as soon as I can. In the meantime, I am wishing ardently for your speedy recovery.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Agnes Holden
327 E. 52nd Street
New York 22, N.Y.

September 1, 1956

Mr. Veljko Korać
Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Mr. Korać:

Thank you for the beautiful book, NIKOLA TESLA--- Lectures, Patents, and Articles, which arrived today. I think this volume performs an invaluable service for students, scholars, and others interested in Tesla, by bringing together important material heretofore scattered and sometimes completely unobtainable.

To what extent has it been distributed in America? Are copies for sale, and if so, what would they cost, postage paid, to an American buyer? I think this book should be in all our colleges and big libraries.

Mr. Sogge was very much impressed with your commemoration program and with his reception in general in Yugoslavia. As you know, he will relate some of his experiences before the Fall General Meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

So far, many articles about Tesla have appeared in American magazines and newspapers, and a larger number should appear this Fall and early next year. I have given copies of some to your Information Center here, and others to Charlotte Muzar, with the request that they finally be sent to you.

In its July issue, Popular Science carried a 5-page picture story which, according to a survey, turned out to be the most popular article in that issue. The Edison Electric Institute Bulletin carried a good article about Tesla's power work, also July; the September Proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers will have another concerning his radio contributions; and Electrical World, September 17, will carry a 3-page general article. Science Service has already sent a Tesla release to about 400 publications, and the Associated Press will send out a feature article soon.

I have personally written a 4-page article for the September Electrical Engineering and am having reprints made. I'll send you a supply for your own use as soon as they arrive.

My best regards to you and to Sava Kosanović and to Dr. Mica. I hope you are not too exhausted from your long preparation for the Centennial.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

August 13, 1956

Professor A. Damjanović
6, Stevana Sremca
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Dear Professor Damjanović:

From Mr. Sogge, the Yugoslav Information Center, and from correspondents for yournewspapers Borba and Politika, I hear that your Tesla commemoration was a great success. Congratulations to you for your good work!

I am writing now particularly to ask if any news photographs were taken of the ceremonies which might be used here? Also if there are any available pictures taken in the Tesla Museum?

Our Electrical World is now planning an article and would like to use such photos, if there are any. These might also be used in other publications and displayed at the Fall General Meeting of the AIEE.

Thank you for any help you can give. As time is short, an earlyvreply would be especially appreciated.

Give my regards to Messrs. Kosanović and Korać, if you should see them.

Very sincerely yours,

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
July 3, 1956.

Professor A. Damjanovic
National Yugoslav Committee
NIKOLA TESLA
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Professor Damjanovic:

Although unfortunately I shall not be able to attend physically the Yugoslav commemoration program of the 100th anniversary of the birth of our great and good friend Nikola Tesla, please know that I am with you in spirit.

In a brilliant blaze of genius, sustained throughout the last two decades of the 19th century, Tesla gave to the world a series of epoch-making inventions that have since changed this globe to an extent greater, perhaps, than the inventions of any other one man.

Electric light and power in every home and industry, radio, high-frequency induction heating, diathermy, vacuum and gaseous-tube lighting, even the concept of radar and guided missiles---all these, and more, were sparked by Tesla's overflowing creative mind.

On the occasion of this commemoration, Yugoslavs should be proud indeed of their native son and Americans should be proud and grateful that Tesla adopted this country in which to live and perform his monumental work.

Let us therefore honor him together as a bond in spirit between Yugoslavia and America---a genius whose Old World courage and poetry blended so perfectly with New World striving for technological achievement to make him an immortal benefactor to both worlds.

Very sincerely yours,

Tesla, West Virginia
May 15, 1956

Prof. A. Damjanovic
Nikola Tesla Committee
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Dear Professor Damjanovic:

Thank you for your letter, which I have just received.

This note is just a souvenir I am having mailed from a little village in West Virginia which was apparently named after Nikola Tesla in the year 1898.

Because a village nearby was named "Servia", I have an idea that perhaps a colony of immigrants from Yugoslavia had settled in that vicinity in those days.

The enclosed article appeared in a number of American and Canadian newspapers.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Tesla, West Virginia
May 15, 1956

Dr. Veljko Korac
Director
Muzej Nikole Tesle
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Dear Dr. Korac:

This is just a souvenir mailed from a little village in West Virginia that was apparently named after Nikola Tesla in 1898, when Tesla was at the height of his fame.

With best wishes for the coming commemoration,

Sincerely,

COMITE NATIONAL YOUGOSLAVE
„NIKOLA TESLA"

Beograd, 6th May 1956

KENNETH M SWEZEY

163 Milton Street,
Brooklyn 22
NEW YORK

Dear Mr. Swezey,

We thank you very much for your kind letter, containing interesting and valuable informations, regretting at the same time that circumstances prevent you to attend the celebration in Yugoslavia.

Allow us to express our hope that you will still find some possibilities to follow our invitation, but, please, if it happens, would you be so kind to inform us as soon as possible.

We are very grateful to you to have forwarded our invitation to Dr. Lee de Forest, on whose answer we are still waiting.

We are very happy to hear that some American organizations intend to send citations honoring Tesla. Would you kindly suggest to them that it would fit best if we receive their felicitations just before July 10 th, in order to be able to read them at the opening ceremony.

Yours sincerely
A. Damianovish
/Professor A.Damjanović/
General Secretary of the
Nikola Tesla Committee
6, Stevana Sremca
Beograd

April 5, 1956

Professor Al Damjanovic
6, Stevana Sremca ulica
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Dear Professor Damjanovic:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend the Nikola Tesla Centennial celebration next July. Although I am very anxious to visit Yugoslavia, and especially the Tesla Museum where I hope to be able to do some research among Tesla's papers, I am not yet sure when I will be able to come.

As Mr. Sava Kosanovic may have told you, I knew Tesla well as a close personal friend during the last nineteen years of his life, and arranged the celebration for his seventy-fifth anniversary in 1931. I have been trying very hard for the last year and a half to arouse American engineers and others to fittingly honor Tesla this year.

One result of these efforts is that the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will dedicate its national meeting in Chicago, Next October 1-5, to Tesla and his work. The National Electronics Conference, which will meet in Chicago at the same time, may also honor Tesla. The Institute of Radio Engineers is preparing a special article on Tesla's contribution in the field of radio, to appear in its Proceedings. The City of New York is considering some sort of memorial.

I expect that other events will take place here, but the details have not yet been completed. Because I want first to make sure that all these things will be accomplished, I am afraid at this time to make definite arrangements to come to Yugoslavia. If I cannot be there physically at the time of the commemoration, please know that I shall certainly be there in spirit.

I have forwarded your invitation to Dr. DeForest and you will probably hear directly from him.

If any American organization wishes to send a citation honoring Tesla, to the Tesla Museum, can you suggest a time which would best fit in with your celebration?

With best regards to you and best wishes for the success of your celebration,

Very sincerely yours,

April 5, 1956

Professor Al Damjanovic
6, Stevana Sremca ulica
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Dear Professor Damjanovic:

Thank you for your kind invitation to attend the Nikola Tesla Centennial celebration next July. Although I am very anxious to visit Yugoslavia, and especially the Tesla Museum where I hope to be able to do some research among Tesla's papers, I am not yet sure when I will be able to come.

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I have forwarded your invitation to Dr. DeForest and you will probably hear directly from him.

If any American organization wishes to send a citation honoring Tesla, to the Tesla Museum, can you suggest a time which would best fit in with your celebration?

With best regards to you and best wishes for the success of your celebration,

Very sincerely yours,

NATIONAL YOUGOSLAVE
KOLA TESLA"

Beograd, le 21 mars 1956.

Monsieur SWEZCY K E N N E T H ,
163, Milton Street
B R O O K L Y N .
N e w - Y o r k .

Cher Monsieur,

Ne sachant pas d'adresse précise de Monsieur Dr. LEE de FOREST pour pouvoir lui envoyer directement l'invitation à la Célébration du centenaire de la naissance de NIKOLA TESLA, je vous serai très reconnaissant si vous voudriez bien faire parvenir ci-jointe invitation à Monsieur Dr. LEE de FOREST afin qu'il puisse prendre part à la dite célébration qui aura lieu du 10 au 21 Juillet prochain à Beograd.

Nous nous permettons de vous signaler que la dernière adresse de Monsieur Dr. LEE de FOREST était : American Television Laboratory, Ltd., 7160 Santa Monica Boulevard, Hollywood, California.

Avec mes remerciements anticipés, je vous prie de recevoir, cher Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments de considération très distinguée.

Secrétaire général,

A. Damjanovitch

/ A. Damjanović /
Professeur à l'Université
6, Stevana Sremca ulica
B E O G R A D .
Yougoslavie.

February 5, 1956

Mr. Veljko Korać
Muzej Nikole Tesle
Proleterskih brigada 51
Beograd, Yugoslavia

Dear Mr. Korać,

Several weeks ago I had a long talk with Mrs. Agnes Holden about her visit to Yugoslavia and to the Tesla Museum. Among other things, she mentioned that she had heard of a motion picture, based on Tesla's life, that was being made by a Yugoslav group in America.

Is this true? If it is, do you know when it will be finished and how it will be distributed? It would be wonderful if we could show such a picture here at the time of the Centennial.

Do you know if there will be Tesla celebrations in Europe, outside Yugoslavia? If so, where?

I am very anxious to know these things as soon as possible, also to have as much further information as you can give me regarding the Tesla Museum.

With many thanks, and with best regards to you, Mr. Kosanović and Dr. Mića,

Sincerely,

P.S.: Since I talked with Mrs. Holden, she had a mild heart attack and has been in the hospital. I understand that she is now getting along quite well.

163 Milton Street
Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
January 4, 1956

Prof. Austin V. Eastman
Department of Electrical Engineering
University of Washington, Seattle

Dear Professor Eastman:

Back in 1931 it was my privilege to solicit letters from all the living pioneers of electrical engineering and radio, greeting the seventy-fifth birthday of Nikola Tesla. These were bound in leather and given to Tesla as a token of affection and esteem. The book is now on display in the newly-opened Nikola Tesla Museum in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, which also houses all the rest of Tesla's papers and belongings.

Among the letters was a kind and understanding one from your late Professor Magnusson, of which I enclose a copy. From the letter's contents, it appears that both Professor Magnusson and your school had been taking more than the ordinary interest in Tesla and his work.

As a part of the preparation for a Centennial commemoration for Tesla in 1956, I had meant to write inquiring about your school's special interest in Tesla and to suggest that you might give special emphasis to his work this year as part of the general celebration.

Before I got at it, however, I received a copy of the November issue of your Washington Engineer, which contains an article about Tesla, along with a note from Leland Anderson of the Tesla Society saying that he understands your school has a special room containing models of Tesla's equipment!

Is this true? If so, would it be too much trouble to describe some of the apparatus? Would your school care to set up a Tesla exhibit and perhaps contrive a lecture-demonstration (possibly joined by local units of the AIEE) to be presented some time next Fall?

Although Tesla's actual birthday is July 10, this is such a poor time for arranging meetings that most of the actual programs will be held in October or after. The chief of these will be the October General Meeting of AIEE, in Chicago, which will be dedicated to Tesla. Arrangements are being made to have the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry cooperate with part of this meeting, and also to get sponsorship for permanent Tesla exhibits in that Museum.

her programs will be held at the Franklin Institute, at
agara Falls (where the modern electric power industry was
rn by means of Tesla's induction motor and polyphase
stem), and at a number of Universities.

As a writer, admirer, and long-time close personal
iend of Tesla, I am helping stimulate and correlate the
oming celebration. If you would care to do anything at
ll to help honor Tesla and bring about a better understanding
f his work, I should be glad to help in any way I can and
o keep you informed as to what the other groups are doing.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

P.S.: I'm enclosing a copy of an editorial from POWER
which has helped stimulate the Centennial.

December 23, 1955

Mr. Richmond P. Hobson, Jr.
c/O J. B. Lippincott
521 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 36, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hobson:

Your name has come to me repeatedly recently by way of good reviews for your "Nothing too Good for a Cowboy." Before I plunge into the following irrelevant matter, congratulations! Years back, I knew that R.P.H. Sr. had a Jr., but that's about all. I had to check carefully before I was sure that the cowboy-author was really the son of the seafarer-crusader.

I am writing you now concerning your father's friendship with the great electrical inventor, Nikola Tesla. Back in 1924, when I was beginning a career of science writing, I struck up an acquaintance with Tesla which developed into a close personal friendship that lasted the rest of his life. During this time, we frequently went to dinner, to the movies, and walked the streets of New York together. He spoke a number of times of his friendship with your father, and at one of our get-togethers he introduced your father to me. (I met your father alone a few times after that to discuss the possibility of an article about his narcotic education work.)

In 1931, when Tesla was turning seventy-five, I saw that nobody was going to recognize the event and so took it on myself to solicit greetings from all the living pioneers in radio and electrical engineering, plus a few close friends. These greetings were bound in leather and given him as a token that the world hadn't forgotten him completely. I'm enclosing a copy of the letter your father sent on that occasion.

Next year---July 10, 1956---will mark the hundredth anniversary of Tesla's birth. Although Tesla is no longer with us, I can never forget him, and if it is within human power I am going to see that his name will be marked so conspicuously on this occasion that it will never again be forgotten.

After a year of almost constant effort, things are at last shaping up. The American Institute of Electrical Engineers is going to dedicate its next Fall's national meeting to Tesla and his work. The Institute of Radio Engineers, several universities, the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, and the Franklin Institute are going to have special celebrations. Efforts will be

made to create a Tesla Medal and scholarships in his name. Resolutions and petitions have been sent to the Postmaster General urging the creation of a commemorative stamp.

As part of this effort, I am trying to collect all the available letters, personal reminiscences, and so on, that I can for use in helping piece together historical and biographical material, and finally preserving it permanently in some repository where it will be accessible to historians and engineers.

Do <u>you</u> happen to have any memories of Tesla? Do you know of any letters, or other personal mementoes of Tesla in your family archives? If there are, would you care to lend them for the purpose of having them photostatted, or even donate them outright to a repository (probably the New York Public Library)? Are there any other members of your family who might have pertinent material?

With best regards, best wishes for your book, and thanks for any help you may be able to give me,

Sincerely,

November 20, 1955

Mr. Velko Korać
Director
The Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

Dear Mr. Korać:

Thank you for the photographs, books, and letter, which all came speedily and safely. They will be extremely helpful in promoting the various Tesla programs here.

As soon as plans have been further developed, I'll tell you more about what will be done in the United States to honor Tesla. I also want to ask you some more detailed questions about your Museum and Tesla's papers and other belongings. In the meantime, I am looking forward to your letter telling me about the opening of the Tesla Museum and what it contains. Was any notice of this opening been given to the American press? Were any pictures taken? I haven't seen anything.

The enclosed photos, which I took about thirty years ago, may give you a clue to the identity of the laboratory photograph you sent me, marked "probably New York." Your photo was of the interior of part of Tesla's Long Island laboratory. As I remember it, the building was divided into thirds, and the part shown in your picture was evidently the third which faced his big tower. Of course, the laboratory had been long abandoned when I took my pictures.

Please give my regards to Mr. Kosanović and Dr. Mića, and to Bogdan Popović, if you see him. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Kenneth M. Swezey

March 15, 1955

Secretary
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Sir:

The Nikola Tesla Museum, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has asked me to try to obtain a photograph of the late Dr. A. E. Kennelly, to be placed with some correspondence between Drs. Tesla and Kennelly in that museum.

Do you have a photograph that might be used for this purpose? If not, do you known where I might obtain one?

Thank you for any help you may be able to give.

Very sincerely yours,

(Copy of paragraphs from letter from Sava N. Kosanovic, Nikola Tesla's nephew and now Minister of the Yugoslav Government in Belgrade)

Belgrade
30 August, 1952

Dear Mr. Swezey,

. . .What will interest you most is the Tesla things which in the end arrived in Belgrade. We will open here a Tesla Museum which will also have a research division. A small State commission, of which I am the chairman, went through the trunks roughly. Really, I was very surprised to see how Tesla, in the greatest period of his life, was systematic. His correspondence until the middle 1920s is in perfect order. The papers, patent applications, international patents are all here; books of clippings from reviews concerning his work; then pictures, especially from Colorado, I think are priceless. There is material for scientific, historic, and biographic research for years to come.

We went through this material very superficially and I could not be present all the time but what I saw I believe will clear up many things (Ferraris, Marconi, etc.) because the records are quite complete. Among other things, there is Tesla's work diary during his work with Edison; his work in Strassburg, 1883; there are statements of witnesses for example on his first model of the polyphase motor made in Strassburg; Tesla's testimony in court from 1916 in New York on his work in the wireless field (among other things he mentions how in New York in 1891 he was listening from uptown on his receiver to the beat of the motor in his laboratory downtown and how in 1892 and 1893 ~~how~~ he went further away, as far as West Point, and listened). There are beautiful Roentgen pictures (very early) and a long article on the X-ray from 1896, with pictures taken in Tesla's laboratory. A surprisingly great part of his papers are dedicated to turbines. There is a complete study and dissertation---about 300 typewritten pages---on turbines which seemed to be prepared for a lecture or for printing.

From the papers and contracts in the period from 1925 to 1938 I see that Tesla was occupied with problems with which I never thought he was concerned---conservation or transportation of sulfur, processing of iron. Here I saw perfect sketches of furnaces and a contract with the U. S. Steel Corporation (there are many letters exchanged with Myron Taylor).

. . .When the Museum is a little organized and takes shape I hope you will be able to come for a while to spend some time here to see these papers. . .

Sincerely,

Sava N. Kosanović

March 22, 1955

Dear Mr. Korac,

Thank you very much for your kind invitation. As I have told Mr. Kosanovic, my trip to Yugoslavia is not yet certain. But I am very anxious to see the Tesla material and so I shall try my best to come.

Miss Muzar has referred your request for the photographs of DeForest, Millikan, Kennelly, and Compton to me. I'll send you these pictures as soon as I can get them. If you know of any further material I could get for you, don't hesitate to ask.

Miss Muzar also tells me that the Tesla Museum will officially open in several months. Do you yet know the exact date? (Or the approximate one?) Will there be special ceremonies? Could you describe the Museum briefly, tell me about how much and what sort of material it contains (original papers, honors, photographs, magazine articles, apparatus)?

If I have this information, I can give an account of the Museum to American newspapers and engineering and scientific magazines. This news should help pave the way for next year's celebration. I should appreciate getting this information just as soon as possible.

In helping to prepare a Centennial celebration over here, I may need a great deal of assistance from you---in the form of photographs, old articles, citations, etc. Tesla kept promising me such material during his life, but unfortunately it was always locked up in trunks which were being held by hotels and warehouses for non-payment of bills. I write to you further, just as soon as I get specific ideas of what I need.

Thank you again for your kindness and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Velko Korać
The Nikola Tesla Museum
Belgrade, Yugoslavia

March 15, 1955

Secretary
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

Dear Sir:

The Nikola Tesla Museum, in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, has asked me to try to obtain a photograph of the late Dr. Robert Millikan, to be placed with some correspondence between Drs. Tesla and Millikan in that museum.

Do you have a photograph that might be used for this purpose? If not, do you know where I might obtain one?

Thank you for any help you may be able to give.

Very sincerely yours,

1280

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:PLEASE BE THE VERY WELCOME GUEST OF OUR NIKOLA TESLA MUSEUM DURING YOUR STAY IN YUGOSLAVIA DIRECTOR OF MUSEUM KORAC=

December 8, 1954

Hon. Herbert Hoover
Waldorf Astoria Hotel
New York City

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Right after Nikola Tesla died, in 1943, a small memorial committee---consisting of the late Louis Adamic, myself, and two other friends,---was set up, primarily to see that the tons of letters, papers, books, apparatus, and other effects that Tesla left were kept intact and properly preserved. A few weeks later, Adamic told me that he had asked you if you would lend your name to the committee, and that you had agreed. As no difficulties arose---except that several thousand dollars had to be raised to pay Tesla's bills, before his belongings could be taken from storage--- it wasn't necessary to call on you for any active service.

Tesla's nephew and heir, Sava Kosanovich (who was then Minister of State of the Royal Yugoslav government, and later became Ambassador to the United States from the present government), myself, and other American friends felt that Tesla's belongings would be of the greatest value to engineers and scientists, as well as to Tesla's own name, if they were kept here, the land of Tesla's adoption and the land to whose development he contributed the most. Because of the lack of a place to house them and the funds to maintain them, however, Tesla's effects were finally shipped to Belgrade, where they are now set up in a special Tesla Museum.

I'm writing now, partly to convey this news and partly to ask your advice and continued cooperation.

July, 1956, will mark the 100th anniversary of Tesla's birth. At that time there will be a series of celebrations in Yugoslavia and throughout Europe. A group of American friends, engineers, and scientists are now starting to make plans for a bigger Centennial celebration here.

So far, the plans are just in an exploratory stage. The National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council have expressed a willingness to cooperate. Officers of the Tesla Society, a group of admirers founded in Minneapolis a year or so ago, is collecting an exhaustive Tesla bibliography to provide readily accessible background material. Special lectures and exhibitions will be proposed for Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry (which is on the site of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, where Tesla's greatest invention, the polyphase system for the generation and distribution of electric current was first demonstrated as a complete system) and at Niagara Falls, where, in 1895, the Tesla system was introduced to the world on a large scale. Cooperation is expected from the Franklin Institute, the A.I.E.E., the I.R.E., and the editors of electrical, radio, and power journals. We who have discussed the matter to this point, hope to keep the celebration on a strictly non-commercial, non-political basis---a genuine tribute to a great man who left a rich endowment to the whole world.

Although Tesla was one of the most versatile and prolific inventive geniuses of all time, there are two groups of his inventions and discoveries which provided the foundations for our whole modern way of life. One was the invention of the induction motor and its associated polyphase system for the generation and distribution of electric current, the system which revolutionized the electrical industry and initiated the age of electric power, the other was the invention of radio tuning and transmitting equipment (perfected at least several years before the very first experiments of Marconi) for which Dr. L.W. Austin (radio chief of the Bureau of Standards during your administration), and others, called Tesla the "Father of Radio."

Besides being an inventor in his own right, Tesla was also a hero and inspiration to many scientists and inventors who followed him. I have personal word from DeForest, Millikan, Jean Piccard, John Hays Hammond, Jr., Gano Dunn, etc., that Tesla so affected their personal lives. Tesla was indeed a boyhood hero of mine. At fourteen or fifteen I was already an ardent admirer of his life and work. After I had become a writer, a few years later, I struck up a close personal friendship with Tesla which lasted the remaining nineteen years of his life.

As soon as ideas for the Centennial have crystallized a little further, a definite committee will be formed to see that the plans are carried through. Would you be willing to lend at least your name to such a committee?

One of the plans is to try to have a United States stamp made in Tesla's honor. The Yugoslav government so honored him twice---once on his 80th anniversary and again in 1953. I'm enclosing specimens of these stamps. As the outstanding example in the world of the development made possible by Tesla's inventions, it seems urgently desirable that the country he adopted should also similarly honor him.

From your personal experience, do you know of any technicality, or other reason, that would prevent the issuance of such a stamp? Say, if sponsored by the A.I.E.E., the National Academy of Sciences, or by a Centennial Committee made up of men from these and other scientific groups? If not, could you suggest the most auspicious way to present the suggestion to the postal authorities? I was going to ask our friend Major Lohr these questions (his Centennial of Engineering got a special stamp) but felt I should first ask you.

I hate to intrude with such a long letter, but I'm sure you'll understand my heartfelt feelings for the memory of a man who, to me (and apparently to many others) was one of the greatest who ever lived---a man whose name should be perpetuated, not alone for its own sake, but for the everlasting inspiration of young scientists and inventors.

With kindest personal regards, and the hope that you are in good health after your strenuous trip.

Sincerely,

McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY·INC

McGRAW-HILL BUILDING
330 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

November 11, 1954

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey
163 Milton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Ken:

I have just arranged a meeting for you with Lou Rowley, Editor of POWER Magazine and Dan Braymer, Managing Editor of ELECTRICAL WORLD for luncheon on Wednesday next, November 17 at twelve noon. Both men are particularly interested in the Tesla Centennial celebration and have promised to lend editorial support to the idea.

Both men have good ideas for the promotion of the Centennial, and both are in agreement that this project should be discussed also with Charles Rich, Editor of Electrical Engineering, the journal of the AIEE. Rowley and Braymer have expressed interest in the Tesla Society and are wondering if a new story can be prepared for publication in POWER and ELECTRICAL WORLD regarding the ~~ethics~~ efforts of the Society to honor the memory of Tesla and his outstanding contribution to electrical engineering.

So, if you will stop in to see me on the 22nd floor at about ten minutes of twelve on next Wednesday, I will take you up and introduce you to the above editors. I have known both men personally for the past ten years and I am confidant your ideas regarding Tesla will be received with quite opened minds.

I received my copy of John O'Niel's book on Tesla only yesterday and I am about one-third of the way through it. I hope to have it finished by next Wednesday. I'm sure there will be ideas in it for further consideration regarding the Centennial celebration.

Call me on the phone LOngacre 4-3000, Ext. 480 as soon as you receive this note. I would like to have a confirmation on this luncheon date.

Best regards,

Ed

Edward W. Hermann

EWH:JHR

C1-7-8000
206

EMBASSY OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLES
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1954

Dear Ken:

How are you? Are you still slaving away 9 to 6?

We have here in the USA a Dr. Ilija Obradovic who is with the Nikola Tesla Institute in Belgrade and he is one of the members of the commission that inventoried Tesla's things at the museum, in which I too participated. He is here on a FOA mission and is due to leave by plane from NY for Paris next Monday. He will be in New York some time Wednesday. He would like very much to see you. I gave him your address and phone number. Just in case you are still tied up 9 to 6, perhaps you could leave a message or get in touch with him at the Hotel Park Sheraton where he will be staying. He will be there from arrival on Wednesday to departure the following Monday. Hope you two manage to get together.

Drop us a line when you can or think of it. Dr. Trbojevic writes that they are well and would love to have me there again. I'd love to go there again! She says that Mr. K. is feeling much better these days and so they could arrange to take me on all sorts of trips. They send regards to all friends so consider yourself included.

Sincerely,

Charlotte

(Copy of paragraphs from letter from Sava N. Kosanovic, Nikola Tesla's nephew and now Minister of the Yugoslav Government in Belgrade)

Belgrade
30 August, 1952

Dear Mr. Swezey,

. . .What will interest you most is the Tesla things which in the end arrived in Belgrade. We will open here a Tesla Museum which will also have a research division. A small State commission, of which I am the chairman, went through the trunks roughly. Really, I was very surprised to see how Tesla, in the greatest period of his life, was systematic. His correspondence until the middle 1920s is in perfect order. The papers, patent applications, international patents are all here; books of clippings from reviews concerning his work; then pictures, especially from Colorado, I think are priceless. There is material for scientific, historic, and biographic research for years to come.

We went through this material very superficially and I could not be present all the time but what I saw I believe will clear up many things (Ferraris, Marconi, etc.) because the records are quite complete. Among other things, there is Tesla's work diary during his work with Edison; his work in Strassburg, 1883; there are statements of witnesses for example on his first model of the polyphase motor made in Strassburg; Tesla's testimony in court from 1916 in New York on his work in the wireless field (among other things he mentions how in New York in 1891 he was listening from uptown on his receiver to the beat of the motor in his laboratory downtown and how in 1892 and 1893 ~~how~~ he went further away, as far as West Point, and listened). There are beautiful Roentgen pictures (very early) and a long article on the X-ray from 1896, with pictures taken in Tesla's laboratory. A surprisingly great part of his papers are dedicated to turbines. There is a complete study and dissertation---about 300 typewritten pages---on turbines which seemed to be prepared for a lecture or for printing.

From the papers and contracts in the period from 1925 to 1938 I see that Tesla was occupied with problems with which I never thought he was concerned---conservation or transportation of sulfur, processing of iron. Here I saw perfect sketches of furnaces and a contract with the U. S. Steel Corporation (there are many letters exchanged with Myron Taylor).

. . .When the Museum is a little organized and takes shape I hope you will be able to come for a while to spend some time here to see these papers. . .

Sincerely,

Sava N. Kosanovic

Kenneth M. Swezey 163 Milton St., Brooklyn 22, N.Y.

carbon copy of article that appeared in "Electrical Engineering" Sept 1956

K.M.S.

Nikola Tesla

Pathfinder of the Electrical Age

Kenneth M. Swezey

Next month, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will dedicate its Fall General Meeting in Chicago to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Nikola Tesla---late Vice-President, Fellow, and Edison Medallist of the AIEE, strange and prolific genius, and one of the greatest electrical inventors of all time.

This will be a memorial, long overdue, for the practical and prodigal dreamer who gave the world---besides basic discoveries in radio, electro-therapeutics, high-frequency induction heating, gaseous tube and fluorescent lighting, wirdless control of vessels and torpedoes--- the foundations for its whole modern electric power industry.

Back in 1895, Tesla's revolutionary induction motor and polyphase system for the generation and transmission of electrical energy made possible the first large-scale harnessing of Niagara Falls. Today, practically all the electricity in the world---more than 1,000 billion kwhr last year---is generated, transmitted, and turned back into mechanical power by means of Tesla's motor and system. As proof that the Tesla system is as vital to the future Atomic Age as it was in helping create the present age of electrical power, the new General Electric power station at West Milton, N.Y., pours the same kind of Tesla polyphase electricity into the same Niagara-Mohawk network as the Niagara plant of 1895---still going strong!

The story of how Tesla's polyphase inventions---first demonstrated dramatically at Niagara---transformed an era of local electric lighting to the new age of electric light and power everywhere, and how this universal availability of electricity has in turn changed the life, industry, and economy of the world, is an epic of engineering that has yet to be completely told.

TESLA DREAMS OF A BRUSHLESS MOTOR

It begins in 1877 at the Polytechnic School in Gratz, Austria, where Tesla, then twenty-one, had begun to study engineering. A Gramme dynamo had just been received from Paris and Prof. Poeschl was running it before the class as a motor. Noticing that the brushes sparked badly, Tesla wondered out loud if a motor couldn't be designed <u>without</u> brushes. Poeschl exploded. Would this young marvel convert a steadily pulling force, like that of gravity, into a rotary effort? It was another perpetual motion scheme, an impossible idea!

But Tesla had more faith in his own instincts than in his teacher's knowledge. For the next five years he kept putting together and taking apart d-c and a-c machines in his mind and running them in every conceivable way. In 1880, he transferred to the University of Prague and the following year he took a position with the newly formed telephone company in Budapest, Hungary.

One afternoon in 1882, while walking with a friend through the Public Park of Budapest reciting verses from Goethe's "Faust," the solution to Tesla's "impossible" motor flashed through his brain. He saw clearly a brushless, commutatorless rotor spinning in an electric whirlwind---a rotating magnetic field produced by two alternating current out of step with each other. Picking up a stick, Tesla drew diagrams on the sand---diagrams for the induction motor he was to present before the AIEE six years later!

TESLA COMES TO AMERICA

Tesla came to New York in 1884 with four cents in his pocket, a headful of ideas for developing his brainchild, and a contract to redesign d-c motors for Edison. Completing this job, Tesla left Edison to work on his own. At first, finding no backing for his radical plans, he was forced to earn a living by digging ditches. By 1887, however, he had formed the Tesla Electric Company and had built models of his brushless motor which compared favorably with the best d-c machines of the day.

On May 1, 1888, Tesla was granted basic patents on his motor and on the associated method of transmitting power by polyphase currents. Several weeks later he delivered his classic lecture, "A New System of Alternate Current Motors and Transformers," before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

When, in 1917, the AIEE presented the Edison Medal to Tesla for these inventions, Dr. B. A. Behrend commented on this lecture: "Not since the appearance of Faraday's 'Experimental Researches in Electricity' has a great experimental truth been voiced so simply and so clearly as this description of Mr. Tesla's discovery of the generation and utilization of poly-phase alternating currents. He left nothing to be done by those who followed him. His paper contained the skeleton even of the mathematical theory."

WESTINGHOUSE BUYS TESLA'S PATENTS

Tesla's motor arrived at the height of the "battle of the currents and the systems." In 1888 there were operating in the U.S. several score of electrical "systems," each designed for a special use and usually named for a promoter or inventor. The fight between the advocates of direct current and alternating current was also under full sway.

Edison's low-voltage direct current had become popular for local lighting in big cities and was running a few small motors in printing plants and factories. Because dc could not be transmitted economically more than about half a mile, however, d-c stations had to remain small and practically in a customer's backyard. Alternating current, on the other hand, could be generated in large bulk and transmitted many miles but there was no practical a-c motor.

To George Westinghouse, who had founded the Westinghouse Electric Co. two years before and was already America's foremost champion of alternating current, Tesla's motor seemed the missing key to a-c supremacy and by the end of July Westinghouse had acquired rights to the polyphase patents and to Tesla's services.

The Tesla polyphase motor, however, proved to contain all the headaches and heartaches of an invention ahead of its time. In the first place it was not an isolated device that would run by hitching it to an existing a-c line. It was part of a whole new method for the generation, transmission, and utilization of power. To sell the motor, Westinghouse would first have the job of selling Tesla's radical new system.

TESLA INVENTS SPLIT-PHASE MOTOR

To help out in the meantime, Tesla invented the split-phase motor, an ingenious adaptation that made one phase do the work of two. Even this motor wouldn't work well on the 133-cycle current then in use. After long and costly experimentation, Westinghouse engineers finally decided to change the central station frequency to suit the motor. The frequency settled on was 60 cycles, the one now standard for general use.

Westinghouse's big chance to introduce the polyphase system came in 1892 when he was awarded the contract to light the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. For this job he improvised twelve 1000-hp 2-phase generators

from 24 500-hp single-phase generators (the largest then in existence) coupled in pairs. As an extra attraction, he exhibited the first complete polyphase system ever assembled. In this, current from a 2-phase generator was stepped up by a transformer, sent over a transmission line, stepped down again by transformers, used as 2-phase current to run induction and synchronous motors, and as single phase to light lamps and run split-phase motors. To show the complete adaptability of the system, a rotary converter changed polyphase ac into dc for running a railway motor.

POLYPHASE SYSTEM HARNESSES NIAGARA

This exhibit so impressed the engineering and scientific advisors of the Niagara Falls Power Company, who had been trying for years to find a satisfactory means to harness 100,000 hp of Niagara's power, that---against the advice of such authorities as Edison and Lord Kelvin---they decided to adopt the Tesla system on the spot.

In 1895, the first two 5,000-hp Tesla-Westinghouse polyphase generators began turning at Niagara. In 1896, a 22-mile line---erected by J. G. White and equipped with transformers and rotary converters by the General Electric Company---carried Niagara power to run street cars and light lights in Buffalo.

The success of Niagara was immediate and contagious. Seven more 5,000-hp generators were ordered from Westinghouse to complete Power House No, 1, and the General Electric Company (who was permitted to use the Tesla patents by a cross-licensing arrangement made with Westinghouse in 1896) was given a contract to make eleven similar generators for Power House No. 2. By the time the plant had been completed, in 1903, practically all other big generating stations in the U. S. had either adopted the Tesla system or were about to change to it.

FIRST PLANT FOR INDUSTRIAL POWER

Before Niagara, electric plants were designed primarily for lighting; the use of electricity for motors and heating was incidental. The Niagara plant was the first big station in the world planned primarily to deliver industrial power. Besides taking the place of steam engines in factories, this new power, provided in previously unheard-of quantities, made possible the commercial electric furnace and inaugurated a giant electrochemical industry.

The first customer of Niagara power was the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, now the Aluminum Company of America. Cheap Niagara power helped turn this now indispensable metal from an expensive novelty into a commercial success. With an electric furnace operated by a steam-driven generator, Dr. E. G. Acheson had made a commercial failure of carborundum. As Niagara's second customer, he was enabled to found a giant artificial abrasives industry. Calcium carbide for acetylene; calcium cyanamid for nitric acid, explosives, and fertilizer; artificial graphite for motor brushes, furnace electrodes, battery carbons, lubrication; ferro-silicon, ferro-chromium, ferro-titanium, for machinery, dies, armor; chlorine, phosphorus, caustics, ammonia, and so on---all these were born with the aid of Niagara power or made more cheaply because of it.

POLYPHASE PATENTS PROVED INVULNERABLE

Like all successful inventions, the polyphase system and motor became involved in long and costly litigation. The biggest companies and the best brains in electrical engineering took sides in defending and fighting a series of inventions which covered all generation and use of polyphase power in the United States. To the astonishment and dismay of engineers who had regarded Tesla as an impractical genius, the polyphase patents turned out to be not only the most fundamental but almost the most concrete patents in the industry. They were never broken. Originally nearly sending the Westinghouse Electric Company into bankruptcy, these patents soon became the foundation for its later greatness.

NEW FIELDS TO CONQUER

With characteristic indifference to the commercial development of his ideas, Tesla left his polyphase system for others to introduce and plunged on to new and unconquered frontiers of science. Before the turn of the century he had made fundamental contributions to practically every branch of electricity.

Several years before the very first experiments of Marconi, Tesla developed high-frequency alternators and his famous "Tesla coil" for producing high voltages, a device which remains today in one form or other in every radio and TV set. He then went on to invent and build rotary and series spark gaps, oil-insulated transformers and condensers, mica condensers impregnated with wax under a vacuum, stranded conductors of separately insulated wires (later called "Litzendraht"), arcs for producing continuous waves, choke coils, apparatus for selective tuning by means of a complex of several waves, a "ticker" for receiving continuous waves.

Before 1897, Tesla had developed a number of wirelessly-controlled mechanisms, and in that year built several boats that were started, stopped, steered, and otherwise operated, by radio. He demonstrated these widely in New York in 1898, and before the Commercial Club in Chicago in 1899. This work with what Tesla called "Telautomatics" was the beginning of the concept which has led to today's array of wirelessly-guided weapons.

WIRELESS LIGHTS AND RADIO BROADCASTING

During the early 1890s, Tesla devised all kinds of wirelessly-lit vacuum and gas-filled tubes. He increased the brilliance of some by using uranium glass or coating them with phosphors---thus creating pioneer fluorescent tubes. He bent many to suit the requirements of the room they were to light, and others to form words or names just as we do in modern display lighting. Tesla displayed some of his neon-type tubes---bent in such forms as Helmholtz, Faraday, Maxwell, Welcome Electricians---in his personal exhibit at the 1893 World's Fair.

Among other achievements, he devised a turbine with smooth parallel blades, synchronous electric clocks which he hoped some day to power as well as synchronize by radio, attempted to transmit power wirelessly by disturbing the electrical charge of the earth. Before Marconi had flashed his famous "S" across the Atlantic, Tesla talked of a "World Wireless" system which would not only send messages but would connect all the telephone exchanges and stock tickers on the globe, send facsimiles of photos, checks, records, inaugurate a system of world printing, and so on. At the turn of the century, he gave a detailed description of the radio broadcasting that blossomed forth several decades later.

TESLA INSPIRED OTHER PIONEERS

Besides his personal accomplishments and the countless fertile ideas which he scattered broadcast for others to harvest, Tesla's lectures and writings inspired many others into the new fields of radio and electrical engineering.

While a student at Yale, Dr. Lee DeForest began reading Tesla's writings. He wrote in his diary: "His (Tesla's) works are the greatest exciters to zealous work and study. . .To read those chapters on the higher vibratory forms, the intimate connection between light energy and electricity. . .fires me with ambition to emulate. . .It would make a genius of any man whose soul is not of clay." In his autobiography, DeForest states further that this inspiration gave him the first clear intimation of the fascinating field of research that was later to frame his life.

Gano Dunn assisted Tesla at his historic lecture before the AIEE at Columbia University, May 20, 1891, "Experiments With Alternate Currents of Very High Frequency and Their Application to Methods of Artificial Illumination." Attendance at this lecture included a veritable Who's Who of electrical pioneers: Prof. W. A. Anthony, H. Ward Leonard, E. W. Rice, Jr.,

Frank J. Sprague, William Stanley, Elihu Thomson, Edward Weston, Schuyler S. Wheeler, J. G. White, Elmer A. Sperry, Prof. George Forbes. This contact, wrote Dunn to Tesla forty years later, "left an indelible impression and an inspiration which has influenced my life."

Dr. Robert Millikan, Prof. John B. Whitehead, Major Edwin Armstrong, Dr. E. F. Northrup, Count von Arco, André Blondel, Jonathan Zenneck, D. McFarlan Moore, Charles F. Scott, are among others who have publicly acknowledged a similar debt.

Thomas C. Martin's book, "Inventions, Researches and Writings of Nikola Tesla," published in 1894, was often the main source of stimulation. Of this, Armstrong wrote at the time of Tesla's death in 1943, ". .one can imagine the inspirational effect of the book forty years ago on a boy about to study the electrical art. Its effects were profound and decisive." In 1894, Moore---who later developed one of the earliest practical tube lights, the Moore Light---told T. C. Martin that this book would still be a classic a hundred years hence.

In 1931, when Tesla was turning seventy-five, it was my privilege to collect letters of birthday greetings from pioneers in radio and electrical engineering from all over the world. Dr. B. A. Behrend and Prof. Charles F. Scott were co-sponsors of this little gesture of affection and esteem, and fourteen past presidents and more than fifty members of the AIEE took part.

TESLA'S 75TH BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATION

Many of the letters gave further evidence of the role of Tesla's brilliant pioneering efforts in inspiring the later practical developments of others. Dr. Northrup told how, as a boy in 1893, he was thrilled by a Tesla demonstration at the Franklin Institute, and how in 1916, when he was searching for a new method for melting metal electrically, he had turned back to Tesla's ideas. Using these ideas as a basis, Northrup developed his high-frequency induction furnace.

Prof. André Blondel wrote from Paris: "In 1892 I had the pleasure of assisting at the public demonstration you gave to the Société Francaise des Electriciens which united about you all the notables of French science and electrical engineering. . .From this demonstration and from your remarkable publications preceding it there was born the development of high frequency currents in various fields and particularly the medical field thanks to the beautiful researches of Prof. d'Arsonval."

John Hays Hammond, Jr., while still a student at Yale, knew Tesla and was inspired by Tesla's wirelessly-controlled boat. Later, Hammond established a research organization in which he spent more than twenty years creating and developing radio-controlled devices for ships, airplanes, and missiles---many of which are incorporated in guided missiles of today. Hammond spoke of Tesla as "the poet of science of our generation."

SHARED FAME WITH EDISON

At the turn of the century, Tesla and Edison were without doubt the most famous electrical men in the world. Of the two, opinion was sharply divided as to which was the greater. In 1894, in the New York World, Arthur Brisbane wrote about Tesla's "Wonderful Discoveries" under the headlines: "Our Foremost Electrician---Greater Even than Edison." In 1895, Charles A. Dana wrote editorially in the Sun: "It is not in any degree an exaggeration to say that the men living at this time who are more important to the human race than this young gentleman can be counted on the fingers of one hand; perhaps on the thumb of one hand."

Tesla's personal lecture-demonstrations---which he gave before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Franklin Institute, the National Electric Light Association, the Royal Institution, the Institution of Electrical Engineers in London, and so on---were world-renowned. After his lectures in England and France, in 1892, the Electrical World speaks of "the laurels still fresh that were accorded him by the savants abroad,

the equal of which have been accorded to no one before while living." His lecture before the NELA in St. Louis, in 1893, had to be moved from the regular meeting place of the association to the Grand Music Hall, seating 5,000. Complimentary tickets ~~which~~ were sold at four and five dollars each; four thousand programs, containing biographical sketches of Tesla, were sold on the streets!

In Europe, Tesla's fame has never diminished. Celebrations of Tesla anniversaries have been held in England, France, Germany, Austria, and Yugoslavia. Several books about his achievements have been published in German. Yugoslavia, the land of his birth, has established a Tesla Institute for scientific research and a Tesla Museum in which is housed all his personal papers and other belongings, and has three times remembered Tesla on its postage stamps.

GREATEST ELECTRICAL INVENTOR

After Tesla's death, the British Institution of Electrical Engineers arranged a memorial lecture at which Dr. A. P. M. Fleming recreated some of Tesla's classic demonstrations. At the end, Dr. W. H. Eccles, himself a noted engineering pioneer, said he "had been driven to the conclusion thateTesla was the greatest electrical inventor we have had on our role of membership; in fact we might go so far as to say that he was the greatest inventor in the realm of electrical engineering."

Commemorations by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Institute of Radio Engineers, universities, the press, radio, and television are this year expressing some of the gratitude and esteem of America, the country Tesla officially adopted in 1891 and in which he lived to do all his great work.

ELECTRICAL UNIT NAMED "TESLA"

Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, one of the most noted pioneers in electric power engineering still with us, wrote me a year ago: "We think of Tesla's contribution much oftener than that of Ampere and Ohm, although their names have become part of the language. . .the induction motor and our

power system are enduring monuments to Nikola Tesla."

As this is being written, word comes that Tesla's name has just been added to those of Ohm and Ampere. At its meeting in Munich, June 29-July 7, the International Electrotechnical Commission agreed formally to adopt the name "Tesla" for the unit of magnetic flux density in the MKS or Giorgi system.

Swezey C

Nikola Tesla, in his sixties, adjusting a radio device in his New York laboratory. The picture on the wall is of an electro-mechnical oscillator built by Tesla in the 1890s.

One of the two model induction motors Tesla demonstrated before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on May 16, 1888, two weeks after he had received basic patents for his epoch-making polyphase system for the generation, transmission, and use of electric power.

Interior of Power House Number 1 of the Niagara Falls Power Company, the "father" of modern electric power generation and at the turn of the century the electrical wonder of the world. Installed in the years 1895-1899, the ten 5,000-hp generators shown here are still in operation.

Swezey Block head for Tesla story

Most engineers associate the name Tesla with the "Tesla Coil," so popular for high-voltage demonstrations in the school laboratory. Few, however, know this strange, lonely genius as the inventive giant who not only laid much of the groundwork for radio, induction heating, and gaseous-tube lighting, but also invented the induction motor and the whole polyphase system which is the foundation of the modern electric power industry.

March 26, 1955

Dear Professor Rado,

How are you doing after these many years? I have thought of you often, and have wondered how you are. I believe I also sent you copies of my two books of simple science. Last evening I had dinner with Misses Arbus and Skerritt---Tesla's old secretaries--- and they were wondering about you also.

I don't know whether you have been kept informed about the status of our friend Tesla's belongings, after his death. You can probably guess that he left many trunkloads of papers, clippings, letters, and apparatus, plus a few diplomans and medals, and, of course, an assortment of bills. These things were kept together in the Manhattan Storage Warehouse until Mr. Kosanovic could raise enough money to get them out. In the meantime, the Alien Property Custodian, at the urging of William L. Laurence of the Times, ransacked everything, but found nothing he wanted.

For several years, it was hoped that means could be found to set up and maintain the belongings here. But no way could be found. So finally, Kosanovic took them to Belgrade, where they are now being set up in a special Tesla Museum.

Although it hardly seems possible, Tesla's hundredth anniversary will be next year. So again I am ~~going to try to make~~ trying to initiate a celebration that will help establish his name for all time. Already I've been in touch with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, the Franklin Institute, the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry, in an effort to get these organizations to promote special exhibits and lectures. Editors of half a dozen scientific and engineering magazines have agreed to run preliminary editorials, suggesting that something should be done. One objective is to try to get a special U.S. Tesla Commemorative Stamp.

It is my hope that I can get over to Yugoslavia some time this year to go through Tesla's belongings, bring back some for exhibit here, and perhaps (if I can get funds for the purpose) have all his letters and papers microfilmed or otherwise copied for deposit in several key libraries in the U.S.

Mr. Kosanovic and the director of the Tesla Museum have cordially invited me to come over and have asked me to be the guest of the Museum during my stay in Yugoslavia. The only problem remaining is how to get across the ocean and back. If I can hit the right one, it might be possible to get a grant from some foundation. Because the United States owes so much to Tesla, I would not accept any backing for the trip across except from this country.

Do you have any letters or other Tesla material that might add to a final understanding of Tesla? Besides the Tesla Museum, there are two groups in this country that are now avidly collecting Teslaiana. One is the Library of Congress and the other is the Tesla Society. The latter was formed several years ago by a young Minneapolis engineer, Leland Anderson, an ardent Tesla fan. It now has toward a hundred members, and Anderson has appointed me a co-director.

I hope this letter finds you well. If you have any suggestions at all for the Tesla celebration, I should be grateful to have them.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

P.O. Box 656, Lynbrook, L.I.
February 13, 1947

My dear Kenneth,

thanks for your favor and believe me many times I thought of you and our dear immortal Tesla.

My cardiac illness was the main cause that I retired from my N.Y.U. where I served for 37 years. My university asked me to serve up to 75 years of my age but I gave up and in accordance to my physician's advice I retired at the age of 65 years. At present I am not allowed to go to N.Y. City nor am free to see my friends, students and other good people, for my cardiac specialist tells to me quite and not to be disturbed by any exitment.

Perhaps when my son reaches our U.S. I will be able to feel better — he is now stranded in the U.S. zone of Austria.

Always faithfully yours

Paul R. Radosavljevich

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST, NEW YORK

Nov. 20, 928

My dear Mr. Kenneth,

just received a letter from our friend Mr Boksa asking me for the reason why did you not answer his letter. What shall I say?

Always cordially yours

Paul R.R.

NB. I am glad to hear you have been engaged in theatrical life too, for that will give you a real story behind the stage.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK

South Bldg, #49
March 14, 1938

My dear Kenneth,

I am sorry to hear that you lost your best friend on this earth — Mother, but it is the fate of us all. My son, too, lost his dear Mother, and my dear wife whom I did not see since 1925 died not from her cardiac disease but from cancer. I have not seen our dear Tesla for a long time. I am really so busy that I do not belong to myself. Mondays & Tuesdays I am out of town teaching and on Wednesdays & Thursdays I am always in my office from 2-4 P.M. On Saturdays I am teaching for 4 hours & always exhausted after it. No doubt that little celebration had an effect on Dr. Borkian's action at Beograd. Always fair & fully yours

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST, NEW YORK

August 28, 1928.

My dear friend Kenneth

Just received your splendid gift and believe me, I will read this book, too, with the greatest pleasure. I admire Edward Carpenter in many directions. I am glad that I have known you more intimately and am now convinced that our mutual friend, Dr. Nicholas Tesla, is right in claiming that you are a big soul, clear mind and a real American.

Always faithfully yours

Paul R. Radosavljevic

The Centennial Years — 1931 and 1932
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST, NEW YORK

South Bldg, #35
June 13, 1931

My dear Friend,

This is to introduce one of my youngest, eerlest & most noble-minded friends. Mr. Kenneth Sweezey is a writer, interviewing many great men & women. He is a personal friend of Nikola Tesla.

He told me that he was interested in writing articles about our great Roerich. Something happened & he lost track of that great endeavor. Now I am stimulating him for another effort, and by all means he ought to know you personally.

Always faithfully yours

Paul R. Radosavljevich

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE EAST
NEW YORK

Sina Lichtmann
Master Institute of
Roerich Museum
Loco

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO

P. R. Radosavljevich

P.O. Box 656

LYNBROOK, NEW YORK

JAMAICA, N.Y.
FEB 13
4-PM
1947

BUILD YOUR FUTURE
U.S. SAVINGS BONDS
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3 CENTS 3

Mr. Kenneth M. Swezey

163 Milton St.

Brooklyn 22, N.Y.

NIKOLA TESLA MUSEUM
BEOGRAD, Proleterskih brigada 51

Beograd, December, 15, 58

My dear Kenneth,

Excuse me for this long time you wait my reply, but I am realy very busy in my duty at University. This letter is some kind of collective product: Radmila /First/ and I decided to write you using all our knowledge of english. You must know that I have difficulty to write you in english and that is most important reason besause I write you so rarely. I believe you understand me.

The greatest deal of your last letter concern the problem of photocoping of Tesla's documents. I would like to inform you about our possibilities to make photocopies of Tesla's documents for Congress Library.

We have received the letter from mr. Mearns of Manuscripts Division of Congress Library/ in which he asked if we could permit the photocoping of Tesla's documents. He asked also for cost of photocoping. Of course we are very desposed to do it, but we have not possibilities to pay the photocoping of all documents we have here in Museum. Every copy we payed about thirty dinars. That means: 5.000 copies = 150.000 dinars.

Until now, we have made about 50 thousands copies, but we are obliged to keep it in Yugoslavia. That means we must make other copies. Our financial possibilities permit us to donate about 5.000 copies. You were here and you have seen what we have. What do you mean, could we make some collection to five thousands copies of most important documents? If not, what do you suggest to us?

Regarding your concrete questions about the present status of the microfilms we could give you following

informations: till now, all of documents has not been microfilmed; the group in which are documents of scientific importance has been microfilmed in whole. Other documents /correspondances, financial documents etc./ are not completely microfilmed. We just do it.

We can not inform you how many feet of films we have, but every copy is one microfilm, and we have about 40.000 microfilms. The films are indexed by groups of our clasification.

This is what I have now to say to you about photocoping.

I would like to inform you also about one interesting thing concerning the problem of Tesla's Edison Medal. Some Mr. Mayakis from USA /11 No. Pearl Street, Albany,N.Y./ informed us that he is in possession of this Medal. Do you remember that this Medal disappeared in Tesla's room when Tesla died? Kosanović was convinced that somebody from hotel's people robed this Medal before authority were informed about Tesla's death. /Of course, the story about Medal in O'Nill's book was completely produce of the fantasy./ I don't know what happened with this Medal offered to us to buy it. We asked him what he asks for it. And, believe or not, he has asked from us thirty thousands Dollars. And Radmila/First/ has taken further initiative in her hands and has replied as follows:

"... As your offer exceeds all our expectancies and possibilities we suggest you to present Tesla's Edison Medal to the Nikola Tesla Museum. We would appreciate this gift very much."

How do you like this manner of correspondance with Mr. Mayakis? I believe he must be some kind of King of whole naive people of the world!

In our Museum the situation is quite normal. Radmila /First/, Radmila /Second/, and Mića are quite good. Nebojša also. He learns English from the book which you have sent to him. He doesn't drink to much "boza". We talk very often about you and we hope to see you here again, and offer to you some new "boza".

Žarko and Vesna have received books and they prepared your letter, but they are very busy now with school. You must

apologize because they are late.

All your letter to Museum we have received and we thank very much to you.

With best wishes and regards from Radmila and all your friends in Museum

Sincerely yours

СРДАЧНО ПРИЈАТЕЉСКИ ВАС,

ПОЗДРАВЉА ВАШ

also in the name of all Museums people ВЕЉКО

Ваш Вељко,

ПОЗДРАВЉА ВАС РАДМИЛА

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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PRESIDENT

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J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

Received at

NHA219 H174CC 6M 32 NL

NH NEWYORK NY JUL 11 1938

KENNETH SWEZEY

BJ 159 MILTON ST BROOKLYN NY

BEST THANKS FOR CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES. I HOPE THAT YOUR TRIALS AND NEW CONDITIONS WILL HAVE A FAVORABLE INFLUENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUR LITERARY TALENTS AND LEAD YOU TO SUCCESS

NIKOLA TESLA

306A JUL 12

NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE IS MADE FOR REQUESTING A REPLY BY WESTERN UNION

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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Received at

NHA6 E99CC 2F 19 NL

NH NEWYORK NY DEC 26 1938

KENNETH SWEZEY BU

161 MILTON ST OR AVE BROOKLYN NY

MANY THANKS FOR GREETINGS WHICH I SINCERELY RECIPROCATE . MAY THE NEW YEAR BRING GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUR UNUSUAL TALENTS

NIKOLA TESLA

300A DEC 27

NO ADDITIONAL CHARGE IS MADE FOR REQUESTING A REPLY BY WESTERN UNION

NIKOLA TESLA
HOTEL NEW YORKER
34TH St. & 8TH AVE, N.Y.C.

1937

Dear Mr. Tesla:

Please accept my ~~deep good~~ kindest wishes and congratulations for another birthday. Although I haven't seen you in these many months, I think of you often, and hope, deep in my heart, that you are in good health and are accomplishing that work which alone can make you happy. Some fifteen years ago I think I told you that you had always been a hero to [illegible] of the few great men of all [illegible] in the science that fascinates [illegible] the [illegible] since with increasing [illegible]

[illegible]

Dec. 29, 1956

Dear Mrs. Pennell,

I ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] from Mamie Arkus, of the [illegible] death of your good sister, Dorothy.

Back in 1920, when I was a young electrical experimenter and great admirer of Nikola Tesla, I wrote a technical [illegible] to Tesla, and received a reply signed: D. Sherrett. Several years later, as a science writer, I became personally acquainted with Tesla and began a close friendship which [illegible] the rest of his life. At ~~[illegible]~~ Shortly after Tesla's death, I met your sister and Miss Arkus, and we had been friends ever since.

Dorothy Sherrett was a noble and able woman, and I know how much Tesla valued her services. To me she was not only a friend but also one of the few remaining personal limbs to that great man. All who have her will miss her greatly.

With kindest regards

Sincerely

(٢٠٤٠)

July 9, 1930.

Dear Mr. Tesla;

Again I send you the best wishes for your birthday. It must be a joy to have lived so long, and yet have so much to look forward to. I hope you may realize the very farthest reaches of your ambition.

Mr. Behrend has written to me recently, and sent me a copy of his book. He is certainly a good friend of yours--- and I'm sure that many others, whom you may not suspect, are friends, also.

A little later, when I have a better opportunity, there is something I would like to propose to you. At first glance you may not look at it kindly, but I'm sure that if you consider a little more you will look upon it as myself and others have done. I'll tell more in due time.

Recently I was at Washington, and saw Elihu Thompson's machines spread all through the National Museum. Also met the President in his back yard.

I hope you are well.

Sincerely yours,

From: Dr. Nikola Tesla.

Mr Chairman,

Members of the Institute of Immigrant Welfare,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

MUZEJ NIKOLE TESLE

I can not find words to express adequately my keen regret for being unable to receive, in person, the high distinction which the Institute of Immigrant Welfare has conferred upon me. Although my recovery from injuries sustained in an automobile accident six months ago is almost complete, I do not feel equal to the task of appearing in public and meeting the obligations which this would impose upon me.

My coming to this country was a great adventure -- every detail of which is still vivid in my memory. Early in 1884, while employed by a French Company in Paris, France, I made important improvements in dynamos and motors and was engaged by the Edison interests in New York to design and construct similar machines for them. It had been the height of my ambition and my most ardent wish to come in contact with Edison and see America. Accordingly, I undertook the voyage and after losing my money and tickets and passing through a series of mishaps, including a mutiny in which I nearly lost my life, I landed on these blessed shores with four cents in my pocket. My first intention was to look up a close American friend before going to the Edison establishment. On my way uptown I came to a small machine shop in which the foreman was trying to repair an electric machine of European make. He had just given up the task as hopeless and I undertook to put it in order

ALBERT EINSTEIN NEW YORK

MUSEUM NIKOLA TESLA

without a thought of any compensation. It was not easy but I finally had it in perfect running condition. I was astonished when he gave me twenty dollars and wished that I had come to America years before. The next day I was thrilled to the marrow by meeting Edison who began my American education right then and there. I wanted to have my shoes shined, something I considered below my dignity. Edison said: "Tesla, you will shine the shoes yourself and like it. He impressed me tremendously. I shined my shoes and liked it.

I began the work for which I was engaged immediately and after nine months of strenuous effort I fulfilled my contract rigorously. The manager had promised me fifty thousand dollars but when I demanded payment, he merely laughed. "You are still a Parisian," remarked Edison, "when you become a full-fledged American you will appreciate an American joke." I felt deeply hurt as I had expected to use the money in the development of my alternating system and when some people proposed to form a company under my name,I accepted eagerly. Here was the opportunity I had vainly sought for years but my new friends were adamant in their resolve not to have anything to do with the worthless alternating currents which Edison condemned as deadly. They desired an arclight system and I had to comply with their request though the delay of my cherished plans was agonizing. In one year of day and night application, I managed to perfect the system which was adopted for lighting the city and some factories in the neighborhood. Then came the hardest blow I ever received. Through some local influences, I was forced out of the

NIKOLA TESLA NEW YORK

NIKOLA TESLA

company losing not only all my interest but also my reputation as engineer and inventor. After that I lived through a year of terrible heartaches and bitter tears, my suffering being intensified by material want. Very often I was compelled to work as a laborer and my high education in various branches of science, mechanics and literature seemed to me like a mockery. Finally, I had the good fortune of meeting two capable and honest men who listened to me and came to my assistance. They organized a company, provided a laboratory and gave me a modest but sure financial support. I perfected my motors quickly having nothing else to do except to carry out plans I had formed years before. My inventions proved a success and attracted the attention of George Westinghouse. He was, in my opinion, the only man on this globe who could take my alternating system under the circumstances then existing and win the battle against prejudice and money power. He was a pioneer of imposing stature, one of the world's true noblemen of whom America may well be proud and to whom humanity owes an immense debt of gratitude.

I have to add that in all my troubles I did not neglect to declare my intention of becoming a citizen of this glorious country and in due course I secured my papers making me a proud and happy man.

Nikola Tesla

very dear friend Col. Arthur Lynch
give him my statement and say that
he will hear from me as soon
the big task I have undertaken
finished. If you want a
real treat you should read his
most remarkable work on Psycho-
logy. It will be a mine for
you.

Kenneth Swarey Esq.
Abbotsford hotel
Upper Montague Street
London W. C.
England

New York Nov. 2. 1927

My dear Mr. Swarey,

I was glad to receive your letter of Okt. 12th conveying the knowledge that you are realizing at least a few of your many wishes.

Dr. P. R. Radosavljevic, Prof. at the New York University, whom you must know as author of numerous works, has written to Dr. Slavko Bokšan 14 Dečanska

Belgrade, and forwarded
[illegible] two of your excellent
[illegible] which are the best
[illegible]duction for you. I have
[illegible]rsonal acquaintance with
Boksan but I know that
[illegible] a man of very rare abilities
[illegible] energy. When you write re-
[illegible] me to him with best
[illegible]ds.

Under enclosure I am forwarding
recently published statement
Wireless Transmission of Power

Note the passage marked referring
to the so called "beam system". This is
so great a piece of asinery that
I can not comprehend how it could
have been taken seriously in England.
There was an effort to exploit it
here in the same sensational
manner but my timely warning
seems to have been heeded.

With best wishes -

Yours very truly

N. Tesla

P.S.

You must call on my

2w

159 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
July 7, 1924.

Dr. Nikola Tesla
8 West 40th Street
New York City.

Dear Dr. Tesla;

Ever since I can remember, you have resided in my consciousness as one of the few men who have lived and worked above, and apart from, the hurly burly mass of the people who insist upon following themselves around and around upon the get-nowhere merry-go-round of convention. The other day, Dr. DeForest told me that upon leaving college, over a quarter of a century ago, his chief ambition was to secure a position as an assistant in your laboratory. Somehow or other he did not get the opportunity, and he said he turned away, seeing the more immediate returns of wireless telegraphy.

He was right, in his way, for he got what he went after. But, I think it takes a hundredfold more courage to do what you have been trying to do---not working with things immediately at hand, and building up by putting fractions of an inch upon fractions, but by laying the corner-stone in sound theory far ahead of what has been attempted before, and then drawing the ground up to that.

As a writer, I have seen the recognized engineers scoff at your ideas, and hint at an unbalanced state of mind---but a mind certainly has to be somewhat unbalanced to overcome the momentum of flighty enthusiasm or the inertia of destructive conventionalism. These fellows are so well balanced that they can spin around and around and around at such a uniform and unwavering rate, that an eccentric movement---the energy and power behind the birth of a new satellite---becomes impossible.

If it is at all possible, I would like to get an interview with you during the next few weeks, for the Psychology Magazine---a magazine written in rather popular style for folk who are interested in the mind and its power. I would like to find out exactly what you think about the creative power of the mind and the imagination; about common engineering education and practice; about the possible development of the mental capacities of the individual.

I would also like to get first-hand information concerning the theory of your wireless power transmission apparatus, for I have built a one-half kilowatt Tesla transformer that I give occasional demonstrations with, and I would like to include an outline of your power transmission

theory.

I am not a reporter, in the ordinary sense of the term, and the interview means absolutely nothing to me as a business proposition. I have long wanted to meet you and listen to your philosophy, and I was extremely glad to get the opportunity which the Psychology Magazine offered me to consummate this desire. It is one of those services which we render people just for the joy and satisfaction of doing it.

If you are favorable to the proposition, you may write me at the above address, or phone me at Greenpoint 4418-J. I believe that I can arrange to meet you any time that you desire, if you give me a few days notice. A lunch appointment would suit me fine. The interview need be no longer than you want it, for I can get much information from that which has already been published about you.

Thankyou, either way.

Sincerely yours,

NIKOLA TESLA COMPANY

8 West 40th St.
TEL. 9090 BRYANT
NEW YORK, July 30, 1920

Kenneth Swezey, Esq.,
159 Milton St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of the 23d inst., Mr. Tesla has directed me to refer you to his Paper before the American Electro-Therapeutic Society, 1897 to 1898 and also the Electrical Engineer of that period.

Very truly yours,

D. F. Kennedy

Hotel Pennsylvania N.Y.
December 22. 1929.

My dear Mr Searey:

Thanks for your kind letter of the 18th inst. and good wishes expressed in which I reciprocate.

Have you seen the enclosed? It struck a hornets nest. Please read the extra clipping & my good and distinguished friend Lynch and tell him that I am on the verge of solving a great problem for me and himself. Why I am not writing him a psychological riddle -

Kenneth Searey Esq. Yours very truly
159 Milton Street N. Tesla
Brooklyn N.Y.

Vilko Vinterhalter

Drago Govorušić Consul General

Dec. 25 '94

Dear Johnson,

Merry Christmas to you!

...

"You have not forgotten to visit my laboratory tomorrow I hope. Dvorak will be there and a number of other celebrities .. Mme Melba may possibly come."

Gerlach Hotel 49-55 W. 27th St

May '94, Dec. '95 Jan '96 3/9/99

Waldorf 3/25/99

---

35 S. Fifth Ave. April 26 '94

Dear Johnson,

I look to the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Jefferson and Clemens at half past three. Hope we shall succeed in taking the pictures"

Sincerely yours

P.S - Please arrange for the photographer to come in time.

(posed for photos for Century Magazine)

Waldorf 3/25/99

"I am stopping here and am happy for having finally succeeded in being the abominable place I was in ten years."

—

46 & 48 E. Houston St. 2/20/99
June 15/1900

159 Milton Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Sept. 1, 1924.

Dr. Nikola Tesla
8 West 40th Street
New York City.

Dear Dr. Tesla;

Have you yet had time to think over my letter of July 7, in regard to an interview?

There is no hurry, but I thought possibly you had forgotten, or that my note got lost in the mails and never reached you.

The lunch invitation is still open, or any other sort of appointment that is most convenient to you.

It was required of me recently to write several short articles of you and your work for a couple of the New York papers. It sort of made me wish that I had had the interview previously.

Yours sincerely,

the man of science believes that all effects are produced by Hertzwaves and he is not concerned in the swindle.

I had no opportunity to talk to Lady Warwick. But I may see her once more before she leaves on Wednesday. I have a very much valued portrait it is simply perfect.

Yours faithfully

N Tesla

× In my system the effect scarcely diminishes and, in fact, can be made to increase with distance

The Waldorf-Astoria
New York.

Apl 7 1907

My dear Luke,

There is Hertzian telegraphy in theory but with those waves no wireless message to any appreciable distance can be transmitted on account of the fact that they diminish very rapidly with distance ×. For instance if the transmitter radiates energy at a rate of say 1 horse-power through

a given area there at a distance of say 10 kilometers (6 miles) there will be throbbing through the same area only $\frac{1}{1000,000,000,000}$ of our horsepower. Very little as you see and even this is simply theoretical, in practice the effect is not $\frac{1}{100}$ of that. It would have been quite impossible to transmit Hertzwave signals beyond a few miles had it not been for my transformer with which we can deliver energy at an immense rate. In my Colorado Experiments I attained 25 million horsepower with Hertzwaves. But these waves are not employed by wireless promoters as is evident from the fact that the circuits are connected to the ground as in my system of which this is a characteristic and necessary feature, and such ground connections reduce very much the effectiveness of the Hertzwaves. The transmitter has only $\frac{1}{4}$ of the effectiveness. Now I have permitted the phrase to stand because